



SACNASP
South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions

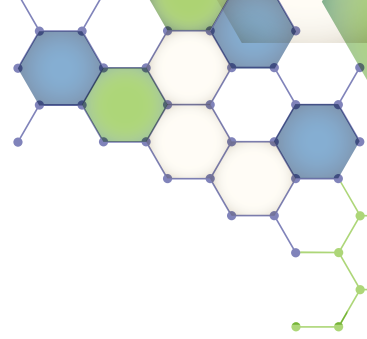
ANNUAL REPORT

2015 - 2016



science
& technology

Department:
Science and Technology
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



SACNASP ANNUAL REPORT 2015/2016



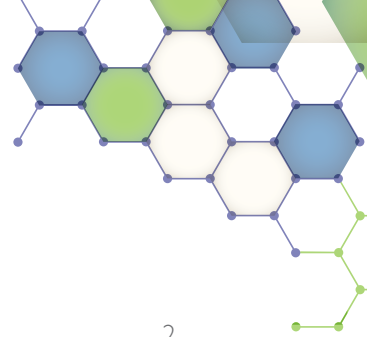
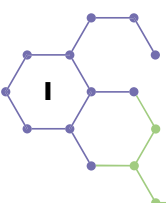


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Vision

A leading Council for the registration of all South African Natural Scientists.

The statutory Council for the development and advancement of Natural Scientific Professions in South Africa.

Mission

To provide an efficient statutory Council for the recruitment, registration and development of Natural Scientific Professionals to ensure high quality services for social benefit and economic growth.

Values

Registered Natural Scientists' conduct to be in the broad interest of the community as outlined in the SACNASP Code of Conduct.

SACNASP's values are aligned to the principles of Batho Pele (people first).

Legislative Mandate

The Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP) was established as a juristic person in 1982 by an Act of Parliament, the Natural Scientists Act, 1982 [Act 55 of 1982], which has subsequently evolved into the directives of the Natural Scientific Professions Act, 2003 [Act 27 of 2003]. The Council is therefore mandated as Accounting Authority to implement the provisions of the Act, under the oversight of its Executive Authority, the Minister of Science and Technology.

In terms of the Act, it is a statutory requirement that:

Persons practising in any of the fields of practice listed in Schedule I of the Act, must be registered with SACNASP in any of the prescribed categories [Section 18];

Only a registered person may practise in a Consulting capacity [Section 20];

The Council must determine the requirements with which a voluntary association must comply with to qualify for recognition [Section 26].



Council Members

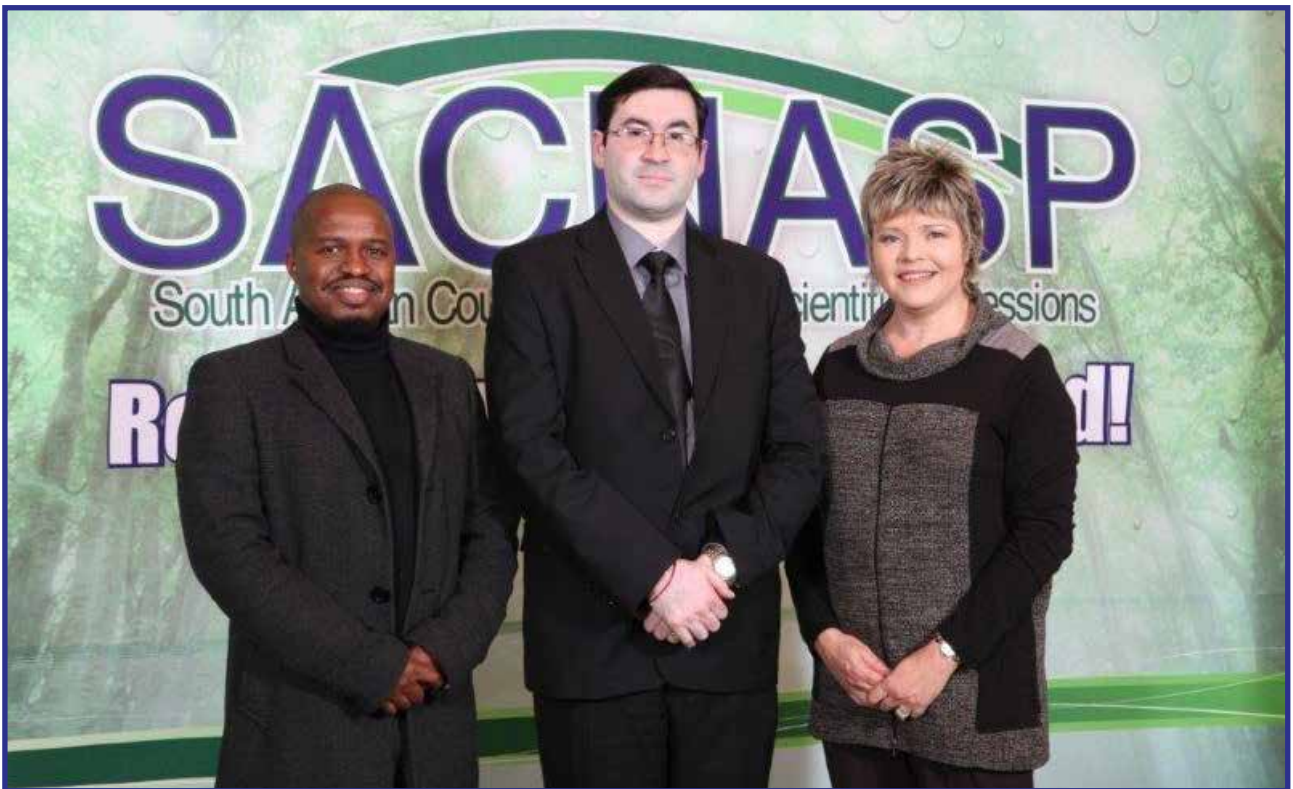


Front Row:

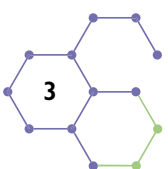
Prof. M. Gulumian Pr.Sci.Nat, Prof. J. Galpin Pr.Sci.Nat, Prof. R. Crewe Pr.Sci.Nat, Mr. k. Musetsho, Dr. R. Coetzee Pr.Sci.Nat, Dr. S.Terblance Pr.Sci.Nat, Prof. G. Bredenkamp Pr.Sci.Nat, Prof. I. Gledhill Pr.Sci.Nat

Back Row:

Ms. M. Masemola, Mr. P.Govender Pr.Sci.Nat, Dr. J.Van Heerden Pr.Sci.Nat, Prof. K. Nephawe Pr.Sci.Nat (Vice Chairperson), Dr. G. Botha Pr.Sci.Nat (Chairperson), Dr. P. Rampersadh Pr.Sci.Nat (Executive Director), Dr. P. Matutu



Prof. K. Nephawe Pr.Sci.Nat Vice Chairperson, Dr. P. Rampersadh Pr.Sci.Nat, Executive Director and Dr. G. Botha Pr.Sci.Nat Chair person





The SACNASP Office Pictures of Staff members as at 31 March 2016



Dr Pradish Rampersadh Pr.Sci.Nat



Sarah van Aardt



Mariette le Roux



Nombuso Zwane



Landi Jacobs



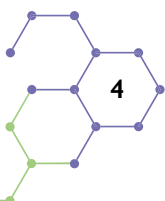
Desiree Fisher

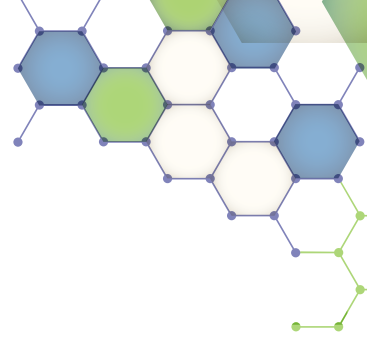


Sujo Abraham



Hellen Mkabela





Lientjie Mogano



Merle Grovers



Violet Modiselle



Iris Popela



Suzan Pitso



Lorain Mareus



Boitumelo Semanya



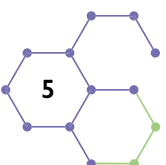
Agnes Ledwaba



Vuyiswa Mahlangu



Lindiwe Sibanyoni



Foreword by Chairperson Dr Gerda Botha Pr.Sci.Nat



It is my privilege to present to you the annual report of SACNASP for the 2015-2016 financial year. The new Council was inaugurated on the 25th of June 2015 by the Minister of Science and Technology, the honorable Minister Naledi Pandor. The new Council assumed its duties during this period in conjunction with a change in Executive Directors. Following on from Dr Rolf Becker's term, we are excited that Dr Pradish Rampersadh took office on January 1st 2016. I would like to thank Dr Becker and the previous Council for the effort they have put into SACNASP and we hope to build on their achievements. I would also like to thank Minister Pandor and the Department of Science and Technology (DST) representative on our Council, Dr Phethiwe Matutu for their support.

The Executive Director, the Vice Chairperson and I had the opportunity to present to the Parliament's Portfolio Committee on SACNASP's performance last year. As SACNASP was fully self-funded at that point, this was not an annual scheduled event, but this gave us the opportunity to share and obtain input at this very important level. This was followed by engagements with Minister Pandor who emphasised "SACNASP should not be considered merely as a regulatory and registration body. It should also help DST to enhance South Africa's standing insofar as the natural scientific professions are concerned." She further indicated that "DST would expect from SACNASP greater knowledge of the

basic sciences and advice from time to time as to what the DST needs to do to enhance the natural scientific professions in South Africa." The Minister mentioned that the South African Government is determined to make significant investment in this sector as it is their belief that it is a driver for growth in the future.

The new leadership, together with a solid team in the office, have already crafted a clear focus and have continued to steer SACNASP on a growth trajectory. A strategy session was held during which Dr Auf der Heyde, Deputy Director General (DDG): Research Development and Support, addressed the Council. He highlighted that SACNASP had been extremely effective and successful in implementing the provisions of the Natural Scientific Professions Act despite the lack of any financial support from government. SACNASP with the guidance and support of Dr Matutu and the DDG, Dr Auf der Heyde secured funding from the DST for the period 2016 to 2018. This funding will be utilised in three main areas.

- Improving SACNASP's Information Technology infrastructure
- Increasing stakeholder engagement and improve visibility
- Roll out Continuing Professional Development (CPD) and implement a structured Candidate Mentoring Phase for young scientists

The Council deliberated on the way forward and the Strategic Objectives identified by the Council, for the next five years are:

- Proactively advise government on the natural scientific professions
- The registration and enhancement of registration status of natural scientists in South Africa
- Promotion of the understanding of the role and importance of the natural sciences professions
- Fostering good corporate governance principles
- Expanding the influence, impact and reputation of SACNASP

The Council is very positive and optimistic about the future of SACNASP and the natural sciences in South Africa. We would like to engage more closely with the Voluntary Associations and the scientists who are the heartbeat of this organisation. We believe that by focusing on regulation, enabling and advising, we will make a significant contribution to science and the lives of the scientists in South Africa.

Yours Sincerely,

Dr Gerda Botha Pr.Sci.Nat



ED Report Dr Pradish Rampersadh Pr.Sci.Nat



The 2015/16 financial year, was a very exciting year for SACNASP. The new Council of SACNASP was inaugurated on the 25th June 2015, bringing with it fresh ideas and new concepts to develop and grow SACNASP and find further ways to add value to the lives of our natural scientists. They bring with them a wealth of experience from industry, commerce, research councils, government, and academia. This Council duly elected Dr. Gerda Botha and Professor Khathushelo Agree Nephawe as the new Chairperson and Vice Chairperson of SACNASP respectively, and on behalf of the registered scientists at SACNASP we congratulate the leadership and members of the Council on their appointments and look forward to their guidance.

Looking back at the year that was, SACNASP has once again seen an increase in registrations with 1 973 scientists registering. This has brought the number of registered scientists to almost 9 000. This growth is not only in terms of registering scientists but also in the requests for additional fields of practice to be added. In the last financial year, Conservation Science, Specified fields of practice and Statistical Science were added as additional fields of practice. This has created the opportunity for scientists in those fields of practice to now register, and by complying with the Act, be confident that they are capable of taking scientific decisions of quality and safety.

As you are all aware, the key role of SACNASP is as a registration body for natural scientists and in so doing, provide protection to the public and profession. SACNASP is increasingly being contacted by Government Departments and Entities enquiring about the registration of the natural science professionals working for or contracted to them. There is increasing evidence that the employment sector is placing more emphasis on the “professionalisation” of natural science in South Africa.

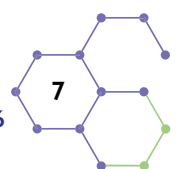
The Council, also in its endeavour to be more effective in its functioning, decided to focus on other areas that are expected of them as indicated in the SACNASP Act. Firstly, the idea of being an enabler to the registered natural scientists. The idea of enabling is to assess where SACNASP can assist natural scientists in their careers from graduation to retirement. One of the important areas is that of the Candidate Mentoring Programme (CMP) where junior scientists are mentored and assisted professionally so that they can register as Professional Natural Scientists. The Continuing Professional Development programme follows on from CMP to ensure that registered scientists can stay current and keep up with the changing environment and technology. Governments and Companies use the CPD programmes to ensure that their employees are competent to do their work. SACNASP is currently developing these programmes and there has been significant progress in the last financial year with the SACNASP team working closely with the Voluntary Associations to develop field specific CPD programmes.

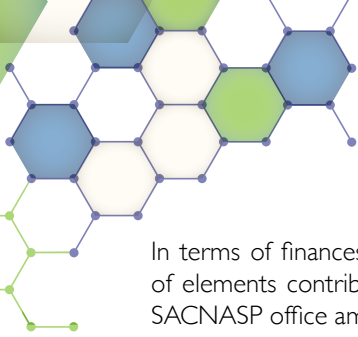
Dr Botha previously addressed the DST funding that has been secured over the next three years to support these initiatives. These funds will assist SACNASP develop a greater on-line presence and allow for an easier registration and a CPD management process. Registered scientists must also be able to easily track and update information related to them personally and on their professions.

