



SACNASP ANNUAL REPORT

2016/2017



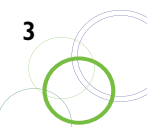
science
& technology

Department:
Science and Technology
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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Part A: General Information



I. Contact Information

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External Auditors:	Balushi Incorporated
Bank:	Nedbank, Silverton Branch

2. List of Abbreviations/Acronyms

Accounting Authority (AA)	Refers to Council of SACNASP
A&RCo	Audit and Risk Committee
CMP	Candidate Mentor Programme
Council	Refers to Council of SACNASP
CPD	Continuing Professional Development
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
DST	Department of Science and Technology
ED	Executive Director
EXCO	Executive Committee
Executive Authority (EA)	Refers to the Minister of Science and Technology
HEI	Higher Education Institution
HR	Human Resources
IT	Information Technology
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NACI	National Council for Science Innovation
NDP	National Development Plan
NGP	New Growth Path
NSI	National System of Innovation
NSPA	Natural Scientific Professions Act
NSTF	National Science and Technology Forum
PAC	Professional Advisory Committee
PCC	Professional Conduct Committee
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
Pr.Sci.Nat	Professional Natural Scientist
QAC	Qualifications Assessment Committee
RCo	Registration Committee
SACNASP	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions
SANAS	South African National Accreditation System
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SPC	Strategic Projects Committee
SAQA	South African Qualifications Authority
STI	Science Technology and Innovation
VAs	Voluntary Associations
VAT	Value Added Tax

3. Statement of Responsibility and Confirmation of Accuracy

To the best of my knowledge and belief I confirm that:

All information and amounts disclosed are consistent with the Annual Financial Statements as audited.

The Annual Report is complete and has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines on annual reporting as issued by National Treasury.

The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the Annual Financial Statement.

In our opinion the Annual Report fairly reflects the operations, the performance information, the human resources information and the financial affairs of the Council for the financial year ended 31 March 2017.

Yours faithfully,



Dr G.E. Botha (Pr.Sci.Nat)

Chairperson



Dr P. Rampersadh (Pr.Sci.Nat)

Executive Director

4. Foreword by Chairperson, Dr Gerda Botha (Pr. Sci. Nat.)



It is again my privilege to present the Annual Report of the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP) for the 2016/17 financial year. The current Council, now in its second year of oversight, has moved from creating the strategic focus for the next five years to focusing on the delivery of this mandate. These being:

- a) To proactively advise government and relevant stakeholders on the contributions and role of the Natural Scientific Professions in South Africa.
- b) To register and regulate natural science professionals.
- c) To promote SACNASP and the natural science professions in South Africa.
- d) To promote the professional development and transformation of the natural science sector of South Africa.
- e) To foster a culture of good corporate governance in relation to the Council.

In terms of delivery of the above, Council gave clear guidance in terms of what was required and I am proud to indicate that the SACNASP Council applied its mind and resources to ensure delivery. This delivery was achieved by focusing on the three pillars of its mandate being: regulation, enabling and advising. The Council believes, by using this approach SACNASP will make a significant contribution to science in

South Africa. Our Executive Director (ED), Dr Rampersadh, played a key role in implementing and managing the business of SACNASP.

The primary role of SACNASP is to be a registration, regulatory and development body for natural scientists and in doing so, to provide protection to the public and professions. SACNASP is increasingly being contacted by government departments and entities about the registration of the natural science professionals working for or contracted to them. This is contributing to the accumulation of evidence that the employment sector is progressively placing more emphasis on the “professionalisation” of natural science in South Africa.

The organisation is intensifying strategies and campaigns to promote the value of registration and membership of SACNASP. All areas of the economy where scientists are involved and employed were targeted including, universities, governments, industry and commerce. One of the important contributing aspects to ensuring and maintaining registration, is to ensure the involvement of SACNASP at all levels of a scientist’s career, from student up until retirement. We are excited about the continuing professional development programme (CPD) which is now ready for rollout as part of this focus.

SACNASP, being the main custodian of the natural scientific professions in South Africa, is uniquely positioned to advise the Department of Science and Technology (DST) and other departments on the issue of where government needs to invest to increase the impact and contribution that natural sciences can make to the Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) landscape and economy. SACNASP is also actively engaging with tertiary institutions, the Council for Higher Education (CHE), South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA), and other players in the National System of Innovation (NSI), the Human Resource Development Council and Industry, among others, to contribute and identify areas for additional contribution to natural sciences in South Africa.

SACNASP has access to a significant number of registered scientists that can contribute to the national agenda and increase its contribution to the NSI. However, as a significant percentage of these scientists are in industry and private practice, the mechanisms for them to do so is not always evident or available to them. SACNASP can be

the conduit for this activity. It has to focus on the natural scientific profession and inform on the direction and needs of the sector. In terms of its relationship with the Voluntary Associations (VAs), SACNASP is in a position to assist them in the above and to further assist in the exchange of ideas and best practices. SACNASP has requested reports from the VAs in terms of the landscape, challenges and needs in each field. The Council is now in a position to evaluate the information and advise government accordingly – further initiatives are planned to realise this intent.

In terms of transformation, the Council has focused on the definition of the categories of registration, to ensure greater accessibility. By bringing about these changes, SACNASP has opened the door to a far greater number of South African natural scientists to register with SACNASP. This is in line with the vision of SACNASP to be “the leading Council for the registration, development and advancement of the Natural Scientific Professions in South Africa”.

SACNASP ended the 2016/17 year with a budget surplus and intends to maintain a healthy financial situation through prudent budgeting, strict financial control and adhering to all good corporate governance principles through its policies.

The Council constantly reviews the key national priorities contained in the National Development Plan (NDP) and assesses the contribution that SACNASP can make to these directives – to this extent, SACNASP not only accompanied the DST to some engagements, but also actively consulted with the Department on the revision of the White Paper on Science and Technology. Furthermore, the DST, in conjunction with SACNASP is revising the Natural Scientific Professions Act (No. 27 of 2003). Inputs from Council and

registered scientists have been compiled and submitted to the Department.

SACNASP has also, for the first time, presented its five-year Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plan (APP) to the Minister of Science and Technology, the Hon. Naledi Pandor MP, on 17 of March 2017. This is to ensure that the operations of SACNASP are clearly outlined to the Ministry and the Department.

In conclusion, I would like to thank those who assisted the Council in achieving its success this year. This includes the Members of Council, the ED and staff of SACNASP, the DST, VAs, registered scientists and various stakeholders. SACNASP looks forward to achieving its objectives in the 2017/18 financial year and entrenching some of the successes of the last financial year.

SACNASP would also like to thank the Minister of Science and Technology and the DST for their assistance and guidance.



Yours Sincerely,

Dr Gerda Botha (Pr.Sci.Nat)

5. Executive Director's Report, Dr Pradish Rampersadh (Pr. Sci. Nat.)



The 2016/17 financial year was an exciting one for SACNASP. We once again had a significant number of scientists approaching SACNASP for professional registration. This was very encouraging considering the difficult economic climate the country is in. However, this is also partially due to the extensive engagement programme that Council committed itself to in the last financial year. In terms of regulation, the Professional Conduct Committee worked to resolve some of the legal cases SACNASP is dealing with. This has resulted in a significant number of them being dealt with and closed off. SACNASP also ensured that the Continuing Professional Development (CPD) programme was developed to a point that it can be rolled out. Council ensured that it is an enabler to the registered natural scientists. Further, there has been significant progress in compiling a report for the Minister of Science and Technology, the Hon Naledi Pandor, MP and Government on the contributions of the Voluntary Associations aligned to SACNASP and this will be released in the 2017/18 financial year. Internally SACNASP focused on good corporate governance and sound financial management, implementation of key policies and filling of key vacancies. In terms of the revision of the Natural Scientific Professions Act (No. 27 of 2003), as amended (hereby referred to as the NSP Act); one of the key focus areas of the revision is to enhance SACNASP's role as an enabler over and above being a regulator.

In terms of growth of registered scientists, in the 2016/17 financial year, 2 507 people registered with SACNASP. Of this, almost 2 095 were from the designated group and 1 090 were female. This is in line with the vision of Council to align the scientists registered with SACNASP to reflect the demographics of South Africa. SACNASP has been developing more efficient registration processes and moving to a web-based application which will improve the registration process.

South Africa is in need of certain critical skills to assist to grow the economy and SACNASP has approved 127 critical skills applications for submission and approval by the Department of Home Affairs in the financial year.

In terms of key stakeholder engagement, SACNASP has focused on industry, government and academia in this financial year as well as ensuring that it met its obligations to the VAs. SACNASP is still in discussions with the entities of Department of Science and Technology (DST) with the aim of allowing registered scientists to be more involved in some of their work and contribute to the national agenda. These entities include the National Advisory Council on Innovation, Academy of Science South Africa and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. Entities are starting to realise the value of engaging with scientists on the SACNASP register and are starting to work more closely with us. This began with the numerous government departments that SACNASP has been engaging with. The focus is on professional registration and CPD but there have been discussions on extending the number of fields of practice to ensure they are more reflective of the South African natural science landscape. SACNASP has also engaged with the Department of Higher Education and Training, Higher Education Institutions and some of the Quality Councils e.g. South African Qualification Authority and the Council for Higher Education on aspects of training and development of scientists for the benefit of the South African economy. SACNASP also engaged with Eskom and the South African Nuclear Energy Corporation on professional registration of their scientists in this financial year. To be more inclusive and relevant in terms of the broader scientific population in the South African economy, SACNASP has engaged with the South African National Accreditation System (SANAS) on SANAS Signatories, the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries on Extension Scientists and the Department of Environmental Affairs on Environmental Assessment Practitioners.

SACNASP was given a grant of R12.6m from the DST for DST approved projects for the financial year. One of the key successes of this will be the launch of the CPD programme on the 1 April 2017. SACNASP had successfully run a pilot project with CPD and this allowed us to address any shortcomings. It must be noted that SACNASP views CPD as an enabler and as such will continue to make improvements to the entire CPD programme. To ensure its success, SACNASP has been actively providing information

on CPD to our registered scientists by way of presentations, newsletters and addressing concerns raised by individual scientists. This programme will assist registered scientists develop their skills and ensure that they remain current and relevant to their fields of practice.

Having ended the previous financial year with a budget deficit, one of the key focus areas for the 2016/17 financial year was to turn this situation around. SACNASP ended the 2016/17 financial year with a budget surplus of around R324,772. This was achieved through prudent budgeting and strict financial control. Expenses had to be reduced and where possible, external contractor services were terminated and they were replaced with internal staff. Further, in terms of bad debts, SACNASP started the process of writing off outstanding annual fees and removing from the database those registered scientists who had not paid their annual fees for more than two years. This exercise was necessary to ensure that SACNASP has an updated database of registered scientists.

