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**THE AUDITORS
STRACHAN & CROUSE
CAPITAL JUNCTION
1226 FRANCIS BAARD STREET, HATFIELD, PRETORIA 0083**

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CLIENT:

DIKELETSANG CITIZENS' ADVICE BUREAU

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED**

31 MARCH 2022

**DIKELETSANG CITIZENS' ADVICE BUREAU
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

GENERAL INFORMATION

Directors	L Thomo B Collett L Jurriaanse J Richter
Organisation registration number	18/11/13/838
Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	Giving advice on various aspects to the poor and needy
Registered office	357 Visagie Street PRETORIA CENTRAL
Business address	357 Visagie Street PRETORIA CENTRAL
Bankers	Nedbank Limited
Auditors	Strachan & Crouse Chartered Accountants (SA) Registered Auditors

**DIKELETSANG CITIZENS' ADVICE BUREAU
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

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Level of assurance

These financial statements were subject to a voluntary audit in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Sectional Titles Act of South Africa.

Preparer

G S Meiring
Registered Auditor

Published

02 June 2022

**DIKELETSANG CITIZENS' ADVICE BUREAU
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROVAL

The executive committee is required to maintain adequate accounting records and is responsible for the content and integrity of the financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the association 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 Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the financial statements.

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

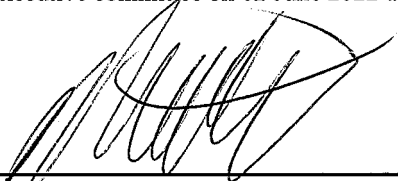
The executive committee acknowledges that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the association and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the executive committee to meet these responsibilities, the executive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

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

The executive committee has reviewed the association's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 March 2023 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, it is satisfied that the association has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the association's financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the association's external auditors and their report is presented on pages 6 to 7.

The financial statements set out on pages 8 to 15, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the executive committee on 02 June 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:



Executive Committee member

Executive Committee member

Pretoria

02 June 2022

**DIKELETSANG CITIZENS' ADVICE BUREAU
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT**

The executive committee has pleasure in submitting their report on the financial statements of DIKELETSANG CITIZENS' ADVICE BUREAU for the year ended 31 March 2022.

1. Nature of business

DIKELETSANG CITIZENS' ADVICE BUREAU was incorporated in South Africa with interests in the Non-profit industry. The company operates in South Africa.

There have been no material changes to the nature of the company's business from the prior year.

2. Review of financial results and activities

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Constitution of the Organisation. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year, unless otherwise specifically stated.

Full details of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the company are set out in these financial statements.

3. Executive Committee

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

Executive Committee	Changes
L Thomo	
B Collett	
L Jurriaanse	
J Richter	
W Rensen	Deceased 31 March 2022

4. Equipment

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

At 31 March 2022 the company's investment in equipment amounted to R19, (2021 - R19).

5. Events after the reporting period

The members of the committee 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 financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

The executive committee believes that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The executive committee has satisfied themselves that the company is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The executive committee is not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the company. The executive committee is also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the company.

7. Auditors

Strachan & Crouse continued in office as auditors for the company for 2022.

**DIKELETSANG CITIZENS' ADVICE BUREAU
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT

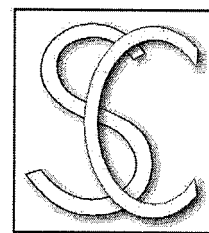
At the AGM, the members of the committee will be requested to reappoint Strachan & Crouse as the independent external auditors of the association and to confirm Mr C Crouse as the designated lead audit partner for the 2023 financial year.

8. Secretary

The company secretary is L Juriaanse.

