

**EVENTING SA
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2014**

LSG Integrated
Registered Auditors
Published 18 April 2016

Eventing SA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 July 2014

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

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The following supplementary information does not form part of the annual financial statements and is unaudited:

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Level of assurance

These annual financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the constitution of the association.

Preparer

SP Swanepoel
Registered Auditor

LSG INTEGRATED

REGISTERED AUDITORS

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the members of Eventing SA

We have audited the annual financial statements of Eventing SA, as set out on pages 7 to 16, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 July 2014, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Council's Responsibility for the Annual Financial Statements

The association's council is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these annual financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and requirements of the constitution of the association, and for such internal control as the management committee determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Basis for Qualified Opinion

We could not obtain reasonable assurance as to all assertions relating to membership fees and other income due to inadequate supporting information provided during our audit.

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Eventing SA as at 31 July 2014, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and the requirements of the constitution of the association.

Emphasis of matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to the fact that the association is in contravention of the following paragraphs of the constitution:

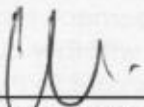
- 10.1.1 - The post of technical director is vacant;
 - 10.1.25 - The position of CEO has not been filled since the resignation of R Ramsden;
 - 14.1.4.1 - The National AGM shall be held in November of each year;
 - 18.1 - Accounting records and reports are to be handed to the director of non-profit organisations within 6 months of the financial year-end; and
 - 18.5 - Audited financial statements will be available by the end of the second week of October each year.
- Furthermore, the association has not been registered as a Public Benefit Organisation for Income Tax purposes at the South African Revenue Service. The registration of the association as a Public Benefit Organisation is currently pending.

Supplementary Information

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to the fact that supplementary information set out on page 17 does not form part of the annual financial statements and is presented as additional information. We have not audited this information and accordingly do not express an opinion thereon.

Council's Report

As part of our audit of the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2014, we have read the Management Committee's Report for the purpose of identifying whether there are material inconsistencies between these reports and the audited annual financial statements. This report is the responsibility of the respective preparer. Based on reading this report we have not identified material inconsistencies between this report and the audited annual financial statements. However, we have not audited this report and accordingly do not express an opinion on this report.



LSG Integrated
Partner
B Gordon
Registered Auditor

18 April 2016
Sunninghill

Eventing SA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 July 2014

Council's Responsibilities and Approval

The council is required by the constitution of the association, to maintain adequate accounting records and is 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 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 Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities. The external auditors are 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 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 council to meet these responsibilities, the council sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the 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 council is 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.

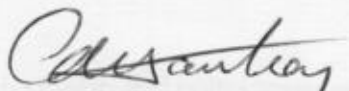
The council has reviewed the company's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 July 2015 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the association has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the company's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditors and their report is presented on page 2.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 5 to 17, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the management committee on 18 April 2016 and were signed on its behalf by:



P Thomas (President)



C du Sautoy (Financial director)

Eventing SA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 July 2014

Council's Report

The council has pleasure in submitting their report on the annual financial statements of Eventing SA for the year ended 31 July 2014.

1. Nature of business

The association was formed in South Africa on 01 August 2013. The association's objective is the administration, development, co-ordination and promotion of competitive Eventing as a sport. The association operates in South Africa.

2. Review of financial results and activities

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the constitution of the association. 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 association are set out in these annual financial statements.

3. Council

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

Council	Changes
R Beck (President)	Appointed 01 August 2013, resigned 08 March 2015
P Thomas (President)	Appointed 01 August 2013
C du Sautoy (Financial director)	Appointed 01 August 2013
P Young (Additional director)	Appointed 01 August 2013
S Arnot (Western Cape)	Appointed 01 August 2013
K Peskens (Eastern Cape)	Appointed 01 August 2013
D Welsh (Kwazulu-Natal)	Appointed 01 August 2013
S Eggersglusz (Mpumalanga)	Appointed 01 August 2013
A Altenroxel (Limpopo)	Appointed 01 August 2013
P Evans (Acting Gauteng)	Appointed 14 January 2016
Z Penfold (Free State)	Appointed 01 August 2013
M Greef (Technical director)	Appointed 08 March 2015, resigned 01 June 2015
C Hallaby (Gauteng)	Appointed 01 April 2015, resigned 28 September 2015
A Robinson (Gauteng)	Appointed 01 August 2013, resigned 01 April 2015

4. Events after the reporting period

The council is not aware of any material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report.

5. Going concern

The council believes that the association has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The council has satisfied itself that the association is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The council is not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the association. The council 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 association.

Eventing SA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 July 2014

Council's Report

6. Auditors

LSG Integrated continued in office as auditors for the association for 2014.

Eventing SA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 July 2014

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 July 2014

	Note(s)	2014 R
Assets		
Current Assets		
Trade and other receivables	2	110 949
Cash and cash equivalents	3	247 429
		<u>358 378</u>
Total Assets		<u>358 378</u>
Equity and Liabilities		
Equity		
Reserves	4	39 391
Accumulated surplus		185 077
		<u>224 468</u>
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	5	133 910
Total Equity and Liabilities		<u>358 378</u>

Eventing SA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 July 2014

Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note(s)	2014 R
Revenue		477 049
Other income		196 286
Operating expenses		(448 867)
Operating surplus		224 468
Funds transferred to reserves	14	(39 391)
Surplus for the year		185 077

Eventing SA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 July 2014

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Reserves	Accumulated surplus	Total equity
	R	R	R
Surplus for the year	39 391	185 077	224 468
Balance at 31 July 2014	39 391	185 077	224 468

Eventing SA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 July 2014

Statement of Cash Flows

	Note(s)	2014 R
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash generated from operations	8	247 429
Total cash movement for the year		247 429
Total cash at end of the year	3	247 429

Eventing SA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 July 2014

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 constitution of the association. The annual 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.