In order to adhere to good institutional governance, SACNASP focused on filling key management positions. SACNASP made appointments in the Finance, Operations and Registration departments and ensured that, where applicable, these functions were moved from outsourced contractors to in-house staff. Further, other key operational positions were filled and contract and temporary staff had their positions made permanent. In terms of transformation, SACNASP has 22 permanent staff with 20 being female, including the three newly appointed managers and 19 are from the designated group. SACNASP has put a performance management system in place, from the 2016/17 financial year, to ensure optimal delivery and performance. One of the important areas staff focused on in the last financial year was ensuring key policies were put in place. This includes crucial financial and human resource policies. SACNASP is now focusing on ensuring the remainder of the outstanding policies are written and approved by Council. In addition, the movement of registered scientists from categories of registration not defined in the NSP Act as amended, to those that are, was concluded. This process was successfully executed and concerns raised by registered scientists were addressed successfully.

Since its inception in 2015, the Council's Professional Conduct Committee, for the period June 2015 to March 2017 concluded investigations into 14 outstanding cases of reported complaints of alleged transgressions by registered members against the SACNASP Code of Conduct. This year, SACNASP took a case against a registered scientist all the way to a tribunal level. Although the outcome of this tribunal

was that the registered scientist was found not guilty, this provided SACNASP with valuable experience in dealing with matters of this kind in terms of the regulatory function of the Council.

The Council is also focusing on providing information and advice to Government about the Natural Sciences Professions in South Africa. SACNASP has requested input from its 42 VAs, to gain greater insights into the practise of natural science professions and compile a report for Government. This information has been collated and SACNASP has engaged the Human Science Research Council to assist in compiling a report on the responses. SACNASP is hoping that this report will be completed and ready for publication by end of August 2017. This will assist in understanding the key role of the Natural Scientific professions in the National System of Innovation.

In terms of the NSP Act, the DST, in conjunction with SACNASP, is revising the NSP Act. SACNASP has encouraged registered scientists to add their comments to those of the Council members before submitting this to the DST. The DST is further assisting SACNASP by hosting discussions with other Government departments where there is the potential for conflict between Acts. SACNASP has been working closely with department officials to ensure the revised Act is taken to Parliament by 2018.

Finally, SACNASP has made significant progress in terms of the direction as defined by Council and this would not have been possible without the guidance and oversight role played by the Members of Council, the staff of SACNASP, the registered scientists, the DST who regularly engaged with us and the key stakeholders we regularly engage with. This is an excellent grounding for SACNASP to grow, not only in terms of the number of registered scientists but also in terms of the influence it will have on the natural science landscape in general.



Yours Sincerely,

Dr Pradish Rampersadh (Pr.Sci.Nat)

6. Strategic Overview

6.1 Vision

To be the leading Council for the registration, development and advancement of the Natural Scientific Professions in South Africa

6.2 Mission

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

6.3 Values

The Council of Registered Scientists will be guided by the values of independence, non-discrimination, diversity, honesty, integrity, respect, non-partisanship, innovation, diligence, responsiveness and collaboration. Overall, SACNASP and its employees share and use knowledge constructively to ensure it contributes to the notion of a robust and productive science knowledge economy.

7. Legislative and other Policy Context - National and cross-cutting Mandates policies

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) as amended. The Council is therefore mandated as the 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 practicing in any of the fields of practice listed in Schedule I of the Act, must be registered with the Council in any of the prescribed categories (section 18)
- That only a registered person may practise in a Consulting capacity [Section 20]
- That the Council must determine the requirements with which a Voluntary Association must comply with to qualify for recognition (section 26).

Constitutional mandate

SACNASP as an institution of the Department of Science and Technology is governed by various specific legislative requirements, which prescribe the governance formations and duties of those structures, inter alia, the South African Constitution, which is an over-arching law. SACNASP is not specifically mentioned in the Constitution. However, the way in which it conducts its work, it is bound by the Bill of Rights in the Constitution, and section 16 which addresses freedom of expression, including the right to academic freedom and freedom of scientific research, as well as section 24 which pertains to the protection of the environment.

Although the primary role of SACNASP is to be a registration, regulatory and development body for natural scientists, SACNASP operates in a country pursuing a specific set of mandates, with the notion that amongst others, science and technology is an excellent vehicle that the State can use to achieve its growth and development objectives.

Based on the above and in accordance with the Government's call for action in addressing the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment, SACNASP can make a contribution in terms of the Government's Vision 2030 and the Science and Technology Objectives outlined in the National Development Plan (NDP) and the New Growth Path (NGP):

- 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. 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.
- The NDP has identified agriculture as a significant sector for the creation of jobs and an area with the potential for economic activity in rural areas. SACNASP is continuing its partnership with Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries on its Extension Reform Programme.
- South Africa has also developed a 10-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 and 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 of Innovation, Science, Engineering and

Technology; Human Resources and Transformation; and 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.

As part of SACNASP’s ever broadening horizons, we are of the view that South Africa has a productive natural scientific community generating world-class knowledge in several areas, such as astronomy, indigenous knowledge systems, geological research, etc. Both the abundance of natural resources and productive scientific community, present opportunities for Government to develop the country to a different trajectory. The Draft White Paper on Science, Technology and Innovation is therefore underpinned by the premise that South Africa has the foundation and untapped potential to transform society by using STI for inclusive economic growth and development. Moreover, the African Union’s (AU’s) Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy for Africa (STISA-2024), which was adopted by African heads of state in 2014, responds to the demand for STI to play a role in critical sectors such as agriculture, energy, environment, health, infrastructure, mining, security and water.

8. Strategic Goals and Objectives

Table I Achievements against the 2016/2017 Annual Performance Plan

SO-OG 1 Increased Knowledge Generation		
Strategic Objective: To proactively advise government and relevant stakeholders on the contributions and role of the Natural Scientific Professions in South Africa		
Five-Year Strategic Plan target	Performance Indicator	Performance against goal 2016/2017
Goal a): Inform government policy of the role of natural science in South Africa		
Provide three briefs on relevant government policy matters	A research-based report to inform formulation of government policy every two years	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Collected data from the Voluntary Associations 2) Engaged with Human Science Research Council
SO-OG 2 Human Capital Development		
Strategic Objective: To register and regulate natural science professionals		
Goal a) Increase the number of registered scientists at SACNASP		
25 000 scientists to be registered on SASCNASP database by 2022	Increase the number of registered scientists by at least 2 000 per annum	Achieved in the financial year 2016/17 2 507 scientists were registered with SACNASP
Goal b): Development of mechanisms to incorporate natural science students at SACNASP		
All 25 HEI's visited to enrol final year students at SACNASP	Enrol final year students free with SACNASP	New target: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Developed student portal on the database with link from website 2) Created Student Enrolment Policy 3) Created tender documentation so marketing organisations can apply for contract as a service provider
Strategic Objective to promote SACNASP and the natural science professions in South Africa		
Goal a) Public dialogue and publications to promote dissemination of knowledge		
Five workshops convened by 2022, resulting in increased understanding of the role and importance of the natural science professions at both systemic and institutional level	One workshop convened annually from 2018	New target
Goal b): Collaboration with other science Councils and higher education institutes to promote the involvement of the natural scientist		
Three MOU's on collaborative interactions with key stakeholders in Science in South Africa	At least one MOU with relevant stakeholders every two years	New target

Strategic Objective : To promote professional development and transformation of the natural science sector of South Africa

Establish portals and mechanisms for scientists to network and obtain information relevant to them	Progress towards creating networking opportunities for scientists to register network information	Upgrade existing website 1) Website specification developed 2) Tender document created
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Goal b) Foster priority training areas in the natural sciences which allows South Africa a competitive advantage

Structured CPD programme for natural scientists in South Africa.	Progress towards the implementation of CPD programmes at SACNASP from 2017 with continuous monitoring and evaluation	1) Created service provider CPD website where all training organisations can upload their conferences, training courses and symposium 2) Created awareness amongst natural scientists that CPD is a requirement from 1 April 2017. 3) Created scientist website so scientists can capture their portfolio of evidence
Structured Candidate Mentoring programme for natural scientists in South Africa	Progress towards implementation of CMP programmes at SACNASP from 2017 with continuous monitoring and evaluation	New target 1) Developed relationships with universities 2) Developed relationship with Department of Public Works

SO-OG 4 Good Governance and Financial Sustainability**Strategic Objective: To foster a culture of good corporate governance in relation to the Council****Goal a) Maintain effective and efficient systems of financial management and internal control**

Strict adherence to the approved budget with a maximum of 5% over expenditure on budget by 2022	5% reduction in variance in terms of the expenditure component of the annual budget	SACNASP has compiled a prudent budget
Five unqualified audit reports on financial and governance matters issued by External Auditor by 2022	Unqualified audit reports on financial and governance matters issued by External Auditor by 2022	Achieved SACNASP 2016/17 Annual Financial Statements were unqualified and ready for release 30 September 2017

All financial and HR policies in place and approved	Four policies approved or reviewed at Council level annually	The following policies were approved in the period 2016/17: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code of Ethics for registered scientists • Delegation of Authority Framework • Policy Guidelines on dealing with non-compliance with the Act by non-registered scientists • Financial Reporting Framework • Safety, Health and Environment • Communications and Media Policy • Procurement Policy • Human Resources Plan Framework • Disciplinary Code and Procedure Policy • Grievance Procedure Policy • Performance Management Policy • Leave Policy • Registration Appeals Policy and Procedure
Goal b): Advocating changes to bring about amendments to align enabling legislation		
NSP Act revised and approved by Parliament	Progress towards a parliamentary approved NSP Act	Comments from the Voluntary Associations submitted to DST
Strategic Objective: To register and regulate natural science professionals		
Goal a) Ensure that disciplines required for professional registration are maintained		
Annually review the SACNASP Code of Conduct	Ensure there is a relevant Code of conduct	An approved Code of Conduct is in place

9. Organisational Structure

SACNASP Council Members 2016/2017



Back Row

Ms T. Mashanda CA(SA)RA, Mr F. Ramagwede (Pr.Sci.Nat), Dr M. Mayekiso, Dr S. Terblanche (Pr.Sci.Nat), Dr P. Rampersadh (Pr.Sci.Nat) (Executive Director), Prof B. Reilly (Pr.Sci.Nat), Mr D. Musetsho (Pr.Sci.Nat), Dr R. Coetzer (Pr.Sci.Nat), Mr N. Baartjes (Pr.Sci.Nat), Ms D Fisher (Secretariat).