The Council is also focusing on providing information and advice to the Minister and Department of Science and Technology in relation to the Natural Sciences in South Africa. In response to this, SACNASP has requested input from the 41 Voluntary Associations aligned to it, to gain greater insights into the Natural Science professions and compile a report for the Minister. This will help in entrenching SACNASP as a key stakeholder in the National System of Innovation. The information is currently being collated from the various Voluntary Associations. It can be noted that SACNASP is in discussion with other entities in the National System of Innovation with the aim of allowing our registered scientists to be more involved in some of their work and contribute to the national agenda. These discussions are ongoing.

SACNASP also wishes to promote the understanding of the role and importance of the natural sciences profession at both the systemic and institutional level. In 2016/2017, SACNASP will create a portal for students studying science at higher education institutions (HEIs) to register free of charge. There will be increased engagements with the Council for Higher Education (CHEs) to ensure SACNASP can provide input into course content at HEIs.

The Department of Science and Technology is also reviewing the current SACNASP Act. A request was sent out to the registered scientists requesting input into a revision of the Act to ensure that our enabling Act remains relevant in a changing and more competitive world. The inputs are being compiled for submission to the Department.





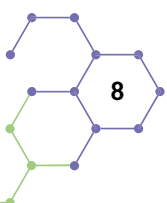
In terms of finances, SACNASP experienced challenges in the 2015/2016 financial year, ending with a deficit. A number of elements contributed to the deficit, which includes the write off of bad debts, outsourcing and the relocation of the SACNASP office amongst others. This situation, however is being addressed and the management team with guidance from the Audit and Risk Committee is continuously working on improving SACNASP's income. and strict budget controls have been implemented to ensure that we do not incur large deficits in future years.

SACNASP cannot operate without the support of the members of the Council and the various committees, the management and staff of the office and all the voluntary associations and we appreciate all the time and effort that is required to sustain the operation. We welcome input from our key stakeholders and the registered scientists, for any improvements to our systems and processes. We are excited about the future of Science in South Africa and envisage the changes that we hope to make over the coming years will be reflected in the numbers of scientists registering with SACNASP.



Yours Sincerely,

Dr Pradish Rampersadh Pr.Sci.Nat





Policy Context and Mandate

The National Development Plan (NDP) is the key national planning document that aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality in South Africa by 2030. The NDP indicates that this can be achieved by growing an inclusive economy and building capabilities and partnerships throughout society. Science and technology is an excellent vehicle that the State can use to achieve these objectives and one of the NDP's key objectives is to "improve education, training and innovation". A focus on education is crucial for a developing society and the NDP aims to increase enrolment at universities by at least 70% by 2030, with at least 1.62 million students enrolled.

With substantial investment in the higher education sector, more universities are opening their doors in South Africa. The objective includes increasing the number of students eligible to study science- and mathematics-based degrees to 450 000 by 2030. This will increase the pipeline of graduates that can immediately leverage scientific knowledge to the benefit of society and move on to postgraduate studies, contributing to the NDP aim of producing more than 5 000 PhD graduates a year.

This higher number of postgraduates – and especially PhD graduates – will potentially contribute significantly in increasing South Africa's innovation performance. The NDP also proposes to "expand science, technology and innovation output by increasing the research and development spending by Government and through encouraging industry to do so." Science councils such as SACNASP can play a pivotal role in this directive by guiding the Government on areas where investment should be made. It can make a contribution to "strengthening the coordination between departments, as well as the private and non-profit sectors", which is a further requirement of the NDP.

The NDP notes the need to "relax immigration requirements for highly skilled science and mathematics teachers, technicians and researchers," adding "all graduates from foreign countries should be granted seven-year work permits." This will help bolster South Africa's skills base and increase production through innovation. SACNASP has been evaluating and confirming the skills of foreign researchers and technicians applying for critical skills visas in the natural science fields to work in South Africa, thus contributing to this action item as indicated in the NDP.

The NDP states that in order to make the public service and local government careers of choice, the Government should "establish a formal graduate recruitment scheme for the public service with provision for mentoring, training and reflection." It should also "formulate long-term skills development strategies for senior managers, technical professionals and local government staff."

SACNASP has begun development work to establish mentoring and CPD programmes to ensure that less experienced candidates are ready for professional registration and, once registered, that their skills levels are maintained and, if necessary, developed via the CPD programme.

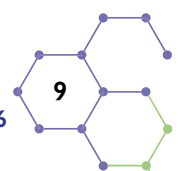
South Africa has also developed a Ten-year Innovation Plan to "help drive South Africa's transformation towards a knowledge-based economy, in which the production and dissemination of knowledge leads to economic benefit and enriches all fields of human endeavour." The plan refers to the Government's broad socioeconomic mandate and the need to accelerate and sustain economic growth. SACNASP believes it can contribute to the four elements of a knowledge-based economy, which are:


- Human capital development
- Knowledge generation and exploitation
- Knowledge infrastructure
- Enablers to address the "innovation chasm" between research results and socioeconomic outcomes

Working closely with the voluntary associations allows SACNASP to gain insight into the above-mentioned elements and can hence guide the Government as required. SACNASP can also create the platform to allow input from registered scientists into the National System of Innovation and the Grand Challenges identified for it.

This is also applicable to the 2002 National Research and Development Strategy, based on the following three pillars:

- Innovation
- Science, engineering and technology human resources and transformation
- Creating an effective government science and technology system





The strategy indicates that “around the world the time-tested way to produce high-quality creative scientists capable of transferring from one discipline to another is to focus on excellence”. SACNASP’s registration process is excellence based, ensuring that scientists meet certain minimum criteria before they can register. The development programmes introduced will further enhance the registered scientists’ professional standing. The strategy further indicates that “our human resources for science and technology are not being adequately renewed” and SACNASP’s contribution will be to help mentor developing scientists to achieve their full potential.

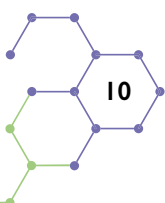
The DST’s Science Engagement Framework published in 2014 stated that science, technology and innovation knowledge workers in South Africa were affiliated to numerous professional bodies. These bodies (including SACNASP) would be encouraged to contribute to the framework by creating incentives for their members or registered scientists to effectively communicate their work to the broader society. The framework focuses mostly on communication and engagement and SACNASP will be developing an aggressive marketing campaign to ensure that we reach a broader audience to promote science in society.

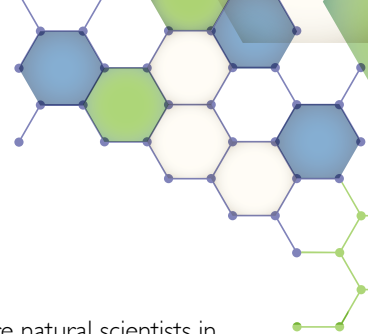
At the inauguration of the new SACNASP Council on 25 June 2015, Minister of Science and Technology, Naledi Pandor stated that “the practice of science, technology and innovation is a growing area of work for South Africa”. She said the Government was determined to make significant investment in this sector, believing it is a driver for growth in the future. Minister Pandor also said “although the indicator related to the natural sciences has significantly increased, there is a need to look at whether there are not any disciplines to be encouraged to pay greater attention to the issue of publications”. The DST was also concerned over the level of patents in the country as this was an indication that South Africa was not investing enough in innovation.

Referring specifically to SACNASP, the science and technology Minister noted that “DST would expect from SACNASP greater knowledge of the basic sciences and advice from time to time as to what the DST needs to do to enhance the natural scientific professions in South Africa”. She said SACNASP should not be considered merely a regulatory and registration body, but it should also help the DST to enhance South Africa’s standing, regarding the natural scientific professions. She was looking for greater communication from the Council and advice on what the DST could do to enhance the professions covered by SACNASP.

The DST was concerned that some basic sciences in South Africa were not receiving attention and said the “interest in innovation” may have led to too strong a focus on that area and not enough on developing the profession. SACNASP was required to look at some of the reports that had been drawn up on the basic sciences and advise the DST whether they were correct and whether the DST needed to respond to the recommendations they made. The reports were mainly by the Academy of Science of South Africa and the Centre for Research on Evaluation, Science and Technology.

SACNASP operates in a country pursuing a specific set of mandates, said Minister Pandor, mentioning two key documents: the Government’s Vision 2030 and the science and technology objectives outlined in the NDP. She said she depended on institutions under her leadership to ensure that science, technology and innovation contributed to socioeconomic development, in line with the President’s call for radical transformation in addressing the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment. She asked the Council to contribute to these objectives.





OPERATIONS REPORT

During the financial period 2015/16, SACNASP continued to, as a primary objective, reach out to more natural scientists in South Africa thereby increasing the number of registered persons.

Table 1: Registration Numbers

2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
1 068	1 196	1 973

Applications Received excl Extension Science

2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
1 240	1 728	1 742

Total Registered Scientists on SACNASP database.

SACNASP has 8 900 registered scientists on its database with over 400 scientists now being registered at each meeting.

There have been important projects that SACNASP has undertaken in this financial period to raise awareness regarding the legal requirement for registration.

Extension Science project

In the 2014/2015 period, the primary project that SACNASP undertook was the collaboration with the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) to register extension scientists. During the 2015/2016 period, SACNASP registered 608 extension scientists. This was not without its challenges specifically regarding referee reports but SACNASP is well prepared to finalise the registration of extension scientists in the first two quarters of 2016/2017.

Critical Skills Visa

As a SAQA accredited professional body, SACNASP has been able to assist foreign people who want to work in South Africa with their critical skills visa. A process was implemented so SACNASP could verify the skills or qualifications of an applicant. The number of requests for critical skills visas is increasing.

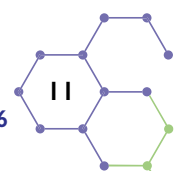
Table 2: Critical Skills Applications

Critical Skills Visa	2014/2015	2015/2016
Received	80	123
Approved	70	110

New fields of practice

As part as SACNASP's ever broadening horizons, additional fields of practice were added:

- Conservation Science
- Specified fields of practice
- Statistical Science



Continuing Professional Development (CPD)

The CPD programme has gained momentum with the completion of the first phase of the website. Training Providers can now register their training courses for accreditation. There are 23 training providers currently registered. The programme is due to start in April 2017, but in the year under review there were two conferences – the International Association of Impact Assessors and the Animal Feed Association – where scientists could accrue CPD points.

Social Media

SACNASP has a very active Facebook page with over 1 750 followers at the end of March 2016

SAQA dataloads by Professional Bodies

SACNASP continues to upload their data into the National Learners Records Database (NRLD). SACNASP is the third largest professional body to upload data into NRLD, uploading over 7 700 records at the last upload.

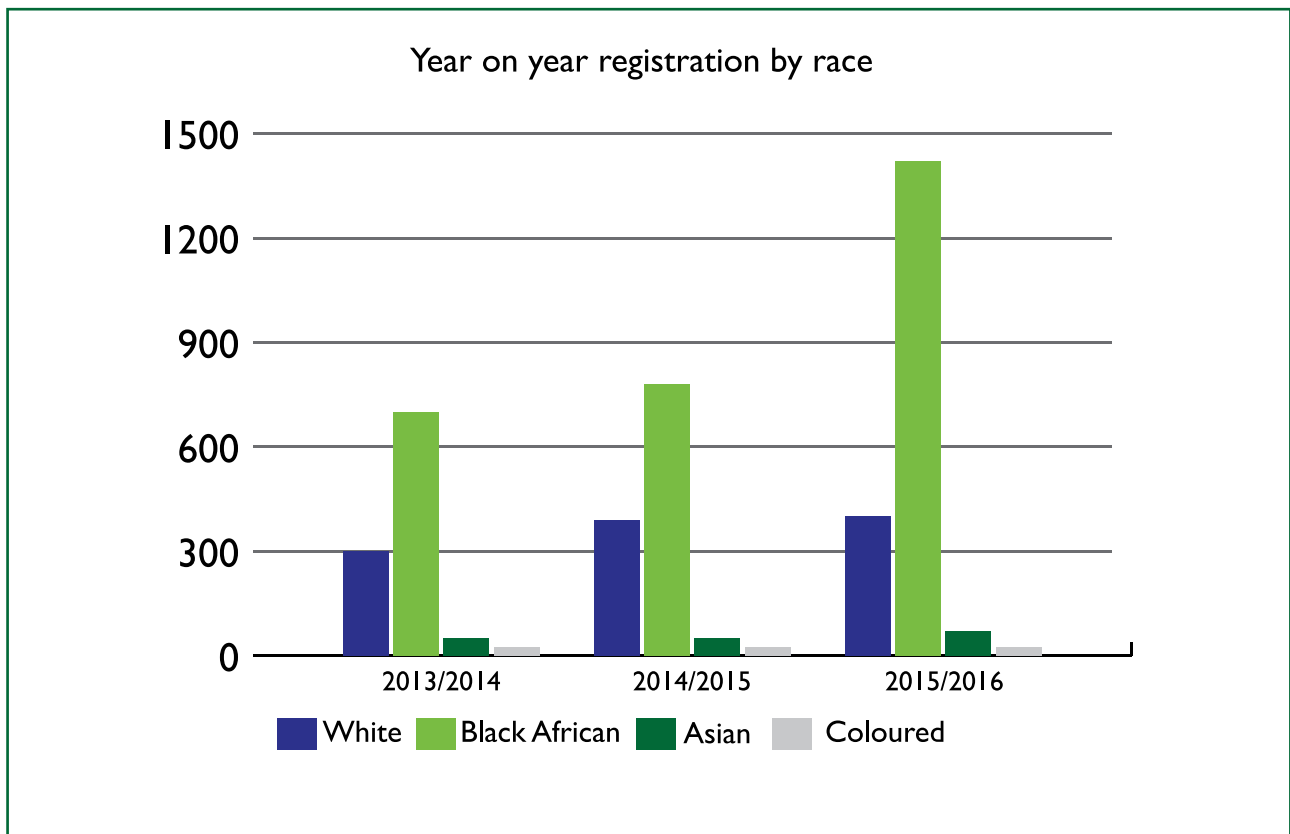
Social Responsibility

SACNASP supports a small crèche in Mamelodi for abused and vulnerable children. The crèche prepares children for primary school. SACNASP assists with food, clothes, painting the classrooms and staff spend time with children reading to them and helping with their development.

