



**Corrosion Institute of Southern Africa**  
(Registration number 133-690 NPO)

Annual Financial Statements  
for the year ended 30 June 2021

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# Corrosion Institute of Southern Africa

(Registration number: 133-690 NPO)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

## General Information

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<b>Country of incorporation and domicile</b>	South Africa
<b>Registration number</b>	133-690 NPO
<b>Nature of business and principal activities</b>	The Institute The Corrosion Institute of South Africa (CORRISA) exists to serve a broad spectrum of stakeholders with an interest in controlling the impact of corrosion on asset lifecycles, productivity and human life. Activities of the Institute aim to extend the recognition of corrosion as a problem requiring specialised attention and to promote standardisation in corrosion control technology.
<b>Council Members</b>	G Combrink G Duk D Raath M Terblanche P van Riet B Trembling LN Tshimanga C Ringas K Richardson R Rautenbach H Moller President First Vice President Second Vice President Honorary Secretary Honorary Treasurer
<b>Business address</b>	38 Allen Road Glen Austin Midrand 1685
<b>Postal address</b>	PO Box 5656 Halfway House 1685
<b>Auditor</b>	Abacus Chartered Accountants Inc. Chartered Accountants (S.A.) Registered Auditors
<b>Level of assurance</b>	These annual financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Constitution of the Institute.
<b>Issued</b>	22 October 2021

# Corrosion Institute of Southern Africa

(Registration number: 133-690 NPO)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

## Index

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

	<b>Page</b>
Council's Responsibilities and Approval	3
Council's Report	4 - 5
Independent Auditor's Report	6 - 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 - 13
Notes to the Annual Financial Statements	14 - 17
The following supplementary information does not form part of the annual financial statements and is unaudited:	
Detailed Income Statement	18 - 19

DRAFT

# Corrosion Institute of Southern Africa

(Registration number: 133-690 NPO)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

## Council's Responsibilities and Approval

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The council members are required by the Constitution of the Institute, 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 institute 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 auditor is 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 council members 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 council members to meet these responsibilities, the executive committee 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 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 council members 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 council members have reviewed the institute's cash flow forecast for the year to 30 June 2022 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 institute's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the institute's external auditor and their report is presented on page 6.

The annual financial statements set out on page 8, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the on 22 October 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

### Approval of annual financial statements

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**G Combrink**

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**G Duk**

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**P van Riet**

# Corrosion Institute of Southern Africa

(Registration number: 133-690 NPO)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

## Council's Report

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The council members have pleasure in submitting their report on the annual financial statements of Corrosion Institute of Southern Africa for the year ended 30 June 2021.

### 1. Nature of business

The Corrosion Institute of South Africa (CORRISA) exists to serve a broad spectrum of stakeholders with an interest in controlling the impact of corrosion on asset lifecycles, productivity and human life. Activities of the Institute aim to extend the recognition of corrosion as a problem requiring specialised attention and to promote standardisation in corrosion control technology.

There have been no material changes to the nature of the institute'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 Constitution of the Institute. 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.

### 3. Council members

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

<b>Council members</b>	<b>Designation</b>
G Combrink	President
G Duk	First Vice President
D Raath	Second Vice President
M Terblanche	Honorary Secretary
P van Riet	Honorary Treasurer
B Trembling	
LN Tshimanga	
C Ringas	
K Richardson	
R Rautenbach	
H Moller	

### 4. Events after the reporting period

The council is aware of the COVID-19 pandemic as well as the country's downgrade to sub-investment grade. The pandemic related events are considered to be non-adjusting events after the reporting period.

As the pandemic increases in both magnitude and duration, entities are experiencing conditions often associated with a general economic downturn, including, but not limited to, financial market volatility, deteriorating credit, liquidity concerns, increasing unemployment, broad declines in consumer discretionary spending, layoffs, and other restructuring activities. The continuation of these circumstances could result in an even broader economic downturn that could have a prolonged negative impact on an entity's financial results. Management has considered the potential impacts on the institute by taking a number of factors into consideration, including the macro-economic impact as well as the future revenue of the institute. Consideration was given to the revenue and cost structure of the institute. It is, however, not possible to make an accurate estimate of its full financial effect for the year ahead as the virus's infection rate and impact on macro-economic conditions is uncertain. There is no immediate concern around going concern.