Front Row

Ms M. Masemola CA(SA), Prof M. Gulumian (Pr.Sci.Nat), Prof J. Galpin (Pr.Sci.Nat), Dr P. Vukea, Dr G. Botha (Pr.Sci Nat), Prof K. Nephawe (Pr.Sci.Nat), Mr P. Govender (Pr.Sci.Nat), Dr J. van Heerden (Pr.Sci.Nat).

Missing from photo

Prof R. Crewe (Pr.Sci.Nat), Dr W. Ngoma, Prof G. Bredenkamp (Pr.Sci.Nat), Prof I. Gledhill (Pr.Sci.Nat), Dr P. Matutu

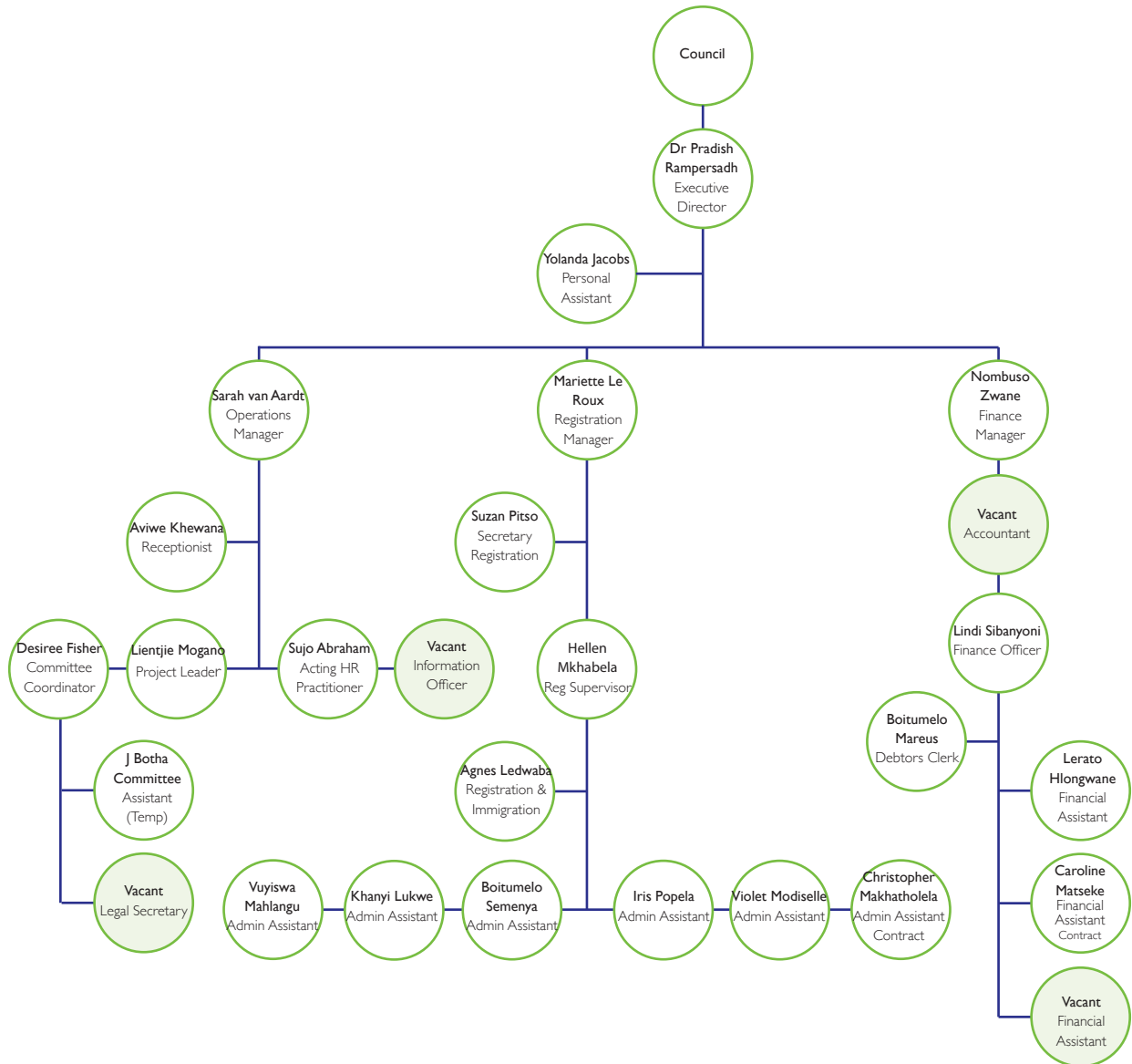
Chairperson, Executive Director and Vice Chairperson

Dr G. Botha (Pr.Sci Nat), Dr P. Rampersadh (Pr. Sci. Nat), Prof K. Nephawe (Pr.Sci.Nat)



Organisational Structure

SACNASP Office Organogram



The SACNASP Office Pictures



Dr Pradish Rampersadh (Pr.Sci.Nat)



Sarah van Aardt



Mariette le Roux



Nombuso Zwane CA(SA)



Landi Jacobs



Desiree Fisher



Sujo Abraham



Hellen Mkabela



Lientjie Mogano



Violet Modiselle



Iris Popela



Suzan Pitso



Lorain Mareus



Boitumelo Semanya



Agnes Ledwaba



Vuyiswa Mahlangu



Lindiwe Sibanyone



Lerato Hlongwane



Khanye Lukwe



Aviwe Khewana

Part B: Performance Information



I. Operations Report

Registration numbers

There were 2 507 registrations in the financial period 2016/17 of which 2 095 were from designated groups and 1 090 were female.

This also included 753 extension scientists and SACNASP has almost completed the project for the registration of extension scientists.

Table 2 Annual Registrations

2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
1 196	1 973	2 507

At the end of the period 2016/17 there were 10 429 active registered scientists on the SACNASP database. SACNASP registers on average 400 scientists at each Registration Committee meeting. The main registration challenge facing SACNASP for the future financial period is a large number of pending scientists waiting registration. The majority of these applications require referee reports that are often difficult to obtain and require many man hours from office staff tracking this information down.

Critical Skills Support Letter for Visa Applications

SACNASP provides assistance for applicants requiring a critical skills visa by assessing qualifications in order to provide a letter to Home Affairs to support their application. The numbers can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3 Critical Skills Applications processed

Critical Skills	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
Received	80	123	138
Approved	70	110	127

New fields of practice and Voluntary Associations

One new field of practice was added – Atmospheric Science which includes Climatology and Meteorology which takes the total number of fields that scientists can register in, to 25.

In addition to this, the Institution of Environmental and Recreation Management was added as a new Voluntary Association giving SACNASP 42 Voluntary Associations who support our activities.

Continuing Professional Development

Continuing Professional Development (CPD) will launch on 1 April 2017. In the previous financial year the website for service providers was completed. This enables training organisations to have their training programmes accredited for CPD points. In the financial year 2016/17 the registered scientist CPD portal was developed, tested and piloted. This is the portal where the registered scientist can log and track their portfolio of evidence. In order to comply with SACNASP's CPD Policy scientists will need to accumulate 25 CPD points over a five-year period (five per year) in order to be eligible for re-registration. These points can be gained over a number of activities, including amongst others, attending conferences, belonging to a Voluntary Association, assisting SACNASP as a referee or as a member of a committee.

Trend Analysis

Transformation (see charts 1, 2 and 3)

Though there are still some outdated perceptions of SACNASP, the numbers tell a different story that SACNASP is clearly transforming the age, gender and race profile of its registered scientists. However, SACNASP is continuously developing new ways to address this. An example of this is the registration of Extension Scientists at SACNASP which accounts for the substantial increase in registration of natural scientists under the Black African category in the period 2014/15 to the period 2015/16.

Chart 1 Registration by Race

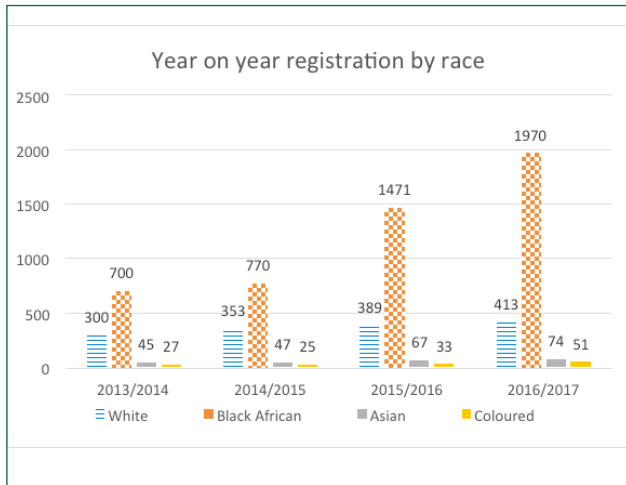


Chart 2 Registration by Gender

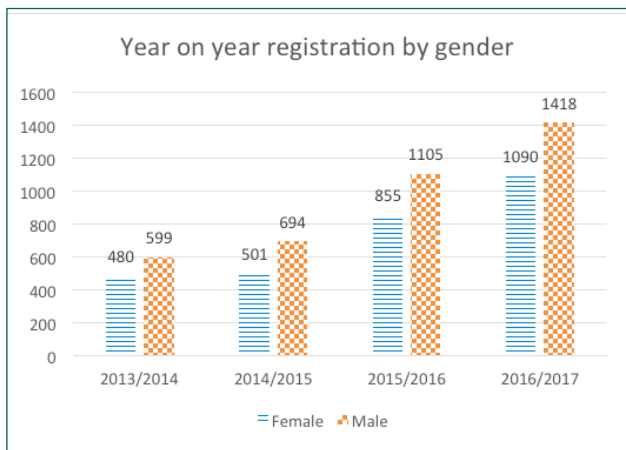
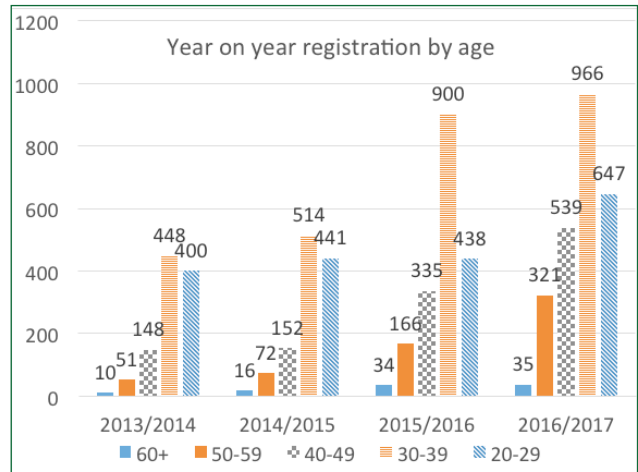


Chart 3 Registration by Age



It is clear that there is still much work to be done particularly regarding encouraging young learners to study science. SACNASP needs to be at the forefront of a multi-functional team that can inspire the youth particularly females to study science.