TREND ANALYSIS

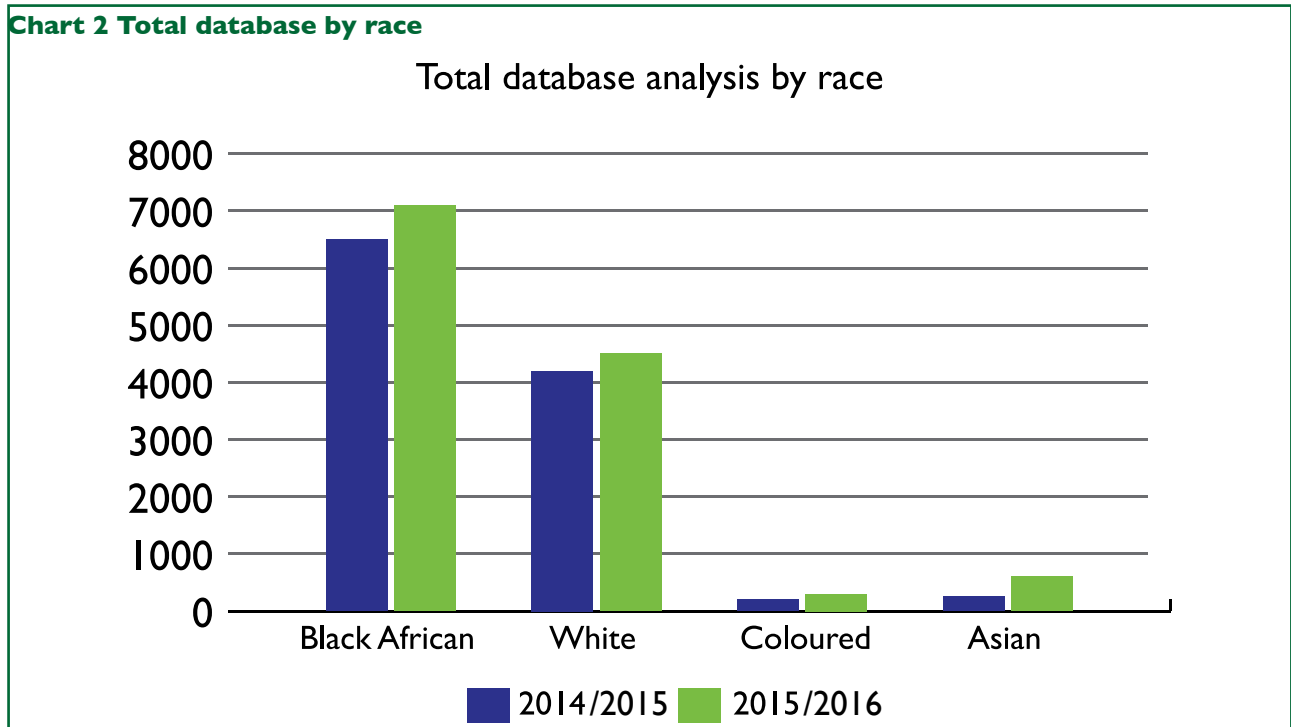
As indicated in last year's Annual Report, we are still seeing positive trends with regards to registration by race, age and gender. As we moved into 2016 with the registration of the extension scientists, we saw even greater shifts of registration, particularly in the registration of Black Africans aged from 20 to 39.

Chart 1 Year on year registration by race

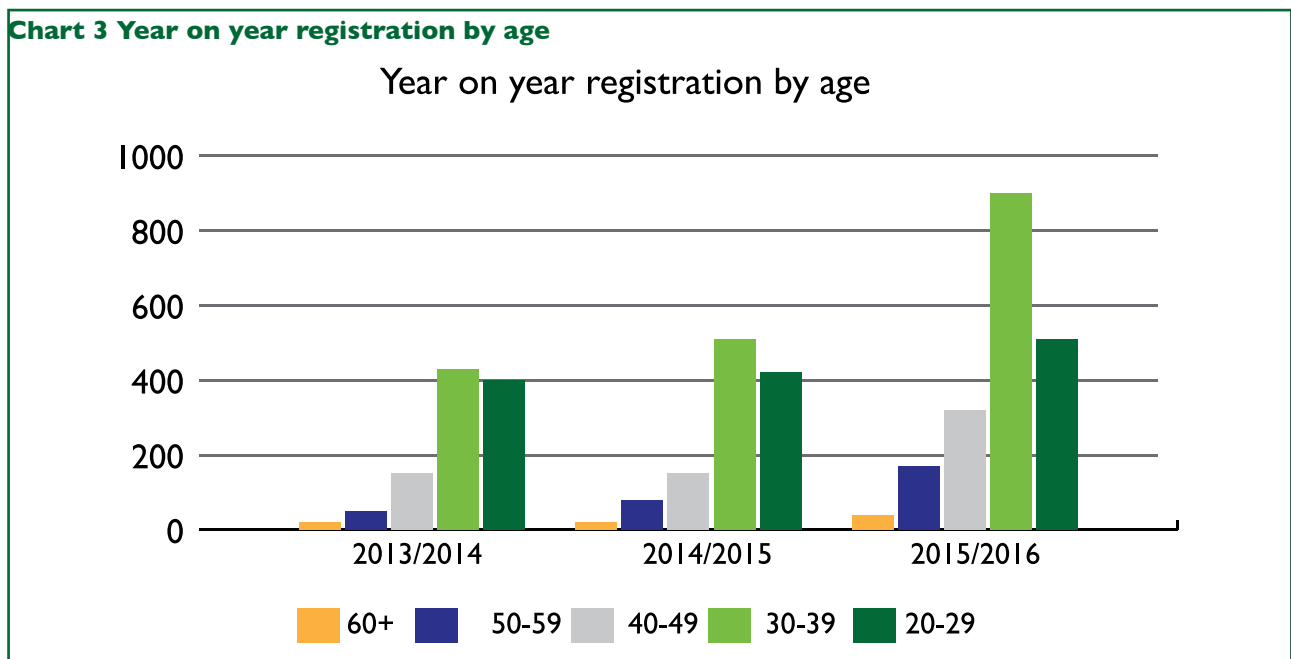




If the entire database of scientists is analysed (pending and registered), there are now more Black African scientists on the database than all other races.

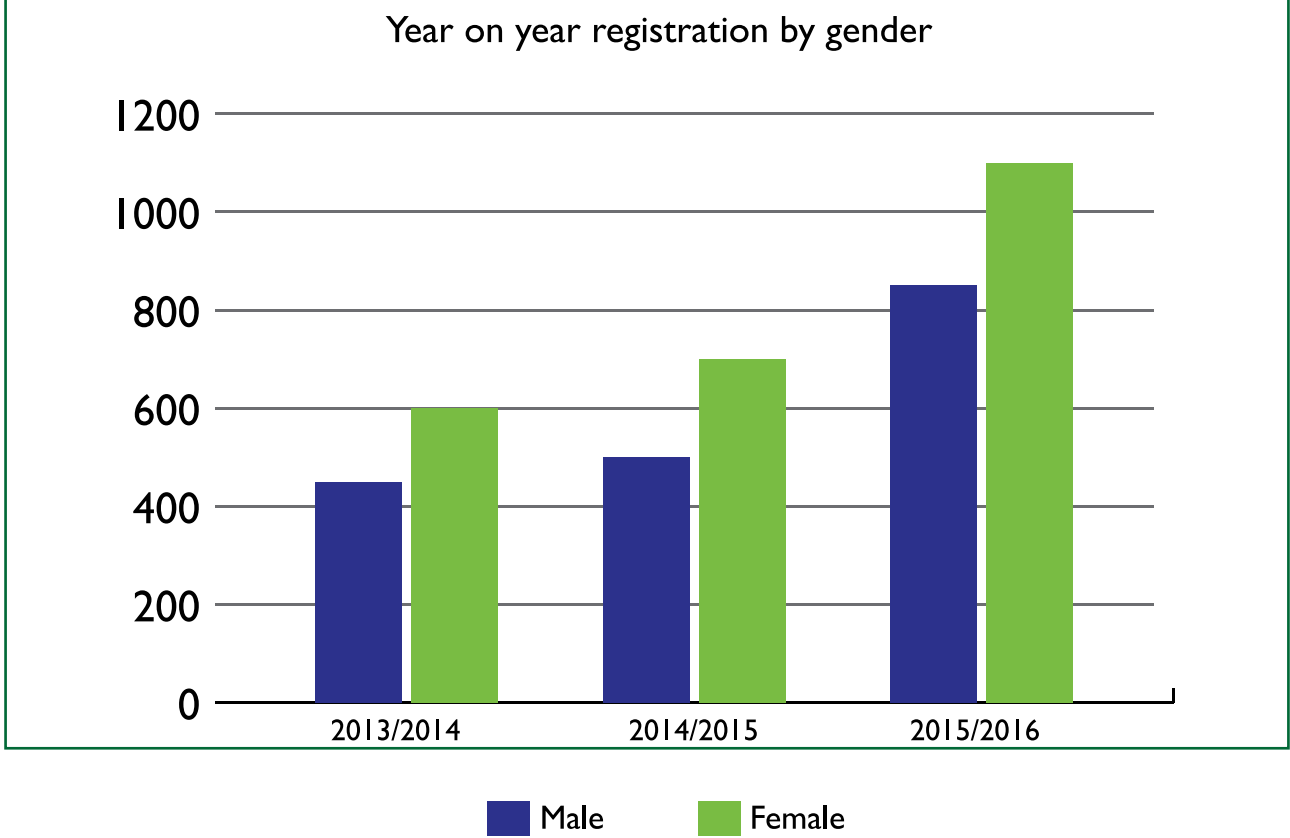


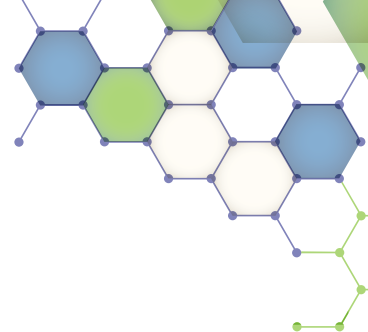
The majority of applications received is now in the age group 30-39. It are becoming evident to scientists that professional registration will assist in the upward mobility of their careers.



The growing trend for female scientists to apply for registration is very positive in ensuring gender equality in the natural science professions.

Chart 4 Year on year registration by gender





REGISTRATION MEETINGS

Categories of Registered Scientists

Two years ago SACNASP created additional categories of registration to enable opportunities for registration by persons previously excluded, yet still adhering to Council protocol and processes. This was done with the expectation that the new Natural Science Professions Act, which included these new categories, would be passed into law. Unfortunately, the lengthy legislative amendment process has delayed the enactment of the new Act, resulting in SACNASP having to revert to its former categories while the legislative process takes its course. We have therefore had to move scientists in the affected categories into categories that are identified in the existing Act. The affected categories are:

- Associate Natural Scientist
- Certificated Natural Scientist level A and B
- Trainee Natural Scientist level A and B

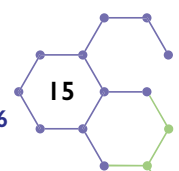
Registered scientists affected by this reclassification will be notified and sent new certificates. The attached table reflects the changes.


Registration Process

All applications are either received through the online system or via the post and entered on the SACNASP database. Once all documentation has been received, the completed applications are assessed by the Professional Advisory Committee. This is a panel of experts from each specific field of practice. Once assessed, they are again reviewed by the Registration Committee and the final decision is ratified by the Council.

Table 1: Applications prepared for and submitted to Professional Advisory Committees from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Field of Practice	May 2015	Jul 2015	Sep 2015	Nov 2015	Jan 2016	Mar 2016	Totals
Animal Science	17	32	23	38	12	17	139
Aquatic Science	4	3	4	2	5	4	22
Botanical Science and Ecological Science	15	2	8	35	3	2	65
Chemical Science	30	31	14	28	16	17	136
Earth and Geological Science	57	55	49	60	34	40	295
Environmental Science	47	38	51	55	38	32	261
Extension Science	63	182	39	110	109	105	608
Food Science	4	6	2	2	10	5	29
Geospatial Science	4	4	5	6	4	0	23
Mathematical Science	4	3	0	4	0	8	19
Microbiological Science and Biological Science	31	24	30	39	30	24	178





Field of Practice	May 2015	Jul 2015	Sep 2015	Nov 2015	Jan 2016	Mar 2016	Totals
Physical and Material Science	11	18	7	12	0	10	58
Plant Production Science	33	58	60	71	38	39	299
Soil Science	8	7	8	6	5	4	38
Toxicological Science	0	1	1	0	0	2	4
Water Resource Science	21	17	31	38	8	20	135
Zoological Science	6	1	4	5	0	4	20
Totals	355	482	336	511	312	333	2329

Table 3: Applications approved by Qualifications Assessment Committee (QAC)

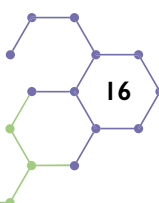
QAC	April 2015	June 2015	Oct 2015	Dec 2015	Total
	68	70	72	99	309

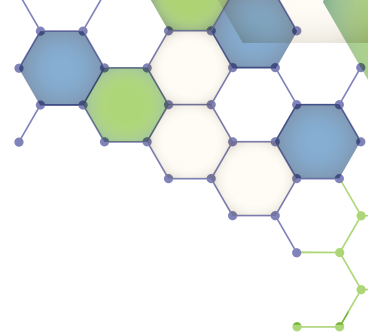
Table 4: Natural Scientists Registered from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016 by category

Category	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
Professional Natural Scientist	490	569	691
Candidate Natural Scientist	364	407	720
Certificated Natural Scientist	214	211	562
Total	1 068	1 187	1 973

Table 5: Number of applications considered at each registration meeting

Date of Meeting	2015/2016	2014/2015	2013/2014
May	355	201	138
July	482	335	246
August	0	0	147
September	336	205	184
October	0	123	125
November	511	260	111
January	312	174	128
February	333	0	0
March	0	195	179
Total	2 329	1 496	1 258





HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Staff Complement

SACNASP has 18 permanent staff supported by five contract staff working in debt collection and extension science administration.