### 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.

# Corrosion Institute of Southern Africa

(Registration number: 133-690 NPO)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

## Council's Report

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### 6. Auditors

Abacus Chartered Accountants Inc. were the independent auditors for the institute for 2021.

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# Independent Auditor's Report

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## To the Council Members of Corrosion Institute of Southern Africa

### Opinion

I have audited the annual financial statements of Corrosion Institute of Southern Africa (the institute) set out on pages 8 to 17, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the annual financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Corrosion Institute of Southern Africa as at 30 June 2021, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Constitution of the Institute.

### Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements section of my report. I am independent of the institute 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 annual financial statements in South Africa. I have fulfilled my 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. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

### Other Information

The council members are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Corrosion Institute of Southern Africa annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021", which includes the Council's Report as required by the Constitution of the Institute and the supplementary information as set out on pages 18 to 19. The other information does not include the annual financial statements and my auditor's report thereon.

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

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

### Responsibilities of the Council for the Annual Financial Statements

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

In preparing the annual financial statements, the council members are responsible for assessing the institute'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 council members either intend to liquidate the institute or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

# Independent Auditor's Report

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

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual 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 my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing 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 annual financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual 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 my 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 institute's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the council.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the council 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 institute's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the institute to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the annual financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with the council regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

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**Abacus Chartered Accountants Inc.**  
**S du Preez**  
**Director**  
**Chartered Accountant (SA)**  
**Registered Auditors**

**22 October 2021**  
**Midrand**

# Corrosion Institute of Southern Africa

(Registration number: 133-690 NPO)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

## Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2021

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2021	2020
<b>Assets</b>			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	2,646,997	2,758,921
Intangible assets	3	-	7,322
		<b>2,646,997</b>	<b>2,766,243</b>
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	4	98,047	25,375
Cash and cash equivalents	5	1,828,846	2,464,851
		<b>1,926,893</b>	<b>2,490,226</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>4,573,890</b>	<b>5,256,469</b>
<b>Equity and Liabilities</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Retained income		3,488,839	3,723,306
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	6	269,485	569,358
Deferred income	7	815,566	963,805
		<b>1,085,051</b>	<b>1,533,163</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>4,573,890</b>	<b>5,256,469</b>

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# Corrosion Institute of Southern Africa

(Registration number: 133-690 NPO)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

## Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2021	2020
Revenue	8	4,156,512	4,203,173
Cost of sales	9	(2,134,813)	(2,347,019)
<b>Gross surplus</b>		<b>2,021,699</b>	<b>1,856,154</b>
Other income	10	119,200	136,128
Operating expenses		(2,434,410)	(2,394,409)
<b>Operating deficit</b>	11	<b>(293,511)</b>	<b>(402,127)</b>
Investment revenue	14	59,044	105,177
Finance costs	15	-	(35)
<b>Deficit for the year</b>		<b>(234,467)</b>	<b>(296,985)</b>

DRAFT

# Corrosion Institute of Southern Africa

(Registration number: 133-690 NPO)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

## Statement of Changes in Equity

Figures in Rand	Retained income	Total equity
<b>Balance at 01 July 2019</b>	<b>4,020,291</b>	<b>4,020,291</b>
<b>Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>(296,985)</b>	<b>(296,985)</b>
<b>Balance at 01 July 2020</b>	<b>3,723,306</b>	<b>3,723,306</b>
<b>Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>(234,467)</b>	<b>(234,467)</b>
<b>Balance at 30 June 2021</b>	<b>3,488,839</b>	<b>3,488,839</b>

Note(s)

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# Corrosion Institute of Southern Africa

(Registration number: 133-690 NPO)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

## Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2021	2020
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Cash receipts from customers		4,391,876	4,682,564
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(5,073,274)	(4,501,287)
Cash (used in) generated from operations	16	(681,398)	181,277
Interest income		59,044	105,177
Finance costs		-	(35)
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>		<b>(622,354)</b>	<b>286,419</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(13,651)	(15,839)
<b>Total cash movement for the year</b>		<b>(636,005)</b>	<b>270,580</b>
Cash at the beginning of the year		2,464,851	2,194,271
<b>Total cash at end of the year</b>	5	<b>1,828,846</b>	<b>2,464,851</b>

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# Corrosion Institute of Southern Africa

(Registration number: 133-690 NPO)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

## Accounting Policies

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### 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 Constitution of the Institute. The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for biological assets at fair value less point of sale costs, 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 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets which the entity 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 entity 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 entity.

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

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 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.

#### 1.2 Intangible assets

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

Research and development costs are recognised as an expense in the period incurred.

Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets, on a straight-line basis, as follows:

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Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
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In cases where management is unable to make a reliable estimate of the useful life of an intangible asset, its best estimate is applied, limited to 10 years.

# Corrosion Institute of Southern Africa

(Registration number: 133-690 NPO)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

## Accounting Policies

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### 1.2 Intangible assets (continued)

The residual value, amortisation period and amortisation method for intangible assets are reassessed when there is an indication that there is a change from the previous estimate.

### 1.3 Impairment of assets

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that property, plant and equipment or intangible assets or goodwill 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.

### 1.4 Employee benefits

#### Short-term employee benefits

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

### 1.5 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the entity 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 entity. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding sales taxes and discounts.

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

# Corrosion Institute of Southern Africa

(Registration number: 133-690 NPO)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

2021

2020

### 2. Property, plant and equipment

	2021			2020		
	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Buildings	3,347,250	(758,643)	2,588,607	3,347,250	(659,465)	2,687,785
Plant and machinery	14,164	(4,896)	9,268	14,164	(2,535)	11,629
Furniture and fixtures	108,149	(108,135)	14	108,149	(108,135)	14
Office equipment	5,525	(4,458)	1,067	5,525	(3,353)	2,172
IT equipment	128,230	(87,092)	41,138	114,579	(66,461)	48,118
Course Equipment	285,362	(285,359)	3	285,362	(285,359)	3
Presidential Chain	11,500	(4,600)	6,900	11,500	(2,300)	9,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,900,180</b>	<b>(1,253,183)</b>	<b>2,646,997</b>	<b>3,886,529</b>	<b>(1,127,608)</b>	<b>2,758,921</b>

#### Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2021

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Buildings	2,687,785	-	(99,178)	2,588,607
Plant and machinery	11,629	-	(2,361)	9,268
Furniture and fixtures	14	-	-	14
Office equipment	2,172	-	(1,105)	1,067
IT equipment	48,118	13,651	(20,631)	41,138
Course Equipment	3	-	-	3
Presidential Chain	9,200	-	(2,300)	6,900
	<b>2,758,921</b>	<b>13,651</b>	<b>(125,575)</b>	<b>2,646,997</b>

#### Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2020

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Buildings	2,786,963	-	(99,178)	2,687,785
Plant and machinery	9,653	4,339	(2,363)	11,629
Furniture and fixtures	13,266	-	(13,252)	14
Office equipment	3,277	-	(1,105)	2,172
IT equipment	67,509	-	(19,391)	48,118
Course Equipment	3	-	-	3
Presidential Chain	-	11,500	(2,300)	9,200
	<b>2,880,671</b>	<b>15,839</b>	<b>(137,589)</b>	<b>2,758,921</b>

#### Depreciation rates

Buildings	Straight line basis - years	27	27
Plant and machinery	Straight line basis - years	5	5
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line basis - years	6	6
Office equipment	Straight line basis - years	5	5
IT equipment	Straight line basis - years	5	5
Course Equipment	Straight line basis - years	5	5
Presidential Chain	Straight line basis - years	5	5

# Corrosion Institute of Southern Africa

(Registration number: 133-690 NPO)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

2021

2020

### 2. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

#### Other information

Registers with details of land and buildings are available for inspection by shareholders or their duly authorised representatives at the registered office of the company.