2. Finance Report

SACNASP achieved a positive financial performance during the year under review. Revenue increased by 18% compared to prior year and a surplus of R324 772 was realised. Despite the positive results, the Council continues to experience challenges in collecting annual fees, this can be seen by the 134% increase in bad debts from prior year. Furthermore, 360 registered scientists were cancelled due to non-payment of their annual fees of more than three years. This was done 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 continue to monitor long outstanding debtors closely and a provision has been raised for doubtful debtors in > 120 days.

Management implemented tighter controls over the budget. This was to avoid a deficit as experienced over the past few years. Operating expenses decreased by 11% compared to prior year. SACNASP continues to develop strategies that will help improve and maintain financial stability.

Funding from the Department of Science and Technology assisted the Council in marketing the business, implementing Information Technology (IT) systems that will improve the registration process and developing the CDP website. A total of R4 million was allocated for this financial year; details on the funding can be found in note 8 of the annual financial statements.

SACNASP wishes to thank all registered scientists for the continued support and payment of annual fees. SACNASP would like to thank the Audit and Risk Committee for the consistent guidance that ensure strict financial discipline and the finance staff for their tireless efforts which ensures that actions are taken timeously, resulting in improved results.



3. Registration Report

Registration meetings take place every second month. All completed applications are first assessed by the Professional Advisory Committee (PAC). Once approved by the PAC, they are reviewed by the Registrations Committee and then ratified by Council. The process can take up to six months and is delayed primarily by the lack of documentation, specifically referee reports.

There were 2 737 applications submitted for approval to the PAC and 2 507 scientists were registered. The primary reason for failing to be registered is that qualifications do not meet the requirements in terms of natural science content.

Table 4 Applications prepared for and submitted to the Professional Advisory Committee

Field of Practice	May 2016	Jun 2016	Sep 2016	Nov 2016	Jan 2017	Mar 2017	Totals
Agricultural Science	91	44	71	47	59	46	358
Animal Science	34	30	24	32	22	27	169
Aquatic Science	2	0	4	7	4	5	22
Botanical and Ecological Science	19	19	8	8	23	4	81
Chemical Science	25	16	0	50	26	25	142
Conservation Science	2	0	0	3	7	1	13
Earth and Geological Science	84	37	0	119	58	37	335
Environmental Science	49	46	36	73	64	64	332
Extension Science	129	263	99	117	73	55	736
Food Science	10	10	11	14	12	10	67
Geospatial Science	5	2	5	3	6	2	23
Mathematical Science	0	0	2	0	4	3	9
Microbiological and Biological Science	39	33	29	35	37	25	198
Physical and Material Science	1	4	8	5	9	5	32
Soil Science	3	1	8	6	3	3	24
Toxicological Science	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Water Resource Science	21	22	29	21	27	33	153
Zoological Science	0	7	3	10	6	4	30
Statistical Science	1	1	0	0	8	0	10
Totals	515	535	337	550	451	349	2 737

Table 5 Qualifications approved by the Qualifications Assessment Committee

QAC	April 2016	June 2016	Aug 2016	Oct 2016	Nov 2016	Feb 2017	Total
	109	49	72	86	72	65	453

Table 6 QAC year on year

QAC	2015/2016	2016/2017
	309	453

Table 7 Natural Scientists Registered by Category

Category	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
Professional Natural Scientist	569	691	784
Candidate Natural Scientist	407	720	797
Certificated Natural Scientist	211	562	926
<u>Total</u>	1 187	1 973	2 507

Table 8 Natural Scientists Registered by Field of Practice financial year 2016/2017 (note some scientists register in more than one field practice.)

	Registrations	Registrations (2nd F.O.P)
Agricultural Science	385	4
Animal Science	161	1
Aquatic Science	12	1
Biological Science	120	3
Botanical Science	17	2
Chemical Science	107	
Conservation Science	13	
Earth Science	82	1
Ecological Science	50	4
Environmental Science	244	2
Extension Science	786	
Food Science	45	
Geological Science	220	1
Geospatial Science	11	1
Materials Science	8	
Mathematical Science	9	
Microbiological Science	40	1
Physical Science	22	
Soil Science	14	
Statistical Science	10	
Water Resources Science	119	3
Zoological Science	32	3
Grand Total	2 507	27

4. Marketing and Stakeholder Report

SACNASP was very active in the 2016/17 financial year. In addition to normal marketing activities SACNASP has been involved in more outreach programmes directed at young learners to encourage them to pursue a career in science.

This is a list of some of the highlights of SACNASP activities by members of Council and the SACNASP staff

Table 9 SACNASP's engagements for 2016/2017

Date	Location	Event /Purpose
7 – 8 April 2016	Gauteng	National Research and Innovation Dialogue with Universities SA. To establish networks with personnel of at least 10 Higher Education Institutes
13 April 2016	UKZN Pmb Campus	Students advised on registration and the requirement to register
19 April 2016	Cape Town	Department of Science and Technology (DST) budget vote.
22 April 2016	German Embassy	Attend function where the Minister of Science and Technology received an award from the German embassy
5 May 2016	Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)	Meeting with Competition Commissioner
20 May 2016	Council for Scientific Industrial Research (CSIR)	Meeting with the CSIR
24 May 2016	CSIR	Discussion with CSIR to allow access to database for marketing purposes and to allow registered scientists access to CSIR training courses
26 May 2016	South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (SAIMM)	SAMCODES Standards Meeting
1 June 2016	Gauteng	Eskom Annual Environmental Conference
6-7 th June 2016	Gauteng	South African Society of Agricultural Extension conference
9 June 2016	Gauteng	Meeting with South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA) to discuss the evaluation of foreign qualifications
30 June 2016	Emperors Palace	NSTF Awards Dinner
17 July 2016	Gauteng	17 th Nelson Mandela Lecture presented by Bill Gates
20-21 July	Midrand	SAQA Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) forum
4–6 August	Cape Town	Launch of National Science Week
11 Aug 2016	Gauteng	Women in Science Awards hosted by the Department of Science and Technology
26 August	Lanseria	Career Expo Refilwe Community Hall
15 September	Department of Science and Technology	Discussions on the 2017 White Paper on Science and Technology

Date	Location	Event /Purpose
29 September 2016	Sandton	PROSET meeting
12 October 2016	University of Pretoria	Meeting with Prof. de La Rey relating to registration of scientific staff
19 October 2016	Cape Town	Presentation to Portfolio Committee on Science and Technology
29 – 30 September 2016	Gauteng	Research Colloquium on skills planning. Discussion with Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET) about skills requirements and training
21 October 2016	DST	Meeting with Minister of Science and Technology and all CEOs and Chairpersons of DST entities. Discussion on the National Development Plan (NDP)
3 November 2016	DST	SACNASP is part of a team to create a rural science centre in Cofimba Eastern Cape
4 November 2016	Johannesburg	National Council for Science Innovation (NACI) workshop on White Paper on Science and Technology
26 – 27 November	Gauteng	National Science and Technology Forum (NSTF) skills drought in the Water Sector Discussion
8 -9 December	CSIR	Science Forum South Africa
8 December 2016	Gauteng	Ministerial Dinner
17 January 2017	Gauteng	Meeting with Human Science Research Council
13 February 2017	Academy of Science South Africa	Science Council Meeting
15 February 20-17	DST	Discussion on the amendments to the NSP Act
16 February 2017	SAQA	Meeting with Mr J. Samuels to discuss collaboration with SAQA
22 February 2017	Gauteng	Meeting with Prof Diab on collaboration and the Minister's request for SACNASP comments on specialist reports
2 March 2017	ASSAf	Fame Lab heat
24 March	Gauteng	Council for Higher Education (CHE). Discussion on the Professional Council Framework
27 March 2017	Gauteng	Business Ireland South Africa Network function

5. Social Outreach Report

SACNASP reaches out

SACNASP has been approached throughout the year to give guidance to learners and students about science and the benefits of studying science.



Members of SACNASP staff attended the launch of National Science Week where over 3 000 learners visited the exhibition. SACNASP was involved in Career Expos across the country where we engaged with learners from Grade 6 upwards.

SACNASP staff and Council members are also engaged in judging at Science Fairs from Grade 4 upwards.

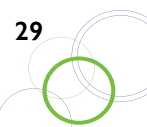


We also feature in the SA Career guide which has a strong social media presence on Face Book generating up to 30 000 views monthly.

The career guide readership statistics are continually evolving and this is a gradual process that increases over the extent of the entire year.

A significant area that the science community needs to address which has been highlighted specifically from attendance at events where children attend with their parents, is that parents are very concerned about their children's futures. Parents do not have the tools that they need to guide their children through the education process so that they can advise their children on the best route to a career. Some parents are daunted by careers in science and see careers in areas such as accountancy and law as 'safer' options.

Part C: Governance



I. Council Committees Reports

The SACNASP Council is responsible for the deliverance of the mandate of SACNASP as set out in the: Natural Scientific Professions Act, 2003. (No. 27 of 2003), as amended.

In terms of section 17 of the Act, Council may establish any number of committees as it deems necessary to assist it in the performance of its functions, and any such committee may include persons who are not members of the Council. A committee so established shall be accountable to the Council. Delegating authority to Council committees or management does not in any way mitigate or dissipate the discharge by the Council and its Director(s) of their duties and responsibilities.

In addition to these committees, there are those that support the core functions at SACNASP – the Registration Committee, the Qualification Assessment Committee and the Critical Skills Committee.

- Audit and Risk Committee Chair, Ms Thuli Mashanda CA(SA)RA
- HR and Remuneration Committee Chair, Dr Wendy Ngoma
- Professional Conduct Committee Chair, Mr Troy Govender (Pr.Sci.Nat)
- Strategic Projects Committee Chair Prof. Robin Crewe (Pr.Sci.Nat)

I.1 Professional Conduct Committee Report

The members of the Professional Conduct Committee (PCC) include Mr P.T. Govender (Chair) (Pr.Sci.Nat), Prof. K.A. Nephawe (Pr.Sci.Nat), Dr. M. Mayekiso, (Pr.Sci.Nat) Prof. J.B. Malherbe (Pr.Sci.Nat) and Mr L. Hlophe from the Department of Science and Technology. The Committee is ably supported by the SACNASP Secretariat and SACNASP's appointed legal service provider to execute all its tasks.