The SACNASP staff has been stable for the last three years with low a staff turnover. The staff at SACNASP are primarily administrative with four key departments

- Executive Office
- Operations
- Registrations
- Finance

The staff at SACNASP is fully transformed.

The Human Resource (HR) function is supported by the HR and Remuneration Committee.

Table 6: SACNASP Staff 2015/2016

Permanent	2014/2015	2015/2016	Movement
Black Female	11	12	-2
Coloured Female	2	3	
White Female	3	3	
Indian Female	1	1	
Black Male	0	1	-1
Coloured Male	1	1	-1
White Male	1	1	-1
Indian Male	0	1	
Total	19	23	-5

Staff reasons for leaving

End of contract	1
Resigned	2
Dismissed: failed probation	1
Incapacity	1
Total	5



MARKETING REPORT

SACNASP continues to reach out to natural scientists to encourage registration by attending and sponsoring events that can give SACNASP visibility.

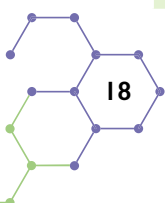
SACNASP increases visibility in the following ways:

- Advertisements in conference supplements
- Presentations at symposium and conferences
- Sponsoring stands at symposium and conferences

All these activities enhance SACNASP's visibility within the science community in conjunction with our very active facebook page and website.

SACNASP is also involved with graduate programmes in industries such as Rand Water and ESKOM where young scientists are supported and guided through their careers.

Date	Event	Venue	Action	Outcome
2-4 June	SASAE Conference	White River	Assist Extension scientists with registration	Well received. New applications received
28 June –3 July	SAIP Conference	Boardwalk Convention Centre PE	Advertisement in book of abstracts	Book of abstracts provided to all conference attendees
7 July	Meeting with MEC Department of Health	Department of Health	Discussion	Start of a series of discussions on how professional bodies can work together
9 July	NSFT Dinner	Emperors Palace	Networking	Forming stronger alliances with other science bodies
12-17 July	Entomological Society of Southern Africa	Grahams Town	Presentation	Well received
23 July	SASAS EC mini symposium	UFH Eastern Cape	Presentation	Initial discussions on CPD
24 July	ICCSA Breakfast	Houghton	Presentation	Introduction of Statistics as a new field of practice
28-29 July	Profiling meeting Env Science Technician Qual	Bedfordview	Discussion	Initial discussion with LGSETA to confirm if SACNASP can assist with the roll out of this project
30 Jul	ESKOM Germiston	Bedfordview	Presentation	Well received Relationship development with ESKOM
31 July	Umgeni Water Young Professionals Workshop	Durban	Presentation	Well received
5 Aug	SAIEG	Midrand	CPD Presentation	Development of CPD process
11-14 Aug	IAIASA Conference	Drakensburg	Presentation	Discussion about registration of Environmental Impact Assessors





20 Aug	DST Mid year session	Pretoria	Discussion	Discussion about the way forward for the Science Councils
20 Aug	Dept Water and Sanitation	Kimberley	Presentation	Well received new applications received
21 Aug	San Parks	Kimberley	Discussion	Marketing plan for roll out of Conservation Science as a FOP
26 Aug	Parliament Portfolio	Cape Town	Presentation	Well received
27 Aug	RWYPF professional registration day event	Rand water Head Office	Presentation	Presentation by professional bodies for registration. Well received New applications
31 Aug – 2 Sept	National Congress on Pharmacological Sciences	Wits Club Joburg	Exhibition	Applications received
7-9 Sept	SAAFoST	Durban	Advert	Increased interest from food scientists
6-10 Sept	SAWMA Symposium	Kimberley	Presentation	Improved communication regarding Conservation Science
16 Sept	SASAE Central Symposium	UP	Table for questions	Increase speed that extension science applications are processed
14 Oct	AFMA annual symposium	CSIR	CPD presentation	Initiate CPD concept
1-2 Oct	Extension science symposium	Mpumalanga	Assistance with applications	New applications
21 Oct	Extension Science symposium	Free state	Presentation and assistance	New applications and follow up on outstanding documentation
18 Nov	FET water workshop	St George Hotel	Discussion	SACNASP awareness
4 Dec	Extension Science symposium	Venda	Assistance with applications	New applications and follow up on outstanding documentation
8-9 Dec	Science Forum South Africa	CSIR	Stand SACNASP awareness	New applications received
16-20 Nov	Extension science week	KZN	Assistance with applications	New applications and follow up on outstanding documentation
1 Dec	Stats SA	UP	Presentation	SACNASP awareness
4 Dec	ICCSSA breakfast	Wits	Stand	SACNASP awareness
12 Feb	ICCSSA AGM	Joburg	Discussion	Develop relationship between SACNASP Stats SA and ICCSSA
1-3 Mar	AFMA Conference	Sun City	Stand	First conference where SACNASP CPD credits could be gained
15 Marc	Mintek	Joburg	Presentation	New applications received



Finance Manager's Report

SACNASP was faced with significant challenges in the 2015/2016 financial year with an 11% decrease in revenue as compared to the previous year; this was due to a lower than expected number of Extension Science applications. Annual fees forms 63% of total revenue and the biggest challenge has been the collection of these fees from registered scientists. In order to be aligned with section 21 (iii) of the Natural Scientific Profession Act, 2003 (Act No 27 of 2003) which states: ***“The Council may cancel the registration of a registered person if he or she fails to pay the prescribed annual fee or a portion thereof, within 60 days from it becoming due or within such further period as the Council may allow, either before or after expiry of the 60 days.”***, we had to be prudent and have subsequently raised provision for bad debts on all registered scientists who have not paid their annual fees for more than two years. This has put a strain in our financial position as our expenses are fixed and contractual in nature. Management will remove from the SACNASP database in the next financial year all registered scientists that have not paid their annual fees in the last two years.

Below is a summary of expenses that increased significantly in the 2016 financial year when compared to the budget:

- **Bad debts:** We had to apply section 21 (iii) of the Natural Scientific Profession Act, 2003 (Act No 27 of 2003) which states: ***“The Council may cancel the registration of a registered person if he or she fails to pay the prescribed annual fee or a portion thereof, within 60 days from it becoming due or within such further period as the Council may allow, either before or after expiry of the 60 days.”*** and retrospectively wrote off annual fees on registered scientists who have not paid annual fees in the past two years. We also wrote off application fees not paid within the past 12 months.
- **Honoraria:** The appointment of new Council members during the year; implementation of new committees such as Audit and Risk Committee, HR and Remuneration Committee and Strategic Projects Committee and recruitment of the new Executive Director saw an increase in honoraria expense.
- **Depreciation:** Office move resulted in new furniture being bought thus increasing depreciation. New furniture had to be purchased as some SACNASP staff members used furniture that belonged to our previous landlords, the Council for Geoscience and Regus.
- **Financial services:** This service was outsourced in the 2015 and 2016 financial years to assist in updating of the financial system. Some of the work was performed in 2015 by the external service provider; but only billed in the 2016 year thus increasing this unbudgeted expense significantly.
- **HR Services:** The recruitment process of the new Executive Director resulted in an increase of this expense.
- **Rental of offices:** The move into The Innovation Hub resulted in an increase in our rental expense, including the hire of the main boardrooms for Council and Registration Committee meetings. In the past we had a benefit by paying a minimal rental amount at the Council for Geoscience.
- **Travelling and Subsistence:** An increase in conference attendance and extension science campaign resulted in an increase in travel costs. SACNASP's

Expenses exceeded our revenue by 30%. SACNASP is confident that once non-paying registered scientists are removed from the SACNASP database, these scientists will contact SACNASP in order to resolve their registration status and we will then recover fees that have been written off and consequently our income statement will improve.

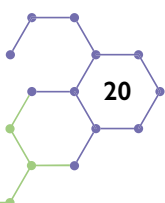
SACNASP is grateful to Minister Naledi Pandor from the Department of Science and Technology who has approved funding for special projects that will improve the effectiveness of SACNASP and raise public awareness about registration of natural scientists. Even though some registered scientists are not paying their annual fees, SACNASP is still a going concern.

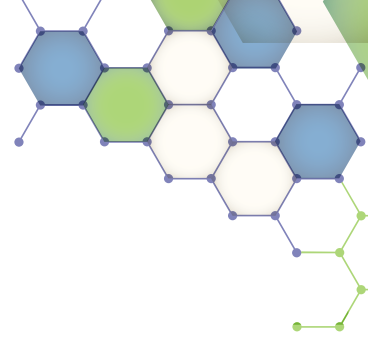
With the updating of debtors' accounts and the SACNASP database, SACNASP has seen a positive outcome on debt collection. Furthermore, the removal of non-paying registered scientists will have a positive impact and facilitate both the database clean-up and improvement in debt collection.

There has been changes in the finance division and tighter controls will be implemented to ensure that our expenses are within budget and the deficit will not be as high as R2,6 million. Management aims to break even in the next financial year.

Yours Sincerely

N. Zwane





GOVERNANCE

New Council

In 2015/2016, a new Council for SACNASP was inaugurated. Dr Gerda Botha was elected as the Chairperson and Dr Khathutshelo Nephawe was elected as the Vice Chairperson. The new Council created new committees to support the SACNASP office.

Audit and Risk Committee Chairperson Ms T.N. Mashanda CA(SA) RA

Professional Conduct Committee Chairperson Mr T. Govender Pr.Sci.Nat

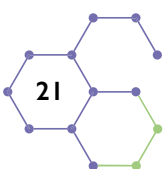
HR and remuneration Committee Chairperson Dr.W. Ngoma

Special Projects Committee Chairperson Prof. R. Crewe Pr.Sci.Nat

These committees support the functions of the office. The existing committees - The Registrations and Qualifications Assessment Committee continues to manage the registration for natural scientists.

COUNCIL MEMBERS: 1 MAY 2015

NOMINATED BY VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS	
NAME	
Mr N.L. Baartjes Pr.Sci.Nat.	
Dr G.E. Botha Pr.Sci.Nat.	
Prof. G.J. Bredenkamp Pr.Sci.Nat.	
Dr R. Coetzer Pr.Sci.Nat.	
Prof. R.M. Crewe Pr.Sci.Nat.	
Dr J.S. Galpin Pr.Sci.Nat.	
Dr I. Gledhill Pr.Sci.Nat.	
Prof. M. Gulumian Pr.Sci.Nat.	
Mr K. Musetsho	
Prof. K.A. Nephawe Pr.Sci.Nat.	
Prof. B.K. Reilly Pr.Sci.Nat.	
Dr S.E. Terblanche Pr.Sci.Nat.	
Dr J. van Heerden Pr.Sci.Nat.	
NOMINATED BY THE STATE	
Dr M. Mayekiso	
Mr F. Ramagwede Pr.Sci.Nat.	
Dr P. Matutu	
Dr P.R. Vukea	



NOMINATED BY THE PUBLIC

Mr P.T. Govender Pr.Sci.Nat.

Dr W. Ngoma

Ms T.N. Mashanda CA (SA), RA

Ms M.P. Masemola CA (SA)

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Registration and QAC	Prof. Johan B. Malherbe Pr.Sci.Nat.
Registration	Dr Wynand Vlok Pr.Sci.Nat.
Registration	Prof Este van Marle-Köster Pr.Sci.Nat.
Registration	Prof. Denis Hughes Pr.Sci.Nat.
Registration QAC L&D C	Dr Kirsten C. Lucas Pr.Sci.Nat.
Registration	Prof. Adriaan van Niekerk
Co-opted Toxicological Science Registration	Dr Ockie Fourie Pr.Sci.Nat.
Co-opted QAC	Prof. O.J. Okonkwo Pr.Sci.Nat.
Co-opted QAC	Prof. Peter Taylor
Co-opted QAC	Prof. Lesley R. Brown Pr.Sci.Nat.