STRACHAN & CROUSE

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS (SA)
REGISTERED AUDITORS



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the executive committee of DIKELETSANG CITIZENS' ADVICE BUREAU

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of DIKELETSANG CITIZENS' ADVICE BUREAU set out on pages 8 to 15, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of DIKELETSANG CITIZENS' ADVICE BUREAU as at 31 March 2022, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The executive committee is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled DIKELETSANG CITIZENS' ADVICE BUREAU financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022, which includes the Executive Committee's Report as required by the Sectional Titles Act of South Africa, which we obtained prior to the date of this report. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The executive committee is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the executive committee is responsible for assessing the association's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the executive committee either intend to liquidate the association or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with 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 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 association's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the executive committee.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the executive committee's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the association's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the association to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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



Strachan & Crouse
C Crouse
Partner
Registered Auditor

02 June 2022
Pretoria

DIKELETSANG CITIZENS' ADVICE BUREAU
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Note(s)	2022 R	2021 R
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Equipment	2	19	19
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	212 111	257 543
Total Assets		212 130	257 562
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Retained income		208 920	254 352
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables		3 210	3 210
Total Equity and Liabilities		212 130	257 562

**DIKELETSANG CITIZENS' ADVICE BUREAU
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Note(s)	2022 R	2021 R
Other income			
Donations		119 350	221 472
Operating expenses			
Bank charges		1 438	1 764
Cleaning		281	720
Employee costs		61 630	60 400
Lease rentals on operating lease		60 449	60 458
Printing and stationery		5 518	3 019
Student gratuity		3 500	2 050
Telephone and fax		24 646	26 854
Training		-	90
Transport		20 820	10 861
		178 282	166 216
Operating (loss)/profit		(58 932)	55 256
Interest received		13 500	5 184
(Loss)/profit for the year		(45 432)	60 440
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(45 432)	60 440

**DIKELETSANG CITIZENS' ADVICE BUREAU
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Retained income R	Total equity R
Balance at 01 April 2020	193 912	193 912
Profit for the year	60 440	60 440
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	60 440	60 440
Balance at 01 April 2021	254 352	254 352
Loss for the year	(45 432)	(45 432)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(45 432)	(45 432)
Balance at 31 March 2022	208 920	208 920

**DIKELETSANG CITIZENS' ADVICE BUREAU
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Note(s)	2022 R	2021 R
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers		119 350	221 472
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(178 282)	(166 216)
Cash (used in)/generated from operations	5	(58 932)	55 256
Interest received		13 500	5 184
Net cash from operating activities		(45 432)	60 440
Total cash movement for the year		(45 432)	60 440
Cash at the beginning of the year		257 543	197 103
Total cash at end of the year	3	212 111	257 543

**DIKELETSANG CITIZENS' ADVICE BUREAU
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Basis of preparation and summary of significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and the Constitution of the Organisation. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in South African Rands.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period, unless otherwise specifically stated.

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 financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

1.2 Equipment

Equipment are tangible assets which the association holds for its own use or for rental to others and which are expected to be used for more than one period.

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

Equipment is initially measured at cost.

Cost includes costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of 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 equipment, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

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

Equipment is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

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

The useful lives of items of equipment have been assessed as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Computer equipment	Straight line	3 years

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

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

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.2 Equipment (continued)

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

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

1.3 Financial instruments

Initial measurement

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

Financial instruments at amortised cost

These include loans, trade receivables and trade payables. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments which are classified as current assets or current liabilities are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash expected to be received or paid, unless the arrangement effectively constitutes a financing transaction.

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

Financial instruments at cost

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

Financial instruments at fair value

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

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

1.4 Leases

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

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.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.5 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.

Termination benefits

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

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

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

1.6 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when the association has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the association 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.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised.

1.7 Revenue

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

Interest is recognised, in profit or loss, using the time apportionment method.

1.8 Borrowing costs

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

**DIKELETSANG CITIZENS' ADVICE BUREAU
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2022 R	2021 R
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2. Equipment

	2022			2021		
	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Computer equipment	36 121	(36 102)	19	36 121	(36 102)	19

Reconciliation of equipment - 2022

	Opening balance	Closing balance
Computer equipment	19	19

Reconciliation of equipment - 2021

	Opening balance	Closing balance
Computer equipment	19	19

3. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Cash on hand	773	451
Bank balances	6 593	642
Other cash and cash equivalents	204 745	256 450
	<u>212 111</u>	<u>257 543</u>

4. Operating profit/(loss)

Operating profit/(loss) include the following expenses:

Operating lease charges

Premises

- Contractual amounts

	60 449	60 458
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Employee costs

	61 630	60 400
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5. Cash (used in)/generated from operations

(Loss)/profit before taxation	(45 432)	60 440
Adjustments for:		
Interest received	(13 500)	(5 184)
	<u>(58 932)</u>	<u>55 256</u>