The role of the PCC is to ensure compliance to the Natural Scientific Professions Act (Act 27 of 2003) (NSPA) and includes:

- (a) Reviewing and proposing amendments to the Code of Conduct
- (b) Monitoring compliance with the Code of Conduct and the Act
- (c) Overseeing the investigations and disciplinary processes in relation to breaches of the Code of Conduct
- (d) Reporting to Council the type of breaches and actions taken, the outcome of investigations and disciplinary hearings and impending appeals against sentencing and penalties imposed
- (e) Proposing a guideline for dealing with complaints of unregistered scientists, and for the disciplinary and appeal process
- (f) Providing input to the proposed amendments to the NSPA
- (g) Deliberating on legal issues relevant to Council such as the requirements from the Competition Commission, inter alia

During the financial year, the PCC had three meetings. The cases considered by the committee during this time included old and new cases relating to allegations of a registered scientist:

- (a) Preparing a hydrogeological specialist environmental impact report of a very low quality and outside the registered person's field of expertise
- (b) Not providing the specialist estuarine report which

was part of an Environmental Impact Assessment conducted by the registered person as required by National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998)

- (c) Using the title of PhD when the doctorate had not been completed
- (d) Undertaking work not in his/her field of practice and delivering work of a low standard
- (e) Developing an Environmental Management Plan of low standard and not included in the public participation process
- (f) Promoting products that are not registered in South Africa against the advice of another registered scientist
- (g) Incorrectly using a specialist report to appeal an environmental authorisation
- (h) Conducting geotechnical investigations and presenting findings as scientific reports
- (i) Acting unprofessionally and unethically in setting up a competing business while in the employ of his previous company
- (j) Undertaking a low quality delineation for a plantation and wetland of low quality that does not meet the requirements of the National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998)
- (k) Undertaking specialist study on threatened faunal species when not qualified in this particular area
- (l) Undertaking sub-standard work which led to expensive re-work at a private residence
- (m) Conducting an ecological report and draft Basic Assessment Report with key scientific information left out to favour a residential development
- (n) Advising a consultant in conflict with current employer
- (o) Plagiarised reports, without proper citations

Another matter investigated by the PCC included an applicant who applied for registration with SACNASP, but who made a fraudulent claim that their qualification was completed.

Due to the nature and seriousness of one of the above-mentioned matters and the dispute between the various parties, a disciplinary tribunal was set up by SACNASP during 2016. The tribunal was chaired by a legal practitioner with 10 years' experience, accompanied by two assessors who are registered scientists for ten years with SACNASP. The finding of the tribunal was that the registered Scientist was not only accountable for the poor quality report of the registered scientist but that it was a draft and not for the public viewing. This was a long drawn out and expensive process with many lessons and implications for registered scientists and for SACNASP.

SACNASP has seen an increase in the number of cases of unethical and unprofessional conduct of registered scientists in the past year. This is a worrying trend and is likely to impact significantly on SACNASP resources but it does reveal that the public as well as registered scientists are more aware that SACNASP can regulate against improper activity as part of its remit to protect the public and the profession.

I.2 Human Resources and Remuneration Committee Report

The Human Resource and Remuneration Committee is made up of Dr W. Ngoma (Chair), Prof. K. Nephawe (Pr.Sci. Nat) and Mr K. Musetsho (Pr.Sci.Nat).

Introduction

The Human Resource (HR) function of SACNASP was outsourced till 31 October 2016. It was decided that this function will be looked after internally and a staff member with HR qualifications and experience was given the acting duty from 1 July 2016. They worked in conjunction with the outsourced consultant till 31 October 2016 and then worked independently. The Human Resource department of SACNASP plays an important role to resource the required staff needed to achieve the strategic objectives of SACNASP.

Overview of HR Matters

SACNASP approved and reviewed a number of policies and procedures that are fair and equitable in the work place.

HR Focus Areas for 2016/17:

Employee Benefits and Compensation:

SACNASP is striving to introduce benefits like medical aid and retirement annuity for all staff. Currently, disability benefits and funeral cover for all staff are in place.

Migration to SAGE

HR improvements were focused on automation and payroll was done in-house and migration to SAGE helped us to capture our leave system on SAGE.

Highlights of Achievements

A total of 11 staff members of SACNASP took up the challenge of continuing their education to upgrade their skills. We could provide bursaries to six staff members partially or fully from our limited resources. SACNASP is very proud that two staff members completed their Masters in their field bringing the total number of postgraduates to four at SACNASP.

SACNASP staff grew from 20 to 22 during the period under review but also lost two of our staff members through resignation due to personal reasons thus bringing back the total staff to 20 by the end of this period.

We appointed a Health and Safety officer and two First Aid officers to take care of our Health and Safety issues. They were given the training to function in this capacity.

Challenges faced by the Organisation:

Attracting skilled personnel and training the existing staff members still remains a challenge for SACNASP due to its financial constraints.

Future HR Goals

SACNASP would like to increase its professional staff by recruiting in 2017 an Information Officer who would need to be a scientist and someone to support the governance team by providing legal advise.

HR Statistics:

Permanent: 20

Short-term Contract: 3

Statistics of Permanent Staff:

Work force Profile by Age:

Age Group	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	Total
Number	7	6	6	3	22
Percentage	31.82	27.27	27.27	13.64	100

Employment Changes:

Level of Management	At the beginning	Appointments	Termination	At the end
Top Management	1	0	0	1
Senior Management	0	3	0	3
Professionally Qualified	2	0	0	2
Junior Management	4	0	0	4
Semi-skilled	10	2	-2	10
Total	17	5	-2	20

Reasons for Staff leaving:

Reasons	Number	Percentage
Death	0	0
Ill health	0	0
Resignation	2	9%
Dismissal	0	0
Total	2	9%

Employment Equity Status:

Race	Male	Female	Total
African	0	14	14
Coloured	0	3	3
Indian	1	1	2
White	0	3	3
Total	1	21	22

1.3 Strategic Projects Committee Report

The Special Projects Committee is made up of Prof. R. Crewe (Pr.Sci.Nat) (Chair), Prof. K. Nephawe (Pr.Sci.Nat), Dr R. Coetzer (Pr.Sci.Nat), Dr J. van Heerden (Pr.Sci.Nat), Prof I. Gledhill (Pr.Sci.Nat), Prof. M. Gulumian (Pr.Sci.Nat) and Dr P. Vukeya.

The Strategic Projects Committee considered matters that were of strategic importance to the Council with a view to providing recommendations to the Council on the way in which these matters could be addressed. The areas of strategic importance that were discussed are as follows.

SACNASP Strategic Plan 2017/18 – 2021/22 and Annual Performance Plan 2017/18

The draft Strategic Plan and APP were considered by the committee and the following directions that the Council should follow endorsed over the next five years.

- a) To proactively advise government and relevant stakeholders on the contributions and role of the Natural Scientific Professions in South Africa
- b) To register and regulate natural science professionals
- c) To promote SACNASP and the natural science professions in South Africa
- d) To promote the professional development and transformation of the natural science sector of South Africa
- e) To foster a culture of good corporate governance in relation to the Council

It is within this context the following steps were suggested:

Firstly the definition of the categories of registration were reviewed in order to ensure greater accessibility for suitably qualified individuals to professional registration. For registration as a Professional Natural Scientist, the standard qualification criteria is a four-year qualification. For registration as a Certificated Natural Scientist, the requirement is a recognised Bachelor of Science degree, two- or three-year diploma and finally for Candidate Natural Scientist, SACNASP now recognises most qualifications in

natural science, including a two-year diploma. By bringing about these changes, Council has opened the door to a far greater number of South African natural scientists to register as professional natural scientists.

Council also instituted free student enrolment to all final year natural science students registered at a South African Higher Educational Institution. The free enrolment will allow students to gain access to the SACNASP network of VAs and information that could be of benefit to them as they develop their careers.

SACNASP had discussions with various entities to assist them where possible and register their natural scientists as professional natural scientists. These entities included the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF), the Department of Environmental Affairs, on the registration of natural scientists who wish to practice as Environmental Assessment Practitioners (EAPs) and the South African National Accreditation System (SANAS), in conjunction with the National Laboratory Association on the registration of SANAS Signatories at SACNASP.

As part of South Africa's support for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat, SACNASP was asked to contribute to the professionalisation of the natural sciences in the region, for example, quality assurance of practice, registration and regulation.

The Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plan was presented to the Minister of Science and Technology on the 17 March 2017. It was approved with some pertinent points of guidance from the Minister.

Survey of Voluntary Association (VAs) affiliated with SACNASP

SACNASP has 42 VAs that are registered with it. These associations represent the various fields of natural science that support and assist with the development of the South African economy. This allows SACNASP to represent the natural scientific community of South Africa. The membership of most of these associations are drawn from scientists in the higher education sector; industrial and research scientists who consult in various fields of practice, and management professionals. Hence, a broad spectrum of experience that enables these VAs to have a very good overview of the sector they represent.

Given the extensive expertise listed above, it was proposed that the VAs present a brief report to SACNASP on the

status of their fields. These reports are being compiled and an overview prepared to presentation for the Minister of Science and Technology so that she can gain some insights into the key issues affecting the various fields of natural science in South Africa.

The areas that the VAs were requested to cover included the following:

1. A brief history of the association
2. The current membership (numbers) including a general overview of the members in terms of backgrounds, training, work experience etc
3. An overview of the industries, councils, etc. that employ the members of the association
4. The key highlights and challenges the field is experiencing that SACNASP and DST should be aware of
5. Areas in the field that the association feels that the government can assist in and how this can be done

SACNASP received an 80% response rate to this request and is currently working on the preparation of a consolidated report in conjunction with the HSRC. This report will be available for consideration by the end of August 2017.

DST Funding and Continuing Professional Development (CPD)

The Council received funding from the DST for a number of initiatives that would improve the functioning of its operations and allow it to introduce a comprehensive programme for CPD. The committee considered proposals for the introduction of CPD and recommended to Council that a number of pilot initiatives should be introduced in conjunction with the VAs.

This programme is currently being designed and the pilot initiatives implemented with a view to providing registered professional scientists with the opportunity to ensure that their knowledge and expertise is current and that it serves both their interests and those of the fields of practise in which they are working.

White Paper on Science and Technology

The DST is currently in the process of revising the White Paper on Science and Technology. The ED and members of the Council have been participating in engagements that have sought input into the development of the White Paper. Once the White Paper has been published, the committee will review it in order to determine the way in which this roadmap will influence the strategic direction the Council should take over the next five years.

Annual Council Strategic Session

In order to ensure that the Council is proactive in analysing the environment in which it operates, the committee provides recommendations regarding the topics that the Council should address at its annual strategic session. It is currently in the process of developing the agenda for the session that will be held later in 2017.

2. SACNASP Council Report

The Council appointed in June 2015 have completed their second year of tenure under the guidance of Dr Gerda Botha (Chairperson) and Prof Khathushelo Nephawe (Vice Chairperson).