ATTENDANCE: NEW COUNCIL (1 JULY 2015 – 31 MARCH 2016)

Council Member	Representing	COUNCIL	EXCO	AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE	QUALIFICATIONS ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE	HR & REM. COMMITTEE	PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT COM.	STRATEGIC PROJECTS COM.
Baartjes, N.L. Mr Pr.Sci.Nat.	Voluntary Ass.	4/5						
Botha, G.E. Dr Pr.Sci.Nat.	Voluntary Ass.	5/5	5/5				1/2	3/3
Bredenkamp, G.J. Prof. Pr.Sci. Nat.	Voluntary Ass.	2/5						
Coetzer, R. Dr Pr.Sci.Nat.	Voluntary Ass.	4/5						2/3
Crewe, R.M. Prof. Pr.Sci.Nat.	Voluntary Ass.	3/5	5/5					3/3
Galpin, J. Prof Pr.Sci.Nat.	Voluntary Ass.	5/5	3/5					
Gledhill, I. Prof Pr.Sci.Nat.	Voluntary Ass.	5/5	2/3					3/3
Govender, P.T. Mr Pr.Sci.Nat.	Public Sector	5/5	5/5	5/5			2/2	
Gulumian, M. Prof.	Voluntary Ass.	5/5						2/3
Matutu, P. Dr	State	5/5						
Masemola, M.P. Ms CA (SA)	Public	4/5		3/5				
Mashanda, T.N. Ms CA (SA) RA	Public	4/5	5/5	5/5		2/2		
Mayekiso, M. Dr	State	1/5					0/2	
Mutsetsho, K. Mr	State	5/5		4/5		1/2		
Ngoma, W. Dr	Public	4/5	3/5			2/2		
Ramagwede, F. Mr	State	2/5						
Nephawe, K.A. Prof. Pr.Sci.Nat.	Voluntary Ass.	5/5	4/5	3/5		0/2	2/2	
Reilly, B.K. Prof. Pr.Sci.Nat.	Voluntary Ass.	4/5	4/5					
Terblanche, S.E. Dr Pr.Sci.Nat.	Voluntary Ass.	5/5						
Van Heerden, J. Dr Pr.Sci.Nat.	Voluntary Ass.	2/5						2/3
Vukea, P.R. Dr	State	5/5						2/3
Malherbe, J.B. Prof. Pr.Sci.Nat.	Co-opted						2/2	

MEMBERS OF THE QUALITY ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE: NEW COUNCIL

Brown, L. Prof, Pr.Sci.Nat.	Co-opted				0/4			
Lucas, K. Dr Pr.Sci.Nat.	Co-opted				4/4			
Malherbe, J.B. Prof. Pr.Sci.Nat.	Co-opted				3/4			
Okonkwo, J Prof.	Co-opted				2/4			
Siweya, H.J. Prof. Pr.Sci.Nat.	Co-opted				4/4			
Taylor, P. Prof.	Co-opted				1/4			

ATTENDANCE:**REGISTRATION COMMITTEE – NEW COUNCIL**

Botha, G.E. Dr Pr.Sci.Nat.	President	4/5
Breet, E.L.J. Prof. Pr.Sci.Nat.	Co-opted	4/5
Eloff, J.F. Dr Pr.Sci.Nat.	Co-opted	4/5
Fourie, O, Dr Pr.Sci.Nat.	Co-opted	1/5
Galpin, J. Prof Pr.Sci.Nat.	Voluntary Association.	3/5
Govender, P.T. Mr Pr.Sci.Nat.	Co-opted	5/5
Hughes, D. Prof. Pr.Sci.Nat.	Co-opted	3/5
Koch, B.H. Dr Pr.Sci.Nat.	Co-opted	5/5
Lucas, K. Dr Pr.Sci.Nat.	Co-opted	4/5
Malherbe, J.B. Prof. Pr.Sci.Nat.	Co-opted	3/5
Maloka, B.S. Mr Pr.Sci.Nat.	Co-opted	4/5
Mutsetsho, K. Mr	Co-opted	2/3
Nephawe, K.A. Prof. Pr.Sci.Nat.	Voluntary Association.	3/5
Reilly, B.K. Prof. Pr.Sci.Nat.	Voluntary Association.	1/5
Siweya, H.J. Prof. Pr.Sci.Nat.	Co-opted	4/5
Van Niekerk, A. Prof. Pr.Sci.Nat.	Co-opted	3/5
Van Rensburg, C Jansen, Dr	Co-opted	5/5
Vlok, W. Dr Pr.Sci.Nat.	Co-opted	1/5

ATTENDANCE: OLD COUNCIL (1 April – 30 June 2015)

Council Member	Representing	COUNCIL	EXCO	FINANCE AND PERSONNEL	REGISTRATION COMMITTEE	QUALIFICATIONS ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE	LEGAL AND DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE
Augustyn, C.J. Dr Pr.Sci.Nat.	State				1/1		
Baloyi, N. Mr	Public Sector	0/0		0/0			
Botha, G.E. Dr Pr.Sci.Nat.	Voluntary Association				1/1		
Breet, E.L.J. Prof. Pr.Sci.Nat.	Voluntary Association				1/1		
Casey, N.H. Prof. Pr.Sci.Nat.	Voluntary Association				1/1	2/2	
Dilika, F. Dr	State	0/0		0/0		0/2	
Dyasi, M.M. Dr Pr.Sci.Nat.	State	0/0	0/0	0/0			
Eloff, J.F. Dr Pr.Sci.Nat.	Voluntary Association				1/1		
Galpin, J. Prof Pr.Sci.Nat.	Voluntary Association				1/1		
Garegae, O.S.D. Mr	Public Sector	0/0	0/0	0/0			
Govender, P. Mr	Public Sector	0/0					
Govender, P.T. Mr Pr.Sci.Nat.	Public Sector				1/1		



Council Member	Representing	COUNCIL	EXCO	FINANCE AND PERSONNEL	REGISTRATION COMMITTEE	QUALIFICATIONS ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE	LEGAL AND DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE
Henry, G. Dr Pr.Sci.Nat.	Voluntary Association	0/0					
Hughes, D. Prof. Pr.Sci.Nat.	Voluntary Association				1/1		
Koch, B.H. Dr Pr.Sci.Nat.	Voluntary Association	0/0			0/1		
Malherbe, J.B. Prof. Pr.Sci.Nat.	Voluntary Association				0/1	2/2	
Maloka, B.S. Mr Pr.Sci.Nat.	Voluntary Association				1/1		
Matutu, P. Dr	State	0/0	0/0	0/0			
Naidoo, S. Dr	Public Sector	0/0					
Reilly, B.K. Prof. Pr.Sci.Nat.	Voluntary Association				1/1		
Siweya, H.J. Prof. Pr.Sci.Nat.	Voluntary Association	0/0			0/1	1/2	
V/d Westhuizen, C.I. Prof. Pr.Sci. Nat.	Voluntary Association	0/0			0/1		
Van Marle-Köster, E. Prof. Pr.Sci. Nat.	Voluntary Association				0/1		
Vlok, W. Dr Pr.Sci.Nat.	Voluntary Association				1/1		
Brown, L. Prof. Pr.Sci.Nat.	Co-opted					2/2	
Fourie, O. Dr	Co-opted				1/1		
Gledhill, I. Prof Pr.Sci.Nat.	Co-opted	0/0					
Gulumian, M, Prof.	Co-opted				0/1		
Lucas, K.C. Dr Pr.Sci.Nat.	Co-opted				1/1	1/2	
Okonkwo, J Prof.	Co-opted					2/2	
Steenkamp, V. Dr	Co-opted				0/1		
Taylor, P. Prof.	Co-opted					1/2	
Van Niekerk, A. Prof.	Co-opted				1/1		



Committee Reports

Professional Conduct Committee

The Professional Conduct Committee (PCC), was previously known as the Legal & Disciplinary (L&DC). The members of the PCC are Mr. P.T. Govender, Prof. K.A. Nephawe, Dr. M. Mayekiso and Prof. J.B. Malherbe. The Disciplinary Committee is supported by SACNASP Secretariat and SACNASP's appointed legal service provider.

The role of the PCC is to oversee SACNASP's complaints handling and disciplinary process(es) in accordance with the Natural Scientific Professions Act (Act. 27 of 2003) and in line with SACNASP's Code of Ethics for Natural Scientists. This includes:

- (a) Overseeing the development and maintenance of the Code of Conduct
- (b) Reviewing and proposing amendments to the Code of Conduct
- (c) Monitoring compliance with the Code of Conduct and the Act
- (d) Overseeing the investigations and disciplinary processes in relation to breaches of the Code of Conduct
- (e) Reporting to the Council, which includes the type of breaches and action taken, the outcome of investigations and disciplinary hearings and impending appeals against sentencing and penalties imposed

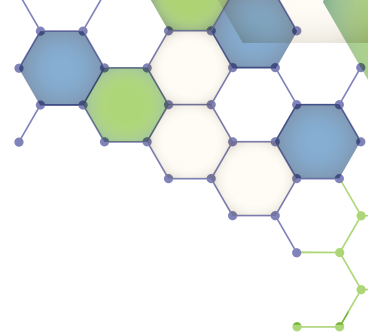
The Committee also deals with offenses committed by witnesses subpoenaed in disciplinary hearings (section 32) and non-registered persons (section 27) and the penalties imposed in terms of section 41 of the Act. (Including implementing procedures on how to deal with non-registered persons in accordance with the Act will be addressed during the process of revising the Act which is currently underway [late 2015/ early 2016.]

Since the inauguration of the new Council, the PCC met twice to review all the backlog of cases. Some of these cases considered by committee during the year under review, related to allegations of improper conduct by registered scientists and included:

- (a) The withholding of a specialist report in an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) conducted by a registered scientist
- (b) A registered scientist using the title Phd when the doctorate was incomplete
- (c) Incorrect use of a specialist report by a registered scientist to appeal an environmental authorisation
- (d) A registered scientist undertaking work not in his/her field of practice
- (e) Plagiarism by registered scientists without proper citations
- (f) A non-registered person, making scientific claims in the agricultural sector against the views of a registered scientist
- (g) Unregistered consultants undertaking conducting geotechnical investigations and presenting their findings to clients as scientific reports

The above mentioned matters are often complex, requires much discussion, consultations, legal consultations and resources to manage. It is expected that in the coming years, the number of professional conduct matters is likely to increase, including the establishment of a tribunal to deal with serious cases of improper conduct by registered scientists.

Mr P.T. Govender, Pr. Sci. Nat. Chairperson

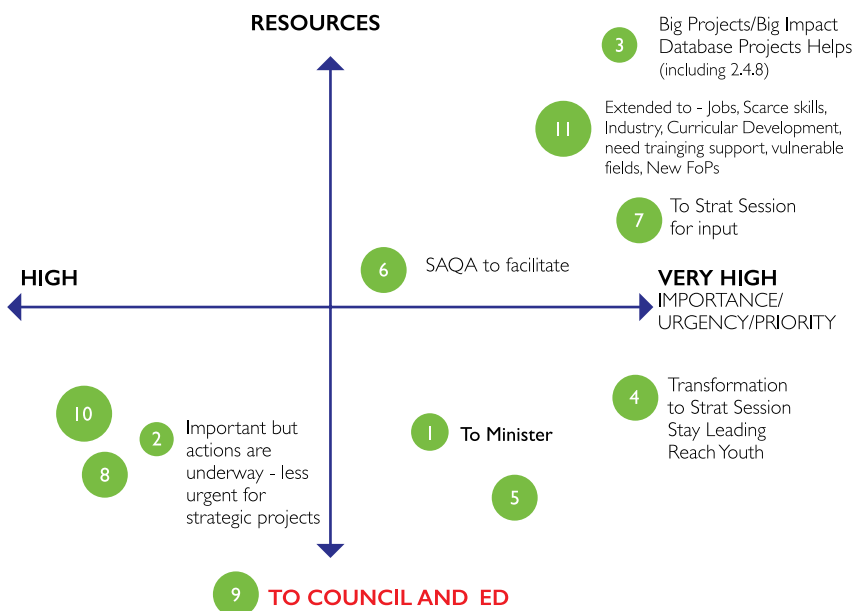


Strategic Projects Committee

I. Key Priorities

The Strategic Projects Committee is a new Committee the mandate of which is to guide SACNASP's strategy and forward planning. The committee consists of Mr N Baartjes Pr.Sci.Nat, Dr R Coetzee Pr.Sci.Nat, Prof. I Gledhill Pr.Sci.Nat, Dr J van Heerden Pr.Sci.Nat and Dr PR Vukeya. On 14th October 2015, the Strategic Projects Committee concluded the process to identify the strategic priorities for SACNASP. The committee identified a priority for each strategic goal and positioned it on an implementation timeline.

Priority Projects	
1.	The request of Minister Pandor to review the reports of ASSAT and CREST and consider their implications for SACNASP and the NSL.
2.	Facilitaion of international recdprocal agreements of registered persons.
3.	The crisis in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics as fields of practice of SACNASP was concerning and SACNASP had in conjunction with the Council on Higher Education to advise on the quality of graduates and preparation of learners for entry into universities and teachers training.
4.	Candidates phase of registration for young professionals and facilitation into the profession.
5.	Review of the Act and its implications for SACNASP into the future.
6.	Interaction with other bodies such as HPCSA, ECSA Vaterinary Council, SACIA, etc. A workshop of registering bodies could facilitate the process.
7.	The Contunuing Professional Development (CPD) of natural scientists which was an imperative project and growth lever for SACNASP.
8.	It was necessary to provide advice on enhancing the profession via Department of Science and Technology (DST).
9.	Interaction with Voluntary Associations has become vital.
10.	Understanding the DST's activities, particularly the report on architecture of the system was necessary.
11.	Dealing with the question of toxicological training and advising the Minister.



A presentation on the above was made by EXCO to the Council on 25th November 2015. In preparation for the Strategic Planning session, the EXCO at its meeting on the 20th January agreed with the strategic focus adopted by the Council and the proposed priorities would form the basis for the strategic planning session. SACNASP held a strategic planning session on February 25th 2016 and adopted five strategic objectives and requested that further outcomes and measurement indicators be set by the office together with drafting the Annual Performance Plan.

2. Strategic Planning Session

The Council held a strategic planning session to create strategic goals to fulfil its mandate.

Strategic outcome-orientated goals of SACNASP

- 1) To proactively advise the Government on the contributions and role of the natural scientific professions in South Africa

As one of the custodians of natural science in South Africa, SACNASP is uniquely positioned to advise the DST on where it needs to invest to increase natural science's contribution to the economy. SACNASP will request reports from the voluntary associations annually. The Council can evaluate the information and advise the Government accordingly. It needs to constantly review the key science and technology directives contained in the NDP and assess the contribution that SACNASP can make to those directives. Innovative ideas need to be developed and executed to ensure delivery on this mandate. In terms of the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment, the Council needs to engage with the voluntary associations to extract and develop ideas on how the natural scientific professions can help address these challenges and make recommendations to the Government in future.

- 2) To annually increase the number of registered scientists and ensure effective management of the professional programmes at SACNASP

SACNASP will be developing efficient systems to ensure a smooth registration process. Within the current system, there are some challenges obtaining referee reports. Completed applications are sent to a Professional Advisory Committee for review and recommendation and final approval occurs at the Registration Committee meeting. This process currently takes three to six months.

The CPD programme needs to be rolled out in 2017. This requires that the steps and processes are defined and developed. Service providers need to be able to register programmes, courses and conferences and candidates need to be able to register their CPD points as they progress. The website for the service providers to accredit training programmes has been completed. The second phase where registered scientists will be able to log their CPD points is under development. Mechanisms to monitor, evaluate and assess needs to be developed and all voluntary associations' needs must be considered.