IAS 16 paragraph 58 states the following: "Land and buildings are separable assets and are accounted for separately, even when they are acquired together. Buildings have a limited useful life and therefore are depreciable assets. An increase in the value of the land on which a building stands does not affect the determination of the depreciable amount of the building." Even if the value of the building increase, it is still required to be depreciated. When accounting for the separate purchase cost of land and buildings, a professional valuer may be hired to ascertain the cost of the land and the cost of buildings. In the case where this is not done, the 20/80 rule is applied, where the building is 80% of the purchase price and land is 20% of the purchase price. Management at CORRISA applied the 20/80 rule to ascertain the purchase price of land and that of the building.

### 3. Intangible assets

	2021			2020		
	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Carrying value
Computer software	-	-	-	40,427	(33,105)	7,322

#### Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2021

	Opening balance	Amortisation	Total
Computer software	7,322	(7,322)	-

#### Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2020

	Opening balance	Amortisation	Total
Computer software	15,407	(8,085)	7,322

### 4. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables	87,846	4,893
Prepayments	9,047	19,632
Staff loans	1,154	850
	<b>98,047</b>	<b>25,375</b>

### 5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Cash on hand	303	197
Bank balances	1,828,543	2,464,654
	<b>1,828,846</b>	<b>2,464,851</b>

# Corrosion Institute of Southern Africa

(Registration number: 133-690 NPO)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2021	2020
<b>6. Trade and other payables</b>		
Trade payables	151,668	558,170
VAT	117,817	5,507
Other payables	-	5,681
	<b>269,485</b>	<b>569,358</b>
<b>7. Deferred income</b>		
Deferred income - Courses & Events	480,499	619,928
Deferred income - Membership fees	335,067	343,877
	<b>815,566</b>	<b>963,805</b>
<p>Advanced payments were made for memberships and future courses. Memberships fees are paid for an annual period. Membership commences on the month a new member registers or when an existing member renews and pays the membership fees. The membership fees were assessed and apportioned according to the stage of completion. The portion of membership fees that was not recognised as revenue was deferred and will be recognised according to the stage of completion of the membership period.</p>		
<b>8. Revenue</b>		
Courses	3,041,306	3,054,493
Memberships	749,454	585,923
Committee for Corrosion (SAQCC) fees	132,634	105,335
Events	45,189	247,580
Publications	187,929	209,842
	<b>4,156,512</b>	<b>4,203,173</b>
<b>9. Cost of sales</b>		
Courses	1,830,656	1,655,281
SAECC	775	3,685
Memberships	8,753	7,804
SAQCC	56,584	42,040
Events	64,128	368,102
Publications	173,917	270,107
	<b>2,134,813</b>	<b>2,347,019</b>
<b>10. Other income</b>		
Profit on exchange differences	18,547	-
Rental income	95,512	102,475
Discount received	82	-
Recoveries	5,059	-
Sundry income	-	400
Waterproofing Association of Gauteng	-	30,435
Sponsorships	-	2,818
	<b>119,200</b>	<b>136,128</b>