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)	
Prof I. Gledhill (Pr.Sci.Nat)	
Prof. M. Gulumian (Pr.Sci.Nat)	
Mr K. Musetsho (Pr.Sci.Nat)	
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	
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	Dr Kirsten C. Lucas (Pr.Sci.Nat)
REGISTRATION	Prof. Adriaan van Niekerk (Pr.Sci.Nat)
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 (Pr.Sci.Nat)
Co-opted QAC	Prof. Lesley R. Brown (Pr.Sci.Nat)

ATTENDANCE REGISTERS FOR 2016/17 MEETINGS

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.	3\4						2\3
Botha, G.E. Dr (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Voluntary Ass.	4\4	3\3					3\3
Bredenkamp, G.J Prof. (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Voluntary Ass.	3\4						
Coetzer, R. Dr (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Voluntary Ass.	4\4						3\3
Crewe, R.M. Prof. (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Voluntary Ass.	3\4	2\3					3\3
Galpin, J. Prof. (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Voluntary Ass.	4\4	3\3					
Gledhill, I. Prof. (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Voluntary Ass.	2\4						3\3
Govender, P.T. Mr (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Public Sector	4\4	3\3	3\3			3\3	
Gulumiam, M. Prof (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Voluntary Ass.	4\4						2\3
Matutu, P. Dr	State	3\4						
Masemola, M.P. Ms CA (SA)	Public	3\4		3\3				
Mashanda, T.N. Ms CA (SA) RA	Public	2\4	3\3	3\3				
Mayekiso, M. Dr	State	0\4					2\3	
Mutsetsho, K. Mr (Pr.Sci.Nat)	State	4\4		3\3		2\3		
Ngoma, W. Dr	Public	3\4	2\3	2\3		3\3		
Ramagwede, F. Mr	State	1\4						
Nephawe, K.A. Prof. (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Voluntary Ass.	4\4	2\3			3\3	3\3	
Reilly, B.K. Prof. (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Voluntary Ass.	0\4	3\3					
Terblanche, S.E. Dr (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Voluntary Ass.	4\4						
Van Heerden, J. Dr (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Voluntary Ass.	1\4						3\3
Vukea, P.R. Dr	State	2\4					3\3	1\3
Malherbe, J.B. Prof. (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Co-opted						2\3	
Hlope, L. Mr							1\3	

MEMBERS OF THE QUALIFICATIONS ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE

Botha, G.E. Dr (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Voluntary Ass.				7\9			
Brown, L. Prof. (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Co-opted				3\9			
Lucas, K. Dr (Pr .Sci.Nat)	Co-opted				5\9			
Malherbe, J.B. Prof. (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Co-opted				8\9			
Okonkwo, J. Prof. (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Co-opted				5\9			
Siweya, H.J. Prof. (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Co-opted				5\9			
Taylor, P. Prof (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Co-opted				1\9			

REGISTRATIONS COMMITTEE		
Baartjes, N.L. Mr (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Voluntary Ass.	2\2
Botha, G.E. Dr (Pr.Sci.Nat)	President	5\6
Breet, E.L.J. Prof. (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Co-opted	4\6
Crockcroft, A. Dr (Pr.Sci.Nat)		
Eloff, J.F. Dr (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Co-opted	4\6
Fourie, O, Dr (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Co-opted	2\6
Galpin, J. Prof. (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Voluntary Ass.	6\6
Govender, P.T. Mr (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Co-opted	6\6
Hughes, D. Prof. (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Co-opted	5\6
Koch, B.H. Dr (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Co-opted	6\6
Lucas, K. Dr Pr .Sci.Nat	Co-opted	6\6
Malherbe, J.B. Prof. (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Co-opted	4\6
Maloka, B.S Mr (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Co-opted	3\4
Mutsetsho, K. Mr (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Co-opted	3\6
Nephawe, K.A. Prof. (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Voluntary Ass.	5\6
Reilly, B.K. Prof. (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Voluntary Ass.	1\6
Terblanche, S.E. Dr (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Voluntary Ass.	3\4
Siweya, H.J. Prof. (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Co-opted	2\6
Van Niekerk, A. Prof. (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Co-opted	4\6
Van Rensburg, C Jansen, Dr (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Co-opted	6\6
Vlok, W. Dr (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Co-opted	3\6

In Memorium

It is with sadness that we advise of the passing of Mr Ray Maloka in November 2016. Mr Maloka was a long standing PAC chairman of the Earth Science field of practice. We will miss his dedication to SACNASP.



Part D: Financial Information





South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions
(Registration Number 14493374) Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2017

These annual financial statements were prepared by: Nombuso Zwane CA(SA)

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

Published 02 August 2017

South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions

(Registration Number 14493374)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

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)</p> <p>Prof K.A. Nephawe</p> <p>Prof. R.M. Crewe (Pr.Sci.Nat)</p> <p>Prof J.S. Galpin (Pr.Sci.Nat).</p> <p>Mr P.T. Govender (Pr.Sci.Nat)</p> <p>Dr W. Ngoma</p> <p>Ms T.N. Mashanda CA(SA) RA</p> <p>Mr N.L. Baartjes (Pr.Sci.Nat)</p> <p>Prof. G.J. Bredenkamp (Pr.Sci.Nat)</p> <p>Dr R. Coetzer (Pr.Sci.Nat)</p> <p>Prof I. Gledhill (Pr.Sci.Nat).</p> <p>Prof. M. Gulumian (Pr.Sci.Nat)</p> <p>Mr K. D. Musetsho (Pr.Sci.Nat)</p> <p>Dr S.E. Terblanche (Pr.Sci.Nat)</p> <p>Dr J. van Heerden (Pr.Sci.Nat)</p> <p>Dr M. Mayekiso</p> <p>Mr F. Ramagwede (Pr.Sci.Nat)</p> <p>Dr P. Matutu</p> <p>Dr P.R. Vukea</p> <p>Ms M.P. Masemola CA(SA)</p> <p>Prof. B.K. Reilly (Pr.Sci.Nat)</p>
Registered office	<p>Suite L4 & L5 Enterprise Building</p> <p>The Innovation Hub</p> <p>Mark Shuttleworth Street</p> <p>Pretoria</p> <p>0087</p>

South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions

(Registration Number 14493374)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

General Information

Business address

Suite L4 & L5 Enterprise Building
The Innovation Hub
Mark Shuttleworth Street
Pretoria
0087

Postal address

Private Bag X540
Silverton
Pretoria
0127

Bankers

Nedbank Limited

Auditors

Balushi Incorporated Chartered Accountants (S.A.)
Registered Auditors

Secretary

Mrs D Fisher

Entity registration number

14493374

Tax reference number

9808825146

Level of assurance

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

Preparer

The annual financial statements were internally compiled by:
Nombuso Zwane CA (SA)

Published

02 August 2017

Director

Dr P Rampersadh (Pr.Sci.Nat)

Attorneys

RW Attorneys

South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions

(Registration number 14493374)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

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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South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions

(Registration number 14493374)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

Council Members' Responsibilities and Approval

The Council members are required by the Natural Scientific Professions 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, they set standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the Council and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the Council's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is 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 it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

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

The Council members have reviewed the Council's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 March 2018 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the Council has or had 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 auditors and their report is presented on page 48.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 52 to 71, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the Council on 02 August 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

Approval of financial statements



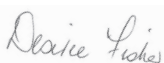
Dr G.E. Botha (Pr.Sci.Nat)
Chairperson



Dr P. Rampersadh (Pr.Sci.Nat)
Executive Director

Certificate by the Company Secretary

In terms of section 88(2)(e) of the Companies Act, I certify that the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions has lodged with the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission all such returns, as are required of a Company in terms of the Companies Act and that such returns are true, correct and up to date.



Ms D. Fisher
Company Secretary

South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions

(Registration number 14493374)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

Audit and Risk Committee Report

This report is provided by the Audit and Risk Committee appointed in respect of the 2017 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)	3/3
Mr K. D. Musetsho	3/3
Ms M. P. Masemola	3/3
Prof K. A. Nephawe	2/3
Mr P.T. Govender	3/3

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 three times in the 2017 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 overseer, making recommendations to Council for final approval.

2. Audit and Risk Committee Responsibilities

The responsibility of 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 and the Council relies on combined assurance 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 2017 financial year. The committee is satisfied that Balushi Incorporated is independent of the Council.

The audit fee was approved on 05 May 2017 for the 2017 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 2017 annual 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 annual financial statements were prepared in accordance with IFRS

South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions

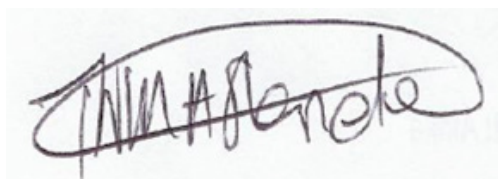
(Registration number 14493374)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

6. Annual Financial Statements (continued)

- Considered the appropriateness of accounting policies and disclosures made

On behalf of the Audit and Risk Committee



Ms T N Mashanda

Chairperson Audit and Risk Committee

31 July 2017



BALUSHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS INC Registration Number: K2011/113692/21

1185 Park Street
Parkfield Court, Unit 8
Hatfield
Pretoria
0083

Tel: 012 362 0370
Cell: 084 519 5740

Email: edward@balushi-accountants.co.za
Website: www.balushi-accountants.co.za

Independent Auditor's Report

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

Opinion

We have audited the Annual Financial Statements of South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions, as set out on pages 52 to 71, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2017, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Annual Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the Annual Financial Statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions as at 31 March 2017, 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 Professions Act, 2003 (Act No. 27 of 2003).

Council members' Responsibility for the Annual Financial Statements

The Council members are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the Annual Financial Statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and requirements of the Natural Scientific Professions 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 responsibilities for the audit of the Annual Financial Statements

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

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

Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Annual Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error; as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.

Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Council's internal control.

Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Council members.

MR RAMPHELANE.E.HLAKUDI
B.Compt, B.Compt Hons (CTA), Mcom (UP), MDP BBBEE (UNISA) CA (SA)

DIRECTOR
BALUSHI Inc.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS (SA)
REGISTERED AUDITORS


Accounting and Bookkeeping - Audits and Independent Reviews - BBBEE Verification Certificates - Business Advisory - Tax Practitioners

Conclude on the appropriateness of the Council members' use of going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Council's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Annual Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Council to cease to continue as a going concern.

Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Annual Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Annual Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Balushi Inc

Balushi Inc

 Per: R E Hlakudi

Per: R E Hlakudi
 Chartered Accountant (S.A) Registered Auditor

02 August 2017

MR RAMPHELANE.E.HLAKUDI
 B.Compt, B.Compt Hons (CTA), Mcom (UP), MDP BBBEE (UNISA) CA (SA)

DIRECTOR
 BALUSHI Inc.
 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS (SA)
 REGISTERED AUDITORS

Balushi inc

Accounting and Bookkeeping - Audits and Independent Reviews - BBBEE Verification Certificates - Business Advisory -Tax Practitioners

South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions

(Registration number 14493374)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

Council Members' Report

The Council members have pleasure in submitting their report on the Annual Financial Statements of South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions for the year ended 31 March 2017.