The candidate mentoring phase or programme (CMP) will be developed. The project will mean identifying candidates and mentors for this programme. A structured mentoring programme needs to be developed and approved to prepare candidates for registration as professional natural scientists at the end of the process.

- 3) To promote the understanding of the role and importance of the natural scientific professions at both systemic and institutional levels

The core contributors are SACNASP's registered scientists, covering their scientific careers from student up until retirement. Factors include:

- Registration of students and provision of the assistance required
- Mentoring of candidate scientists in their progression to professional registration
- Using the CPD programme to help scientists remain relevant throughout their careers
- Assisting retired professionals to continue to contribute in their retirement

SACNASP is also working with tertiary institutions, the Council for Higher Education, the South African Qualifications Authority, other players in the National System of Innovation, the Human Resource Development Council and industry to contribute and identify areas for additional contribution to natural sciences in the country.

- 4) To foster a culture of good corporate governance principles in relation to the Council, its secretariat and its constituencies and ensure the principles are maintained

SACNASP income is based on registration and annual fees. Due to the increase in membership numbers, SACNASP had to develop systems and processes in recent years to manage the additional numbers. There were additional expenses in order to hire more staff and to move the offices to the Innovation Hub. This led to expenses being higher than income, an unacceptable situation. SACNASP will ensure good corporate governance going forward. SACNASP has also applied for and has been granted funding from the Department of Science and Technology for the following projects:



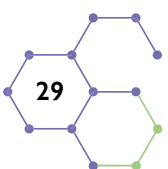
- Development of information technology to support the Council's activities with a focus on developing a greater online presence. It is hoped that the new systems to be developed will improve ease of access to information for scientists and council members
- Stakeholder engagement and establishment of CPD programme
- Development of the candidate mentoring phase of the registration of young professionals and mentoring their career progress

The R12,641 million grant stretches over a period of three years at approximately R4 million per year:

- 5) To expand the influence, impact and reputation of SACNASP in the South African scientific community

SACNASP will define its role and increase its contribution to the National System of Innovation. SACNASP needs to focus on the professions and inform on the direction and needs of the sector. SACNASP is in a position to make the voluntary associations aware of the various government instruments available to them and to further assist in the exchange of ideas and best practices. The revision of the SACNASP Act is also crucial as the role SACNASP can play in the future will be redefined in the revised Act.

Strategic Projects Committee Chairperson Prof. Robin Crewe Pr.Sci.Nat



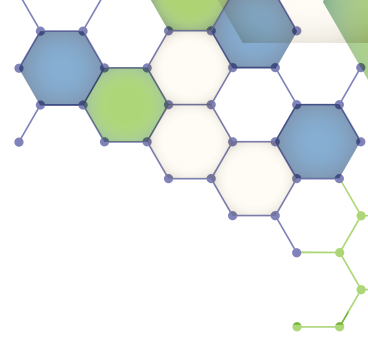


South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions
(Registration number 11493374)
Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2016

These annual financial statements were prepared by:
Mrs A Small CA(SA)

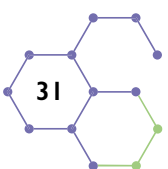
These annual financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Natural Scientific Profession Act, 2003 (Act No. 27 of 2003).

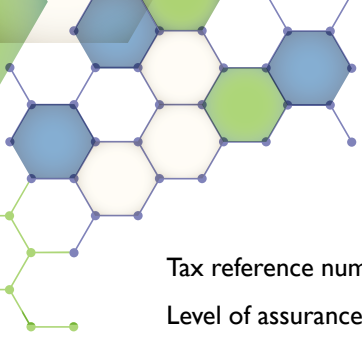
Published 27 July 2016



General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	Regulatory body for the practice of natural sciences in South Africa
Council members	<p>Dr G.E. Botha Pr.Sci.Nat Prof. K.A. Nephawe Pr.Sci.Nat Prof. R.M. Crewe Pr.Sci.Nat Prof J.S. Galpin Pr.Sci.Nat. Mr P.T. Govender Pr.Sci.Nat Dr W. Ngoma Ms T.N. Mashanda CA(SA) RA Mr N.L. Baartjes Pr.Sci.Nat. Prof. G.J. Bredenkamp Pr.Sci.Nat Dr R. Coetzer Pr.Sci.Nat. Prof I. Gledhill Pr.Sci.Nat. Prof. M. Gulumian Pr.Sci.Nat. Mr K. Musetsho Dr S.E. Terblanche Pr.Sci.Nat Dr J. van Heerden Pr.Sci.Nat. Dr M. Mayekiso Mr F. Ramagwede Pr.Sci.Nat. Dr P. Matutu Dr P.R. Vukea Ms M.P. Masemola CA(SA) Prof. B.K. Reilly Pr.Sci.Nat.</p>
Registered office	<p>Suite L4 & L5 Enterprise Building The Innovation Hub Mark Shuttleworth Street Pretoria 0087</p>
Business address	<p>Suite L4 & L5 Enterprise Building The Innovation Hub Mark Shuttleworth Street Pretoria 0087</p>
Postal address	<p>Private Bag x540 Silverton Pretoria 0127</p>
Bankers	Nedbank Limited
Auditor's	<p>Balushi Incorporated Chartered Accountants (S.A.) Registered Auditors</p>
Secretary	Mrs D Fisher
Entity registration number	11493374





Tax reference number

9808/825/14/6

Level of assurance

These annual financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Natural Scientific Profession Act, 2003 (Act No 27 of 2003).

Preparer

The annual financial statements were independently compiled by:

Mrs A Small CA(SA)

Published

27 July 2016

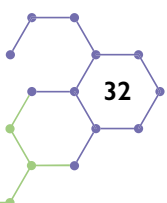
Directors

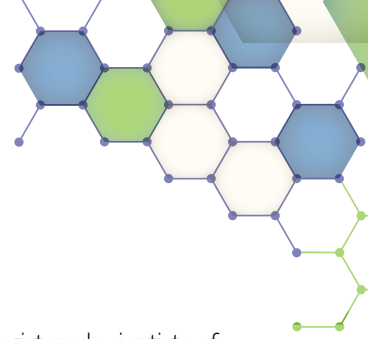
DR P Rampersadh Pr.Sci.Nat Appointed 01 Jan 2016

Dr Rolf Becker Pr.Sci.Nat Term of office ended 31 Oct 2015

Attorneys

Rooth and Wessels Attorneys

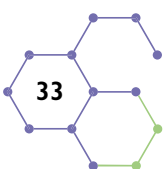




Index

The reports and statements set out below comprise the annual financial statements presented to the registered scientists of South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions:

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Audit and Risk Committee Report

This report is provided by the Audit and Risk Committee appointed in respect of the 2015/2016 financial year of South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions.

1. Audit and Risk Committee Members

The Audit and Risk Committee consists of five Council members:

Name	Attendance
Ms T N Mashanda (Chairperson)	5/5
Mr K Musetsho	4/5
Ms M P Masemola	3/5
Prof K A Nephawe	3/5
Mr P T Govender	5/5

*Meeting held on 27 October 2015 was a teleconference. The committee's objective is to assist the Council with its responsibility of ensuring that adequate systems and controls are in place.

The committee met five times in the 2016 financial year. Members of management and external auditors attend these meetings by invitation. This committee does not form part of management, its role is of an independent and objective adviser and it operates as an over seer, making recommendations to Council for final approval.

2. Audit and Risk Committee Responsibilities

The responsibility of the Audit and Risk Committee includes, amongst others, the following:

- Reviewing of financial information and Annual Financial Statements
- To perform its statutory functions as set out in the SACNASP Corporate Governance Manual
- To approve annual budgets
- To advise on any matter referred to the committee by Council
- Appointment process of external auditors

3. The Effectiveness of Internal Control and Risk Management

The Audit and Risk Committee reviewed quarterly management accounts and made recommendations on internal controls as per terms of reference in the Corporate Governance Manual.

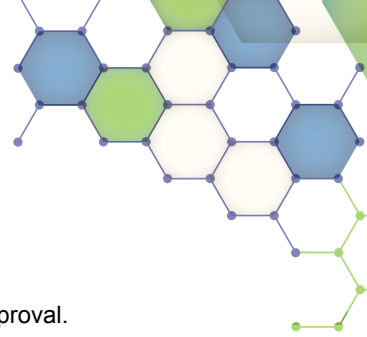
Currently, the Council does not have an internal audit function due to limited financial resources. The Council relies on combined assurances provided by its sub-committee structures, management and the external auditor.

4. External Audit

Balushi Incorporated was appointed by Council as the external auditors for 2015/2016 financial year.

The committee is satisfied that Balushi Incorporated is independent of the Council.

The audit fee was approved on 23 November 2015 for the 2015/2016 financial year and the fee was considered reasonable.



5. Integrated Annual Report

The committee reviewed the content of the Annual Integrated Report and has recommended it for approval.

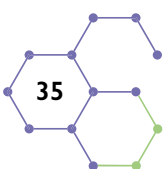
6. Annual Financial Statements

The committee reviewed the results of the 2016 financial statements and made recommendations to the Council for its approval. In the course of its review the committee:

- Took appropriate steps to ensure that the financial statements were prepared in accordance with IFRS
- Considered the appropriateness of accounting policies and disclosures made

On behalf of the Audit and Risk Committee

Mrs T.N Mashanda
Chairperson Audit and Risk Committee
27 July 2016



Council Members' Responsibilities and Approval

The Council members are required by the Natural Scientific Profession Act, 2003 (Act No. 27 of 2003), 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 Council 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 Council and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the Council members to meet these responsibilities, the Council 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 Council and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the Council's activities are conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances are above reproach. The focus of risk management in the Council is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the Council. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the Council endeavours to minimise its risk 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 Council's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 March 2017 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the Council has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the Council's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the Council's external auditor's and their report is presented on page 37.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 38 to 64, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, was approved by the Council members on 27 July 2016 and was signed on its behalf by:

Approval of financial statements



Dr G.E. Botha Pr.Sci.Nat



Dr P Rampersadh Pr.Sci.Nat



Independent Auditor's Report

To the registered scientists of South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions

We have audited the annual financial statements of South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions, as set out on pages 41 to 64, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2016, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Council members' Responsibility for the Annual Financial Statements

The Council members are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these annual financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and requirements of the Natural Scientific Profession Act, 2003 (Act No. 27 of 2003), and for such internal control as the Council members determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions as at 31 March 2016, 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 Natural Scientific Profession Act, 2003 (Act No. 27 of 2003).

R E Hlakudi
Chartered Accountant (SA)

Registered Auditor



Council Members' Report

The Council members have pleasure in submitting their report on the annual financial statements of the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions for the year ended 31 March 2016.

1. Incorporation

The Council was formed on 28 November 2003.

2. Nature of business

South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions was registered in South Africa with interests in the non-profit industry. The Council operates in South Africa.

The Council's mandate are as follows:

- Promote the practice of the natural science professions in South Africa
- Ensure and administer the mandatory registration of natural scientists as required in terms of The Natural Scientific Professions Act of 2003
- Exercise control over the standard of conduct of professional natural scientists
- Monitor the standard of education and training of natural scientists
- Set standards for the recognition of education and training of natural scientists
- Ensure that prospective registrants meet the educational standards required for registration

There have been no material changes to the nature of the Council's activities from the prior year

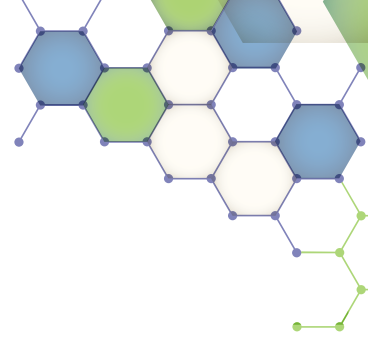
3. Review of financial results and activities

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 Natural Scientific Profession Act, 2003 (Act No. 27 of 2003). The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

The deficit for the year was mainly attributable to a decrease of 8% in revenue as compared with the original budget and bad debts written off due to cancelled registrations and the correction of debtors balances. Full details of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the Council are set out in these annual financial statements.

4. Council members

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



Council members Office

Dr G.E. Botha Pr.Sci.Nat
 Prof. K.A. Nephawe Pr.Sci.Nat
 Prof. R.M. Crewe Pr.Sci.Nat
 Prof J.S. Galpin Pr.Sci.Nat.

Mr P.T. Govender Pr.Sci.Nat
 Dr W. Ngoma
 Ms T.N. Mashanda CA(SA) RA
 Mr N.L. Baartjes Pr.Sci.Nat.
 Prof. G.J. Bredenkamp Pr.Sci.Nat
 Dr R. Coetzer Pr.Sci.Nat.
 Prof I. Gledhill Pr.Sci.Nat.
 Prof. M. Gulumian Pr.Sci.Nat.
 Mr K. Musetsho
 Dr S.E. Terblanche Pr.Sci.Nat
 Dr J. van Heerden Pr.Sci.Nat.
 Dr M. Mayekiso
 Mr F. Ramagwede Pr.Sci.Nat.
 Dr P. Matutu
 Dr P.R. Vukea
 Ms M.P. Masemola CA(SA)
 Prof. B.K. Reilly Pr.Sci.Nat.