1.1 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing the annual financial statements, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts represented in the annual financial statements and related disclosures. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the annual financial statements.

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 following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost

The association assesses its financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost for impairment at each reporting date. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the statement of comprehensive income, the association makes judgements as to whether there is observable data indicating a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a financial asset.

The impairment for financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost is calculated on a portfolio basis, based on historical loss ratios, adjusted for national and industry-specific economic conditions and other indicators present at the reporting period that correlate with defaults on the portfolio. These annual loss ratios are applied to loan balances in the portfolio and scaled to the estimated loss emergence period.

Taxation

Judgement is required in determining the provision for income taxes due to the complexity of legislation. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Eventing SA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 July 2014

Accounting Policies

1.1 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

The company recognises the net future tax benefit related to deferred income tax assets to the extent that it is probable that the deductible temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future. Assessing the recoverability of deferred income tax assets requires the company to make significant estimates related to expectations of future taxable income. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the company to realise the net deferred tax assets recorded at the end of the reporting period could be impacted.

1.2 Financial instruments

Initial measurement

Financial instruments are initially measured at the transaction price. This includes transaction costs, except for financial instruments which are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial instruments at amortised cost

Debt instruments, as defined in 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 the end of 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 so, an impairment loss is recognised

Financial instruments at fair value

All other financial instruments are measured at fair value through profit and loss.

1.3 Impairment of assets

The association assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired.

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or group of related assets) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or group of assets) in prior years. A reversal of impairment is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.4 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.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised.

Eventing SA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 July 2014

Accounting Policies

1.5 Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions have been satisfied:

- the association has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- the association retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the association; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with the transaction is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period. The outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:

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

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

Revenue from show levies and membership fees are recognised in profit or loss when the association's right to receive payment has been established.

1.6 Borrowing costs

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

1.7 Specific reserves

1.7.1 Medical Reserve

A show specific levy is charged per entrant which is transferred to a reserve that can be spent on the medical expenses incurred on each show. The income is reflected in the statement of comprehensive income and transferred to specific reserves. The related expenditure is recorded directly to the reserve and the surplus/deficit for the year is shown as a separate line item on the Statement of Changes in Equity.

1.7.2 Equestrian Development Scheme (EDS) Levies Reserve

Equestrian Development Scheme levies are amounts retained for future use. The EDS levies are received from show entries and are used for qualifying expenses such as training day shows, clinics with coaches and seminars for riders. The funds are accessible to previously disadvantaged candidates. EDS levies income is reflected in the statement of comprehensive income and transferred to specific reserves. The related expense is recorded directly to the reserve and the surplus/deficit for the year is shown as a separate line item on the Statement of Changes in Equity.

Eventing SA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 July 2014

Accounting Policies

1.7 Specific reserves (continued)

1.7.3 Eventing Levies Reserve

The Kwazulu-Natal province elected to implement an Eventing Levy of R25 per entrant for all shows held in the Kwazulu-Natal province. The reserve will be used on all qualifying expenses authorised by the members such as training, travel and events. Eventing levies income is reflected in the statement of comprehensive income and transferred to specific reserves. The related expense is recorded directly to the reserve and the surplus/deficit for the year is shown as a separate line item on the Statement of Changes in Equity.

1.8 Other income

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

Income from fundraising is recognised in profit or loss when the association's right to receive payment has been established.

Eventing SA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 July 2014

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2014
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2. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables	110 949
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The directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other receivables approximates their fair value.

3. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Bank balances	247 429
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4. Reserves

Funds transferred to specific reserves	57 756
Expenses funded by specific reserves	(18 365)
	39 391

Medical Reserve	29 980
Kwazulu-Natal Reserve	5 425
Equestrian Development Scheme Reserve	3 986
	39 391

5. Trade and other payables

Provision for audit fees	19 315
Accrued expense - SAEF	114 595
	133 910

The directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other payables approximates their fair value.

6. Taxation

The association is a public benefit organisation in terms of Section 30 of the Income Tax Act and the receipts and accruals are exempt from tax in terms of Section 10(1)(cN) of the Act.

The association has not been registered as a Public Benefit Organisation for Income Tax purposes at the South African Revenue Service. The registration of the association as a Public Benefit Organisation is currently pending.

7. Auditors' remuneration

Fees	19 315
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Eventing SA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 July 2014

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2014
R

8. Cash generated from operations

Profit before taxation	224 468
Changes in working capital:	
Trade and other receivables	(110 949)
Trade and other payables	133 910
	247 429

9. Directors' remuneration

No emoluments were paid to the directors or any individuals holding a prescribed office during the year.

10. Comparative figures

No comparative figures have been presented as these are the first annual financial statements of the company.

11. Going concern

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

The council believes that the association has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The council has satisfied itself that the association is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The council is not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the association. The council 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 association.

12. Events after the reporting period

The council is not aware of any material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report.

13. Employee costs

Employee costs were recovered from Eventing SA by SA Show Jumping.

14. Funds transferred to reserves

Show levies	5 425
Medical reserve	29 980
EDS levies	3 986
	39 391

Eventing SA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 July 2014

Statement of Financial Performance

	Note(s)	2014 R
Revenue		
Show levies		253 830
Membership fees		189 253
EDT levies		3 986
GHS medical reserve		29 980
		477 049
Other income		
Fundraising income		196 286
Operating expenses		
Auditors remuneration	7	19 315
Bank charges		1 325
Computer expenses		16 037
Employee costs		285 650
Event costs		70 422
Functions and meetings		2 368
Insurance		8 633
Officials development		15 968
Travel - local		29 149
		448 867
Funds transferred to reserves	14	(39 391)
Surplus for the year		185 077