1. Incorporation

The Council was incorporated 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, (Act No. 27 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 business 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 Professions Act, 2003 (Act No. 27 of 2003). The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

Full details of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the Council are set out in these Annual Financial Statements.

South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions

(Registration number 14493374)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

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)	Chairperson
Prof. K.A. Nephawe (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Vice President/Chairperson Registrations (Agri Cluster)
Prof. R.M. Crewe (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Chairperson Strategic Projects Committee
Prof J.S. Galpin (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Chairperson Registrations (Geology/Chemistry/Physics/Mathematics Cluster)
Mr P.T. Govender (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Chairperson Professional Conduct Committee
Dr W. Ngoma	Chairperson HR & Remuneration Committee
Ms T.N. Mashanda CA(SA) RA	Chairperson Audit & Risk Committee
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. D. Musetsho (Pr.Sci.Nat)	
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	DST Representative
Dr P.R. Vukea	
Ms M.P. Masemola CA(SA)	
Prof. B.K. Reilly (Pr.Sci.Nat)	Chairperson Registrations (Biology/Environment Cluster)

There have been no changes to the Council for the period under review

5. Events after the reporting period

The Council members are not aware of any material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report.

6. Going concern

The Council members believe that the Council has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future accordingly and 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 continued in office as auditors for the Council for 2017.

At the Council meeting, Council members will be requested to appoint independent external auditors of the Council annually.

8. Secretary

The Council secretary is Mrs D Fisher.

South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions

(Registration number 14493374)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2017

	Note(s)	2017 R	2016 Restated * R
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	271 813	407 981
Intangible assets	4	156 839	223 842
Deposit receivable		-	58 871
		428 652	690 694
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	5	4 536 120	3 969 527
Cash and cash equivalents	6	10 733 080	6 038 426
Deposit receivable		58 871	-
		15 328 071	10 007 953
Total Assets		15 756 723	10 698 647
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Accumulated (deficit)		(1 673 370)	(1 998 142)
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Operating lease liability		45 743	56 759
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	680 754	509 109
Deferred income	8	16 441 721	11 971 813
Provisions	9	261 875	159 108
		17 384 350	12 640 030
Total Liabilities		17 430 093	12 696 789
Total Equity and Liabilities		15 756 723	10 698 647

South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions

(Registration number 14493374)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note(s)	2017 R	2016 Restated * R
Revenue	10	10 830 366	9 188 655
DST Project Income	11	2 264 235	-
Operating expenses		(12 851 577)	(11 953 088)
Operating surplus (deficit)	12	243 024	(2 764 433)
Investment revenue	13	81 748	82 080
Finance costs		-	(2 398)
Surplus (deficit) for the year		324 772	(2 684 751)

South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions

(Registration number 14493374)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Accumulated (deficit)/surplus R	Total equity R
Restated* Balance at 01 April 2015	686 609	686 609
Deficit for the year	(2 684 751)	(2 684 751)
Total comprehensive deficit for the year	(2 684 751)	(2 684 751)
Opening balance as previously reported	(2 025 579)	(2 025 579)
Adjustments		
Prior year adjustments	27 437	27 437
Restated* Balance at 01 April 2016 as restated	(1 998 142)	(1 998 142)
Surplus for the year	324 772	324 772
Total comprehensive surplus for the year	324 772	324 772
Balance at 31 March 2017	(1 673 370)	(1 673 370)

South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions

(Registration number 14493374)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

Statement of Cash Flows

	Note(s)	2017 R	2016 Restated * R
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers		11 568 914	9 187 614
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(6 927 141)	(6 476 647)
Cash generated from operations	16	4 641 773	2 710 967
Interest income		81 748	82 080
Finance costs		-	(2 398)
Net cash from operating activities		4 723 521	2 790 649
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	3	(28 867)	(425 928)
Purchase of other intangible assets	4	-	(148 891)
Net cash from investing activities		(28 867)	(574 819)
Total cash movement for the year		4 694 654	2 215 830
Cash at the beginning of the year		6 038 426	3 822 596
Total cash at end of the year	6	10 733 080	6 038 426

South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions

(Registration number 14493374)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

Accounting Policies

1. Presentation of annual financial statements

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 Professions Act, 2003 (Act No. 27 of 2003). The Annual Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for financial instruments at fair value, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in South African Rands.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.1 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Management did not make critical judgements in the application of accounting policies, apart from those involving estimations, which would significantly affect the Annual Financial Statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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.

1.2 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.

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost include costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. If a replacement cost is recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method to write down the cost, less estimated residual value over the useful life of the property, plant and equipment as follows;

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

The residual value, depreciation method and useful life of each asset are reviewed only where there is an indication that there has been a significant change from the previous estimate.

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.

South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions

(Registration number 14493374)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

Accounting Policies (continued)

1.3 Intangible assets (continued)

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.

1.4 Financial instruments

Initial measurement

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

Financial instruments at amortised cost

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

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

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1.4 Financial instruments (continued)

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.

1.5 Leases

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

Operating leases – lessee

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

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

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

1.6 Impairment of assets

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

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 recognised to the extent that the Council has rendered services under an agreement, provided the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Council. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of value added tax (VAT).

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

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2017	2016
	R	R

2. New standards and interpretations

2.1 Standards and interpretations issued, but not yet effective

The Council has not applied the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the Council's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 January 2018 or later periods

Standard	Effective Date	Expected Impact
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	An entity shall apply this Standards for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 01 January 2017	IFRS 15 specifies how and when an IFRS reporter will recognise revenue as well as requiring such entities to provide users of financial statements with more informative, relevant disclosures. The standard provides a single, principles based five-step model to be applied to all contracts with customers
IFR 16 Leases	Effective from 1 January 2019	IFRS 16 specifies how an IFRS reporter will recognise, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessors continue to classify leases as operating or finance, with IFRS 16's approach to lessor accounting substantially unchanged from its predecessor; IAS 17

3. Property, plant and equipment

	2017			2016		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Furniture and fixtures	540 415	(290 757)	249 658	513 443	(206 860)	306 583
IT equipment	535 767	(513 612)	22 155	533 872	(432 474)	101 398
Total	1 076 182	(804 369)	271 813	1 047 315	(639 334)	407 981

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2017

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Total
Furniture and fixtures	306 583	26 972	(83 897)	249 658
IT equipment	101 398	1 895	(81 138)	22 155
	407 981	28 867	(165 035)	271 813

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

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2017	2016
	R	R

3. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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.

4. Intangible assets

	2017			2016		
	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Carrying value
Computer software	510 307	(353 468)	156 839	391 149	(286 465)	104 684
Intangible assets under development	-	-	-	119 158	-	119 158
Total	510 307	(353 468)	156 839	510 307	(286 465)	223 842

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2017

	Opening balance	Transfers	Amortisation	Total
Computer software, other	104 684	119 158	(67 003)	156 839
Intangible assets under development	119 158	(119 158)	-	-
	223 842	-	(67 003)	156 839

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

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. The system went live from April 2017.

5. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables	5 688 091	4 744 482
VAT	-	125 251
Provision for bad debts allowance	(1 151 971)	(900 206)
	4 536 120	3 969 527



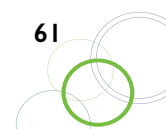
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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2017 R	2016 R
5. Trade and other receivables (continued)		
Trade and other receivables pledged as security		
No trade and other receivables were pledged as security.		
Ageing of trade and other receivables:		
30 Days	-	-
60 Days	4 578 904	3 646 321
90 Days	-	-
120 Days	1 044 005	1 157 687
	5 622 909	4 804 008
6. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Cash on hand	105	8
Bank balances	1 860 420	1 038 339
Short-term deposits	8 872 555	5 000 079
	10 733 080	6 038 426
Included in short-term deposits are funds received from DST for the DST project. These funds have been ring-fenced for the purpose of the project. Refer to note 8.		
7. Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	238 366	389 738
VAT	109 211	-
Accrued expenses	333 177	119 371
	680 754	509 109
Debtors with credit balances:		
30 Days	4 091	11 835
90 Days	5 141	3 245
	9 232	15 080



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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2017 R	2016 R
8. Deferred income		
Deferred income is made up of DST Project funding and annual fees invoiced in advance.		
8.1 Government grant	6 202 603	4 016 126
8.2 Fees invoiced in advance	10 239 118	7 955 687
	<u>16 441 721</u>	<u>11 971 813</u>

8.1 The Minister of Science and Technology 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 31 May 2016, R4 200 000 was received (2016: R4 000 000) and interest of R464 687 (2016: R16 126) was earned on these funds as at 31 March 2017.

The duration of the project is three years (2017-2019) 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	Total
Information Technology Platform	R1 800 000	R1 890 000	R2 020 000	R5 710 000
Development of Continuing Development Programme	R1 500 000	R1 580 000	R1 650 000	R4 730 000
Development of Candidate Mentoring Phase	R700 000	R 730 000	R771 000	R2 201 000
Total	R4 000 000	R4 200 000	R4 441 000	R12 641 000

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

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.

8.2 The current deferred income to the amount of R10 million (2016: R8 million) comprise of annual fees invoiced in advance.

9. Provisions

Reconciliation of provisions - 2017

	Opening balance	Additions	Total
Provisions for employee benefits	159 108	102 767	261 875

Reconciliation of provisions - 2016

	Opening balance	Additions	Total
Provisions for employee benefits	82 169	76 939	159 108

Provision for employee benefits is made up of leave pay provision and bonus. Leave pay provision reduces when an employee takes official leave days or leaves the Council and the leave is paid out to that employee. Ex gratia bonus is paid out when performance conditions are met.

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2017 R	2016 R
10. Revenue		
Annual fees	6 911 434	5 832 906
Pro Rata fees	715 439	487 267
Application fees	1 870 856	1 568 065
Critical skills fees	365 966	312 859
Extension Science	-	186 576
Upgrading fees	178 540	169 316
Reinstating fees	57 702	38 772
Qualification fees	663 315	582 894
CPD validation	26 000	10 000
Fees written off recovered	33 689	-
Donations received	7 425	-
	<u>10 830 366</u>	<u>9 188 655</u>
11. Other income		
DST Project Income	<u>2 264 235</u>	-
Income from the DST Project is recognised in the income statement only when performance conditions are met.		
12. Operating Surplus (deficit)		
Operating Surplus (deficit) for the year is stated after accounting for the following		
Operating lease charges		
Lease rentals on operating lease		
• Contractual amounts	<u>585 896</u>	<u>738 271</u>
Amortisation on intangible assets	67 003	130 323
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	165 035	188 637
Employee costs	6 061 431	5 310 535
Accounting financial systems development	-	968 624
Debt collection	298 183	439 230
Council travel	207 212	511 559
Auditors remuneration	51 474	36 300
Bad debts	784 195	321 318
DST Project Development of Continuing Development Programme	1 526 712	-
DST Project Information Technology Platform	<u>737 523</u>	-
13. Investment revenue		
Interest revenue		
Short-term deposits	76 886	75 599
Bank	4 862	6 481
	<u>81 748</u>	<u>82 080</u>
14. Taxation		
No provision was made for taxation in the Annual Financial Statements because the Council is exempt from income tax in terms of section 10(1)(cA) of the Income Tax Act No. 58 of 1962.		