President
 Vice President/Chairperson Registrations: [Agri Cluster]
 Chairperson Strategic Projects Committee
 Chairperson Registrations: [Geology/Chemistry/Physics/
 Mathematics Cluster
 Chairperson Professional Conduct Committee
 Chairperson HR & Remuneration
 Chairperson Audit & Risk

DST Representative

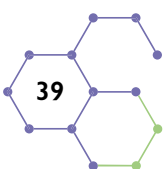
Chairperson Registrations: [Biology/Environment Cluster]

The following Council members were active from 01 April 2015 and their term of office ended on 25 June 2015:

Prof NH Casey Pr.Sci.Nat
 Dr M M Dyasi Pr.Sci.Nat
 Mr O.S.D Garegae
 Prof E. J. L. Breet Pr.Sci.Nat
 Prof C. van der Westhuizen Pr.Sci.Nat
 Mr. NT Baloyi
 Dr. C.J. Augustyn Pr.Sci.Nat
 Dr J. F. Eloff Pr.Sci.Nat
 Dr G. Henry Pr.Sci.Nat
 Mr B. S. Maloka Pr.Sci.Nat
 Prof H. J. Siweya Pr.Sci.Nat
 Dr B. H. Koch Pr.Sci.Nat
 Dr F. Dilika
 Mr P. Govender
 Dr S. Naidoo
 Dr W. Vlok Pr.Sci.Nat
 Prof J. B. Malherbe Pr.Sci.Nat

President
 Vice President

Prof NH Casey's term of office expired as President effective 25 June 2015, and Dr MM Dyasi's term of office expired as Deputy President Director effective 25 June 2015. Dr G.E. Botha was appointed on 25 June 2015 to succeed Prof NH Casey. Prof K.A. Nephawe was appointed on 25 June 2015 to succeed Dr M M Dyasi. The Council expressed their sincere appreciation to the outgoing members for their contributions during their respective periods of office.



5. Events after the reporting period

The Council approved a strategic plan and annual performance plan for the next five years. As part of the DST contract, a second installment of R4 200 000 was received in May 2016. The Council plans to early adopt the new revenue standard IFRS 15.

6. Going concern

The Council members believe that the Council 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 Council members have satisfied themselves that the Council is in a sound financial position to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The Council members are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the Council. The Council members 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 Council.

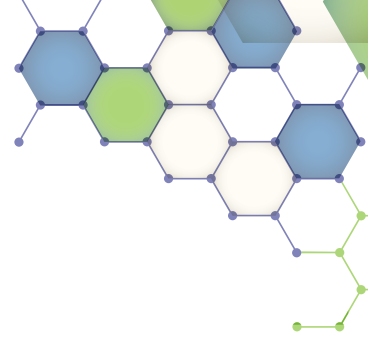
7. Auditors

Balushi Incorporated was newly appointed as auditors for the Council for the 2016 financial year.

At the Council meeting, the Council members will be requested to reappoint Balushi Incorporated as the independent external auditors of the Council and to confirm Mr R E Hlakudi as the designated lead audit partner for the 2017 financial year.

8. Secretary

The Council secretary is Mrs D Fisher.



Statement of Financial Position

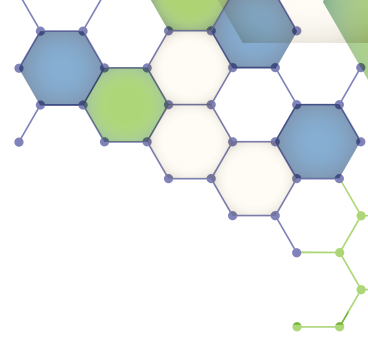
as at 31 March 2016

		2016	2015
			Restated *
	Note(s)	R	R
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	407 981	170 690
Intangible assets	3	223 842	205 274
		631 823	375 9
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	4	4 028 398	4 215 250
Cash and cash equivalents	5	6 038 426	3 822 596
		10 066 824	8 037 846
Total Assets		10 698 647	8 413 8
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Accumulated (deficit)/surplus		(2 094 224)	563 0
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	6	821 058	1 874 5
Deferred income	7	11 971 813	5 976 187
		12 792 871	7 850 719
Total Equity and Liabilities		10 698 647	8 413 810

Statement of Comprehensive Income

as at 31 March 2016

		2016	2015
			Restated *
	Note(s)	R	R
Revenue	8	9 188 655	10 367 978
Operating expenses		(11 925 652)	(11 834 205)
Operating deficit	9	(2 736 997)	(1 466 227)
Investment revenue	10	82 080	74 528
Finance costs		(2 398)	(2 475)
(Deficit) surplus for the year		(2 657 315)	(1 394 174)



Statement of Changes in Equity

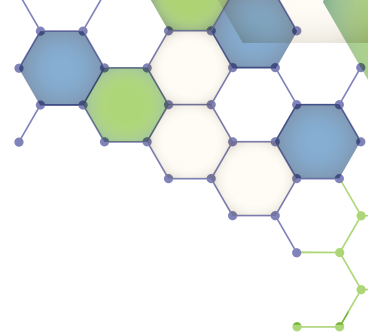
as at 31 March 2016

	Legal reserve	Personal Leave reserve	Office Replacement Reserve	Total reserves	Accumulated (deficit)/ surplus	Total equity
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Opening balance as previously reported	290 974	180 302	189 881	661 157	1 211 028	1 872 185
Adjustments						
Prior period error	-	-	-	-	85 080	85 080
Restated* Balance at 01 April 2014 as restated	290 974	180 302	189 881	661 157	1 296 108	1 957 265
Total surplus for the year	-	-	-	-	(1 394 174)	(1 394 174)
Transfer between reserves	(290 974)	(180 302)	(189 881)	(661 157)	661 157	-
Total changes	(290 974)	(180 302)	(189 881)	(661 157)	661 157	-
Opening balance as previously reported	-	-	-	-	1 981 634	1 981 634
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	(1 418 543)	(1 418 543)
Prior period error	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated* Balance at 01 April 2015 as restated	-	-	-	-	563 091	563 091
Total comprehensive (deficit) for the year	-	-	-	-	(2 657 315)	(2 657 315)
Balance at 31 March 2016	-	-	-	-	(2 094 224)	(2 094 224)

Statement of Cash Flows

as at 31 March 2016

		2016	2015
	Note(s)	R	Restated *
			R
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers		9 187 614	10 133 328
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(6 476 647)	(8 027 561)
Cash generated from operations	12	2 710 967	2 105 767
Interest income		82 080	74 528
Finance costs		(2 398)	(2 475)
Net cash from operating activities		2 790 649	2 177 820
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(425 928)	(143 241)
Purchase of other intangible assets	3	(148 891)	(123 304)
Proceeds on disposal of asset		-	(27 496)
Net cash from investing activities		(574 819)	(294 041)
Total cash movement for the year		2 215 830	1 883 779
Cash at the beginning of the year		3 822 596	1 938 817
Total cash at end of the year	5	6 038 426	3 822 596



Accounting Policies

as at 31 March 2016

I. Presentation of annual financial statements

(a) The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and the Natural Scientific Profession Act, 2003 (Act No. 27 of 2003). The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Council on 23 May 2016.

(b) Basis of measurement

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items in the statement of financial position:

- Financial instruments are measured at fair value

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are prepared in Rands which is the Council's functional currency. All financial information presented in Rands has been rounded to the nearest Rand, except when otherwise indicated.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period, except for the changes set out in note 13 first-time adoption of the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities.

I.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

Impairment testing

The Council reviews and tests the carrying value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. When such indicators exist, management determines the recoverable amount by performing value in use and fair value calculations. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions. When it is not possible to determine the recoverable amount for an individual asset, management assesses the recoverable amount for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Provisions

Provisions are inherently based on assumptions and estimates using the best information available.

I.2 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible items that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for rental to others or for administrative purposes; and are expected to be used during more than one period.

(i). Recognition and measurement

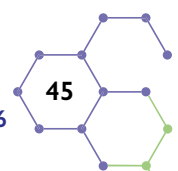
Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Costs include expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the following:

The cost of materials and direct labour

Any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use when the Council has an obligation to remove the asset or restore the site, an estimate of the costs dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located and capitalised borrowing costs.

Purchases software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.



Accounting Policies as at 31 March 2016

1.2 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

When parts of an item of property or equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of an item) is recognised within other income in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits of the expenditure will flow to the Council. Ongoing repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated from the date they are available for use or in respect of self-constructed assets, from the date that the assets are completed and ready for use. Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation is recognised in surplus or deficit. Leased assets under financial lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods of significant items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

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

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate.

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

1.3 Intangible assets

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance.

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.

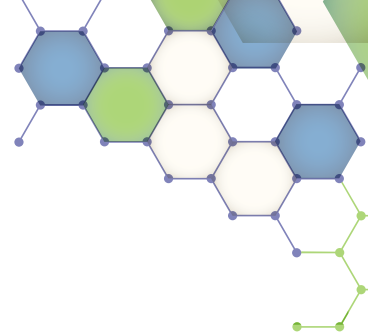
Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets, on a straight-line basis, as follows:

Item	Useful life
Computer software	3 years

If the Council is unable to make a reliable estimate of the useful life of an intangible asset, the life is presumed to be 10 years.

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.

Intangible assets under development will be amortised over its useful life when development has been completed.



Accounting Policies

as at 31 March 2016

1.4 Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

SACNASP recognises a financial liability or a financial liability in the statement of financial position when, and only when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

At initial recognition, SACNASP measure a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through surplus or deficit, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability. For financial instruments which are not at fair value through surplus or deficit, transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the instruments.

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 surplus or deficit.

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, are measured at fair value through surplus and deficit.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in surplus or deficit when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 120 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The allowance recognised is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the deficit is recognised in surplus or deficit within operating expenses. When a trade receivable is uncollectable, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against operating expenses in surplus or deficit. Trade and other receivables are classified as loans and receivables.

Trade and other payables

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

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Accounting Policies as at 31 March 2016

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

SACNASP assesses at each end of the reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If such indication exists, SACNASP estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

1.7 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.

1.8 Provisions and contingencies

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

Provisions are measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

1.9 Government grants

Grants that do not impose specified future performance conditions are recognised in income when the grant proceeds are receivable.

Grants that impose specified future performance conditions are recognised in income only when the performance conditions are met.

Grants received before the revenue recognition criteria are satisfied are recognised as a liability.

Grants are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable.

1.10 Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of value added tax.

Interest is recognised, in surplus or deficit, using the effective interest rate method.



Notes to the Annual Financial Statements as at 31 March 2016

	2016 R			2015 R		
2. Property, plant and equipment	2016			2015		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Furniture and fixtures	513 443	(206 860)	306 583	162 152	(140 150)	22 002
IT equipment	533 872	(432 474)	101 398	459 235	(310 547)	148 688
Total	1 047 315	(639 334)	407 981	621 387	(450 697)	170 690

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2016

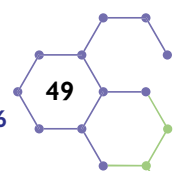
	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Total
Furniture and fixtures	22 002	351 291	(66 710)	306 583
IT equipment	148 688	74 637	(121 927)	101 398
	170 690	425 928	(188 637)	407 981

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2015

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Total
Furniture and fixtures	23 269	12 911	(14 178)	22 002
IT equipment	102 643	130 330	(84 285)	148 688
	125 912	143 241	(98 463)	170 690

A register containing the information registered by the Natural Scientific Profession Act, 2003 is available for inspection at the registered office of the Council.

There were no capitalised borrowing costs related to the acquisition of property, plant and equipment during the year



Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

as at 31 March 2016

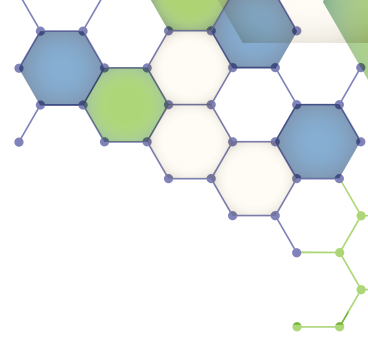
3. Intangible assets

	2016			2015		
	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Carrying value
Computer software	391 149	(286 465)	104 684	361 416	(156 142)	205 274
Intangible assets under development	119 158	-	119 158	-	-	-
Total	510 307	(286 465)	223 842	361 416	(156 142)	205 274

Intangible assets under development comprise of a Continuing Professional Development (CPD) validation system currently being developed for SACNASP. The system will allow SACNASP to validate CPD content provided by service providers online, based on SACNASP's CPD guidelines.

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2016

	Opening balance	Additions	Amortisation	Total
Computer software	205 274	29 733	(130 323)	104 684
Intangible assets under development	-	119 158	-	119 158
	205 274	148 891	(130 323)	223 842



Notes to the Annual Financial Statements as at 31 March 2016

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2015

	Opening balance	Additions	Amortisation	Total
Computer software	173 132	123 304	(91 162)	205 274

4. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables	3 903 147	4 215 250
VAT	125 251	-
	4 028 398	4 215 250

Trade and other receivables pledged as security

No trade and other receivables were pledged as security.

Ageing of Trade and other receivables

30 Days	(11 835)	75 059
60 Days	3 646 321	3 185 899
90 Days	(3 245)	(7 966)
120 Days	1 157 687	1 277 734
	4 788 928	4 530 726

5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Cash on hand	8	4 628
Bank balances	1 038 339	2 635 962
Short-term deposits	5 000 079	1 182 006
	6 038 426	3 822 596

6. Trade and other payables

Trade payables	389 738	480 587
VAT	-	972 888
Accrued leave pay	240 615	175 830
Payroll accruals	190 705	245 227
	821 058	1 874 532

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements as at 31 March 2016

7. Deferred income

The Department of Science and Technology (DST) Minister agreed to fund SACNASP as part of the project funding agreement to assist SACNASP in executing its mandate of remaining relevant and aligned to the National Development Plan. The total approved funding is R12 641 000. On 01 March 2016, R4 000 000 was received and interest of R16 126 was earned on these funds as at 31 March 2016. Please refer to 7.1 below. The duration of the project is three years and SACNASP will receive a total amount of R12 641 000 over this period. The project funds are broken down as follows:

Project Name	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Information Technology Platform	R1 800 000	R1 890 000	R2 020 000
Development of Continuous Development Programme	R1 500 000	R1 580 000	R1 650 000
Development of Candidate Mentoring Phase	R700 000	R730 000	R771 000

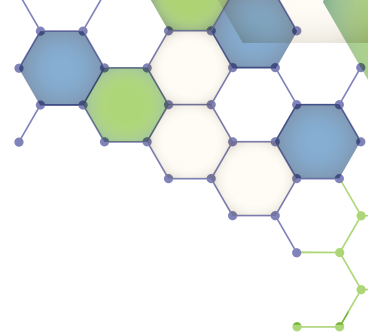
The funds should be used exclusively for the projects as per the DST and SACNASP agreement

7.1 Government grant	4 016 126	-
7.2 Fees invoiced in advance	7 955 687	5 976 187
	11 971 813	5 976 187

7.1 The deferred income on the government grant is recognised in surplus or deficit on a systematic basis over the periods necessary to match the income with the related DST project costs that the grant is intended to compensate.
7.2 The current deferred income to the amount of R 8 million (2015: R6 million) comprise of annual fees invoiced in advance.