# Corrosion Institute of Southern Africa

(Registration number: 133-690 NPO)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2021	2020
<b>11. Operating deficit</b>		
Operating deficit for the year is stated after accounting for the following:		
(Loss) profit on exchange differences	(18,547)	63,141
Amortisation on intangible assets	7,322	8,085
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	125,575	137,589
Employee costs	1,475,411	1,307,967
	<b>1,475,411</b>	<b>1,307,967</b>
<b>12. Employee cost</b>		
<b>Employee costs</b>		
Basic	1,451,264	1,288,523
UIF	10,078	8,047
SDL	14,069	11,397
	<b>1,475,411</b>	<b>1,307,967</b>
<b>13. Depreciation, amortisation and impairments</b>		
The following items are included within depreciation, amortisation and impairments:		
<b>Depreciation</b>		
Property, plant and equipment	125,575	137,589
<b>Amortisation</b>		
Intangible assets	7,322	8,085
<b>Total depreciation, amortisation and impairments</b>		
Depreciation	125,575	137,589
Amortisation	7,322	8,085
	<b>132,897</b>	<b>145,674</b>
<b>14. Investment revenue</b>		
<b>Interest revenue</b>		
Bank	59,044	105,177
<b>15. Finance costs</b>		
Other interest paid	-	35
<b>16. Cash (used in) generated from operations</b>		
Loss before taxation	(234,467)	(296,985)
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Depreciation and amortisation	132,897	145,674
Interest received	(59,044)	(105,177)
Finance costs	-	35
<b>Changes in working capital:</b>		
Inventories	-	6,960
Trade and other receivables	(72,672)	388,490
Trade and other payables	(299,873)	87,508
Deferred income	(148,239)	(45,228)
	<b>(681,398)</b>	<b>181,277</b>

# Corrosion Institute of Southern Africa

(Registration number: 133-690 NPO)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

## Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2021	2020
<b>Revenue</b>			
Courses		3,041,306	3,054,493
Memberships		749,454	585,923
Events		45,189	247,580
Publications		187,929	209,842
SAQCC		132,634	105,335
	8	<b>4,156,512</b>	<b>4,203,173</b>
<b>Cost of sales</b>			
Opening stock		-	(6,960)
Cost of goods and services		(2,134,813)	(2,340,059)
	9	<b>(2,134,813)</b>	<b>(2,347,019)</b>
<b>Gross surplus</b>		<b>2,021,699</b>	<b>1,856,154</b>
<b>Other income</b>			
Rental income		95,512	102,475
Discount received		82	-
Recoveries		5,059	-
Sundry income		-	400
Waterproofing Association of Gauteng		-	30,435
Sponsorships		-	2,818
Profit and loss on exchange differences		18,547	-
		<b>119,200</b>	<b>136,128</b>

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# Corrosion Institute of Southern Africa

(Registration number: 133-690 NPO)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

## Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2021	2020
<b>Operating expenses</b>			
Accounting fees		-	5,000
Accreditation		-	69,728
Advertising		37,266	57,723
Auditors remuneration		95,500	33,203
Bank charges		23,050	29,412
Bursaries awarded		-	12,000
Cleaning		9,625	5,677
Computer expenses		36,869	75,417
Consulting and professional fees		15,930	77,330
Delivery expenses		161	500
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments	13	132,897	145,674
Discount allowed		8,910	-
Donations		-	4,000
Employee costs	12	1,475,411	1,307,967
Entertainment		1,250	3,218
Executive project - Professional Body Application		-	6,000
Hire		36,768	31,964
IT expenses		135,658	58,226
Insurance		60,661	51,251
Legal expenses		-	3,600
Meeting expenses		10,245	5,802
Municipal expenses		98,092	117,202
Other expenses		16,929	11,416
Petrol and oil		-	1,830
Postage		8,237	8,910
Printing and stationery		13,257	16,713
Profit and loss on exchange differences		-	63,141
Relocation costs		83,421	-
Repairs and maintenance		47,197	51,856
Security		6,178	13,793
Staff welfare		28,379	4,927
Sub-committee expenses		1,409	2,655
Subscriptions		11,924	7,507
Telephone and fax		36,286	25,898
Travel - local		2,900	84,869
		<b>2,434,410</b>	<b>2,394,409</b>
<b>Operating deficit</b>	11	<b>(293,511)</b>	<b>(402,127)</b>
Investment income	14	59,044	105,177
Finance costs	15	-	(35)
		<b>59,044</b>	<b>105,142</b>
<b>Surplus (Deficit)</b>		<b>(234,467)</b>	<b>(296,985)</b>