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2017	2016
	R	R
15. Operating lease		
Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:		
Future minimum lease payments		
No later than 1 year	370 284	486 166
Later than 1 year not later than 5 years	124 233	494 517
	<u>494 517</u>	<u>980 683</u>
16. Cash generated from operations		
Surplus (deficit) before taxation	324 772	(2 684 751)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	232 038	318 960
Interest received	(81 748)	(82 080)
Finance costs	-	2 398
Movements in operating lease assets and accruals	(11 016)	27 436
Movements in provisions	102 767	311 949
Changes in working capital:		
Trade and other receivables	(566 593)	186 852
Trade and other payables	171 645	(1 365 423)
Deferred income	4 469 908	5 995 626
	<u>4 641 773</u>	<u>2 710 967</u>

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2017	2016
	R	R
17. 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	6 202 603	4 016 126
Related party balances and transactions with key management personnel of the Council or its parent		
Related party balances		
Honoraria fees		
Dr G.E. Botha (Pr.Sci.Nat)	89 088	102 823
Prof. K.A. Nephawe (Pr.Sci.Nat)	44 496	46 144
Prof. R.M. Crewe (Pr.Sci.Nat)	12 369	16 824
Prof J.S. Galpin (Pr.Sci.Nat)	23 253	16 498
Mr P.T. Govender (Pr.Sci.Nat)	41 580	47 520
Dr W. Ngoma	14 832	18 128
Ms T.N. Mashanda CA(SA) RA	18 128	29 664
Mr N.L. Baartjes (Pr.Sci.Nat)	14 850	7 796
Prof. G.J. Bredenkamp (Pr.Sci.Nat)	4 455	1 485
Dr R. Coetzer (Pr.Sci.Nat)	10 395	5 940
Prof I. Gledhill (Pr.Sci.Nat)	7 425	17 820
Prof. M. Gulumian (Pr.Sci.Nat)	8 910	8 910
Mr K.D. Musetsho (Pr.Sci.Nat)	17 820	16 335
Dr S.E. Terblanche (Pr.Sci.Nat)	14 850	14 850
Dr J. van Heerden (Pr.Sci.Nat)	5 940	4 455
Ms M.P. Masemola CA(SA)	10 395	8 910
Prof. B.K. Reilly (Pr.Sci.Nat)	7 588	17 820
Prof N. H. Casey (Pr.Sci.Nat) *	-	28 215
Dr M.M. Dyasi (Pr.Sci.Nat) *	-	2 970
Prof J.B. Malherbe (Pr.Sci.Nat) *	-	10 395
Dr W. Vlok (Pr.Sci.Nat) *	-	2 970
Dr B.H. Koch (Pr.Sci.Nat) *	-	10 395
Mr B.S. Maloka (Pr.Sci.Nat) *	-	4 455
Dr J.F. Eloff (Pr.Sci.Nat) *	-	4 455
Prof E.J.L. Breet (Pr.Sci.Nat) *	-	2 970
Prof H.J. Siweya (Pr.Sci.Nat) *	-	8 910
	346 374	457 657

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2017 R	2016 R
Council members receive honoraria for attending Council meetings and various committee meetings as set out in the Governance section of the Annual Report.		
Critical skills visa assessment fee		
Dr G.E. Botha (Pr.Sci.Nat)	13 500	9 000
Prof J.S. Galpin (Pr.Sci.Nat)	3 000	4 500
Mr P.T. Govender (Pr.Sci.Nat)	6 000	12 750
Prof. G.J. Bredenkamp (Pr.Sci.Nat)	3 750	4 500
Dr S.E. Terblanche (Pr.Sci.Nat)	18 750	8 250
Prof N. H. Casey (Pr.Sci.Nat) *	-	750
Prof J.B. Malherbe (Pr.Sci.Nat) *	-	3 750
Prof E.J.L. Breet (Pr.Sci.Nat) *	-	4 500
Prof H.J. Siweya (Pr.Sci.Nat) *	-	750
	45 000	48 750

*Term of office for Council members ended on 25 June 2015.

Extension science assessment fee

Dr S.E. Terblanche (Pr.Sci.Nat)	3 786	6 700
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18. Directors' remuneration

Executive

2017

	Directors' fees	Disability insurance contributions	Total
Dr P. Rampersadh Pri.Sci.Nat	995 000	13 780	1 008 780

2016

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

Director's fees for Dr P. Rampersadh in 2016 was for three months.

19. Prior period errors

Operating leases were not recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. The error has been corrected and the adjustment retrospectively applied.

Provision leave pay from prior years was not reversed in 2015. The error has been corrected and the adjustment retrospectively applied.

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

Statement of Financial Position

Provisions	-	152 841
Operating lease liability	-	
(56 759) Opening retained earnings	-	(96 082)
Profit or Loss		
Lease rentals on operating lease	-	27 43

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

		2017	2016
		R	R
20. Categories of financial instruments			
	Note(s)	Debt instruments at amortised cost	Equity and non-financial assets and liabilities
		Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
		Leases	
Categories of financial instruments - 2017			
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	-	271 813
Intangible assets	4	-	156 839
		428 652	428 652
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	5	4 536 120	-
Deposit receivable		-	58 871
Cash and cash equivalents	6	10 733 080	-
		15 269 200	58 871
		15 269 200	487 523
			15 328 071
			15 756 723
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of Parent			
Accumulated deficit		-	(1 673 370)
Total Equity		-	(1 673 370)
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Operating lease liability		-	45 743
			45 743

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

		2017	2016
		R	R
20. Categories of financial instruments (continued)			
	Note(s)	Debt instruments at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at amortised cost
		Leases	Equity and non-financial assets and liabilities
			Total
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	109 211	-
Deferred income	8	-	16 441 721
Provisions	9	-	261 875
		571 543	571 543
Total Liabilities		109 211	16 703 596
Total Equity and Liabilities		154 954	16 703 596
Categories of financial instruments - 2016		154 954	15 030 226
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	-	407 981
Intangible assets	4	-	223 842
Deposit receivable		-	58 871
		690 694	690 694
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	5	3 844 276	-
Cash and cash equivalents	6	6 038 426	-
		9 882 702	125 251
Total Assets		9 882 702	10 007 953
Equity and Liabilities		815 945	10 698 647
Equity			

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

				2017	2016		
				R	R		
20. Categories of financial instruments (continued)							
		Note(s)	Debt instruments at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Leases	Equity and non- financial assets and liabilities	Total
Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of Parent							
Accumulated loss			-	-	-	(1 998 142)	(1 998 142)
Total Equity			-	-	-	(1 998 142)	(1 998 142)
Liabilities							
Non-Current Liabilities							
Operating lease liability			-	-	56 759	-	56 759
Current Liabilities							
Trade and other payables		7	-	509 109	-	-	509 109
Deferred income		8	-	-	-	11 971 813	11 971 813
Provisions		9	-	-	-	159 108	159 108
Total Liabilities			-	509 109	-	12 130 921	12 640 030
Total Equity and Liabilities			-	509 109	56 759	12 130 921	12 696 789
21. Risk Management							
Financial Risk Management							
The Council's activities expose it to a variety of financial risk, market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk and cash flow interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.							
Liquidity 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.							

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2017	2016
	R	R

21. Risk Management (continued) Credit risk

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.

22. Reclassification of Prior Year Presentation

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified for consistency with the current period presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on the reported results of the Council.

In 2017, the Council classified two accounts as allowance for doubtful debtors. Previously, these accounts had been classified as income received in advance and sundry debtors.

In 2016 and 2017, electricity expense was classified as municipal expenses; this expense was previously classified as operating lease rentals.

A rental deposit of R58 871 was incorrectly classified as a current asset in prior years; this was corrected in 2016 and the deposit has been reclassified as a non-current asset.

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Detailed Income Statement

	Note(s)	2017 R	2016 R
Revenue	10	10 830 366	9 188 655
Other income			
Interest received	13	81 748	82 080
DST Project Income	11	2 264 235	-
		2 345 983	82 080
Operating expenses			
Accounting Fees and Consulting		(88 230)	(805 424)
Advertising		(1 18 717)	(275 238)
Auditors remuneration		(51 474)	(36 300)
Bad debts		(750 624)	(321 318)
Bank charges		(67 912)	(50 529)
CPD and Candidate Phase		-	(226 907)
Catering and meetings		(65 659)	(79 289)
Cleaning		(7 024)	(7 420)
Computer expenses		(1 13 543)	(376 092)
Consulting and professional fees		(23 268)	(30 252)
Consumables		(96 400)	(99 358)
Corporate social responsibility		(1 918)	(8 783)
Council travel		(207 212)	(511 559)
DST Project Development of Continuing Development Programme		(1 526 712)	-
DST Project Information Technology Platform		(737 523)	-
Debt collection		(298 183)	(439 230)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		(232 038)	(318 960)
Employee costs		(6 061 431)	(5 310 535)
Extension science administration expenses		(41 112)	(271 078)
Fines and penalties		(968)	(13 034)
HR services		(107 998)	(297 257)
Insurance		(17 910)	(64 231)
Lease rentals on operating lease		(585 896)	(738 271)
Legal expenses		(119 328)	(214 065)
Municipal expenses		(1 10 035)	(70 422)
Office expenses		(14 127)	(2 183)
Postage		(39 986)	(35 855)
Printing and stationery		(221 103)	(239 985)
Registration related expenses		(53 330)	(27 480)
Repairs and maintenance		(2 129)	(30 499)
Salaries Honoraria		(484 891)	(586 690)
Subscriptions		(26 154)	(22 779)
Telephone and fax		(58 761)	(82 125)
Training		(290 852)	(218 545)
Transport and freight		(157 847)	(141 395)
Tribunal Disciplinary Expenses		(71 282)	-
		(12 851 577)	(11 953 088)
Operating Surplus (deficit)	12	324 772	(2 682 353)
Finance costs		-	(2 398)
Surplus (deficit) for the year		324 772	(2 684 751)

NOTES