8. Revenue

Annual fees	5 832 906	4 994 352
Pro Rata fee	487 267	326 676
Application fee	1 568 065	1 545 574
Critical skills fee	312 859	207 598
Extension Science	186 577	2 705 260
Upgrading fee	169 316	114 508
Reinstating fee	38 772	31 141
Qualification fee	582 894	442
CPD validation	10 000	-
	9 188 656	10 367 978



Notes to the Annual Financial Statements as at 31 March 2016

9. Operating deficit

Operating deficit for the year is stated after accounting for the following:

Operating lease charges

Lease rentals on operating lease

- Contractual amounts

	781 257	785 478
Impairment on intangible assets	-	27 496
Amortisation on intangible assets	130 323	91 162
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	188 637	98 463
Employee costs	5 310 535	4 680 364
Accounting: Financial systems development	968 624	545 243
Debt Collection	439 230	260 000
Council Travel	511 559	309 620
Auditors remuneration	36 300	41 250

10. Investment revenue

Interest revenue

Short-term deposits	75 599	69 168
Bank	6 481	5 360
	82 080	74 528

11. Operating lease

Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:

Future minimum lease payments	2016	2015
No later than 1 year	486 166	570 043
Later than 1 year not later than 5 years	494 517	980 683
	980 683	1 550 726

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements as at 31 March 2016

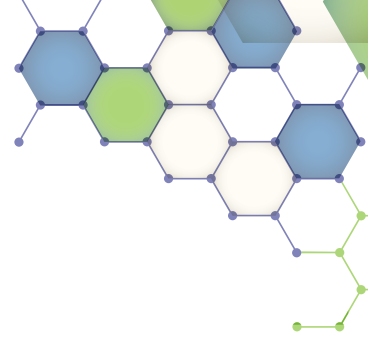
12. Cash generated from operations

(Deficit) surplus before taxation	(2 657 315)	(1 394 174)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	318 960	189 625
Interest received	(82 080)	(74 528)
Finance costs	2 398	2 475
Impairment deficit	-	27 496
Changes in working capital:		
Trade and other receivables	186 852	(4 163 525)
Trade and other payables	(1 053 474)	1 542 209
Deferred income	5 995 626	5 976 187
	2 710 967	2 105 765

13. First-time adoption of the International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities.

The Council has applied the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, for the first time for the 2016 year end.

The date of transition was 01 April 2014 and there was no material effect of the transition on the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Financial Position.



Notes to the Annual Financial Statements as at 31 March 2016

14. Related parties

Relationships

Entities with significant influence	Department of Science and Technology
Members of key management	Council members

Related party balances and transactions with entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the Council

Related party balances

Amounts included in deferred income regarding related parties

Department of Science and Technology	4 016 126	-
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Related party balances and transactions with key management personnel of the Council or its parent

Related party transactions

Honoraria fees

Dr G.E. Botha Pr.Sci.Nat	102 823	14 485
Prof. K.A. Nephawe Pr.Sci.Nat	46 144	-
Prof. R.M. Crewe Pr.Sci.Nat	16 824	-
Prof J.S. Galpin Pr.Sci.Nat.	16 498	13 365
Mr P.T. Govender Pr.Sci.Nat	47 520	26 730
Dr W. Ngoma	18 128	5 940
Ms T.N. Mashanda CA(SA) RA	29 664	-
Mr N.L. Baartjes Pr.Sci.Nat	7 796	-
Prof. G.J. Bredenkamp Pr.Sci.Nat	1 485	-
Dr R. Coetzer Pr.Sci.Nat.	5 940	-
Prof I. Gledhill Pr.Sci.Nat.	17 820	2 970
Prof. M. Gulumian Pr.Sci.Nat	8 910	1 485
Mr K. Musetsho	16 335	-
Dr S.E. Terblanche Pr.Sci.Nat	14 850	8 521
Dr J. van Heerden Pr.Sci.Nat	4 455	-
Ms M.P. Masemola CA(SA)	8 910	-
Prof. B.K. Reilly Pr.Sci.Nat.	17 820	5 940
Prof N. H. Casey Pr.Sci.Nat	28 215	71 441
Dr M. M. Dyasi Pr.Sci.Nat	2 970	16 335
Prof J. B. Malherbe Pr.Sci.Nat	10 395	20 790
Mr O.S.D. Garegae	-	11 880
Dr.W.Vlok Pr.Sci.Nat	2 970	10 395
Prof C van der Westhizen Pri.Sci.Nat	-	2 970
Dr B. H. Koch Pr.Sci.Nat	10 395	17 820
Mr NT Baloyi	-	11 880
Mr B. S. Maloka Pr.Sci.Nat	4 455	8 910
Dr CJ Augustyn Pri.Sci.Nat	-	11 880
Dr J. F. Eloff Pr.Sci.Nat	4 455	14 850
Prof E. J. L. Breet Pr.Sci.Nat	2 970	10 395
Prof H. J. Siweya Pr.Sci.Nat	8 910	20 790
	457 657	309 772

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

as at 31 March 2016

Critical skills visa assessment fee

Dr G.E. Botha Pr.Sci.Nat	9 000	4 500
Prof J.S. Galpin Pr.Sci.Nat.	4 500	3 000
Mr P.T. Govender Pr.Sci.Nat	12 750	4 500
Prof. G.J. Bredenkamp Pr.Sci.Nat	4 500	750
Dr S.E. Terblanche Pr.Sci.Nat	8 250	1 500
Prof I. Gledhill Pr.Sci.Nat.	-	750
Prof N. H. Casey Pr.Sci.Nat	750	1 500
Prof J. B. Malherbe Pr.Sci.Nat	3 750	-
Dr.W.Vlok Pr.Sci.Nat	-	7 500
Prof E. J. L. Breet Pr.Sci.Nat	4 500	4 500
Prof J. B. Malherbe Pr.Sci.Nat	-	3 000
Dr B. H. Koch Pr.Sci.Nat	-	3 000
Prof H. J. Siweya Pr.Sci.Nat	750	3 000
	48 750	37 500

Extension science assessment fee

Dr S.E. Terblanche Pr.Sci.Nat	6 700	-
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15. Directors' remuneration

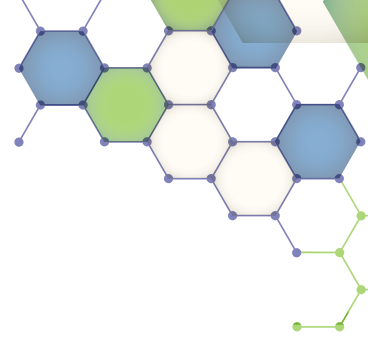
Executive

2016

	Directors' fees	Disability insurance contributions	Total
Dr Rolf Becker Pri.Sci.Nat	598 201	3 495	601 696
Dr Pradish Rampersadh Pri.Sci.Nat	236 250	3 445	239 695
	834 451	6 940	841 391

2015

Dr Rolf Becker Pri.Sci.Nat	Directors' fees	Total
	885 738	885 738



Notes to the Annual Financial Statements as at 31 March 2016

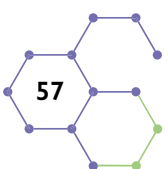
16. Prior period errors

Certain suppliers were overstated during the 2014 financial year due to duplicated invoices etc. All bad debts were not provided for and payments due for financials systems development have not been included in the 2015 financial year. The errors have been corrected and the adjustment retrospectively applied.

The correction of the error(s) results in adjustments as follows:

Statement of Financial Position

Trade and other payables	-	85 105
Vat control Account	-	11 991
Cash and cash equivalents	-	10 832
Accrual account	-	(186 048)
Opening retained earnings	-	1 333 453
Allowance for bad debts	-	(1 255 334)



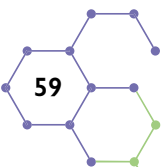
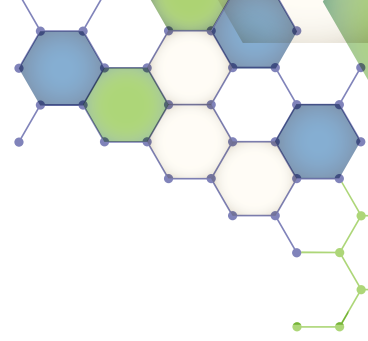
Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

as at 31 March 2016

Liabilities	Note(s)	Debt instruments at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Leases	Equity and non financial assets and liabilities	Total
Current Liabilities						
Trade and other payables	6	-	863 868	-	-	863 868
Deferred income	7	-	-	-	11 971 813	11 971 813
Total Liabilities		-	863 868	-	11 971 813	12 835 681
Total Equity and Liabilities		-	863 868	-	9 877 589	10 741 457

Categories of financial instruments - 2015

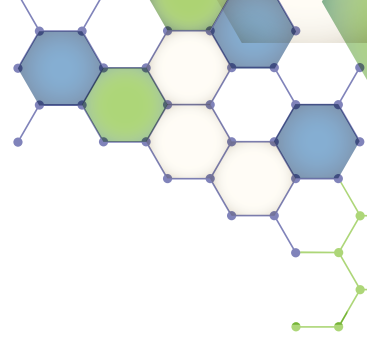
Assets						
Non-Current Assets						
Property, plant and equipment	2	-	-	-	170 690	170 690
Intangible assets	3	-	-	-	205 274	205 274
		-	-	-	375 964	375 964



Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

as at 31 March 2016

	Note(s)	Debt instruments at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Leases	Equity and non financial assets and liabilities	Total
Current Assets						
Trade and other receivables	4	4 215 250	-	-	-	4 215 250
Cash and cash equivalents	5	3 822 596	-	-	-	3 822 596
		8 037 846	-	-	-	8 037 846
Total Assets		8 037 846	-	-	375 964	8 413 810
Equity and Liabilities						
Equity						
Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of Parent:						
Accumulated profit		-	-	-	563 091	563 091
Total Equity		-	-	-	563 091	563 091
Liabilities						
Current Liabilities						
Trade and other payables	6	-	738 444	972 888	-	1 711 332
Deferred income	7	-	-	-	5 976 187	5 976 187
		-	738 444	972 888	5 976 187	7 687 519
Total Liabilities		-	738 444	972 888	5 976 187	7 687 519
Total Equity and Liabilities		-	738 444	972 888	6 539 278	8 250 610



Notes to the Annual Financial Statements as at 31 March 2016

18. Risk Management Financial Risk Management

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

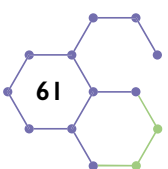
Liquidity risk and Credit risk

The liquidity risk is the risk that the Council will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Council manages liquidity risk by monitoring forecast cash flows and ensuring that adequate cash resources are available.

Credit risk consists mainly of cash deposits, cash equivalents and trade debtors.

Interest rate risk

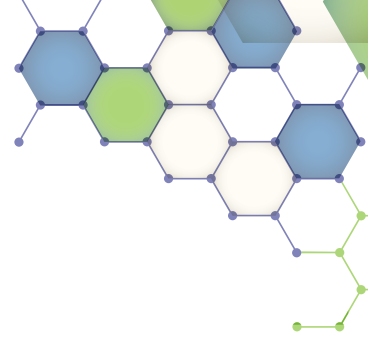
As the Council has no interest-bearing assets, the Council's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.



Detailed Income Statement

as at 31 March 2016

		2016	2015
	Note(s)	R	Restated *
			R
Revenue			
Registration fees	10	9 188 655	10 367 978
Other income			
Interest received		82 080	74 528
Operating expenses			
Accounting: Financial Systems Development		(805 424)	(708 443)
Advertising		(275 238)	(211 157)
Auditors remuneration		(36 300)	(41 250)
Bad debts		(321 318)	(1 255 334)
Bank charges		(50 529)	(43 021)
CPD and Candidate Phase Development		(226 907)	(236 326)
Catering and meetings		(79 289)	(68 216)
Cleaning		(7 420)	(8 995)
Computer expenses		(376 092)	(338 304)
Consulting and professional fees		(30 252)	-
Consumables		(99 358)	(45 826)
Corporate social responsibility		(8 783)	(5 476)
Council travel		(511 559)	(309 620)
Debt collection		(439 230)	(260 000)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		(318 960)	(217 121)
Employee costs		(5 310 535)	(4 680 364)
Extension science administration expenses		(271 078)	(771 885)
Fines and penalties		(13 034)	(21 373)
HR Services		(297 257)	(413 858)
Insurance		(64 231)	(15 522)
Lease rentals on operating lease		(781 257)	(785 478)
Legal expenses		(214 065)	(212 257)
Office expenses		(2 183)	(23 506)
Postage		(35 855)	(41 471)



Detailed Income Statement as at 31 March 2016

Printing and stationery		(239 985)	(288 012)
Registration related expenses		(27 480)	(57 705)
Repairs and maintenance		(30 499)	-
Salaries - Honoraria		(586 690)	(363 621)
Subscriptions		(22 779)	(29 636)
Telephone and fax		(82 125)	(26 596)
Training		(218 545)	(158 450)
Transport and freight		(141 395)	(195 382)
		(11 925 652)	(11 834 205)
Operating (deficit) surplus	9	(2 654 917)	(1 391 699)
Finance costs		(2 398)	(2 475)
(Deficit) surplus for the year		(2 657 315)	(1 394 174)



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