

**CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE - PARLIAMENTARY ACCOUNT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016**

CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE - PARLIAMENTARY ACCOUNT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

GENERAL INFORMATION

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	Political Party - Party leadership and administration
Party Leader	MGP Lekota
Treasurer	D Carter
Registered office	4th Floor, Marks Building 90 Plein Street Cape Town 8001
Business address	4th Floor, Marks Building 90 Plein Street Cape Town 8001
Postal address	P.O. Box 15 Cape Town 8000
Auditor's	C2M Chartered Accountants Incorporated Chartered Accountants (S.A.) Registered Auditors
Level of assurance	These financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008.
Preparer	The financial statements were independently compiled by: MD Dreyer Professional Accountant (S.A.)

CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE - PARLIAMENTARY ACCOUNT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

INDEX

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

Index	Page
Accounting Officer's Responsibilities and Approval	3
Independent Auditor's Report	4 - 5
Accounting Officer's Report	6
Statement of Financial Position	7
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	8
Statement of Changes in Equity	9
Statement of Cash Flows	10
Accounting Policies	11 - 13
Notes to the Financial Statements	14 - 15
The following supplementary information does not form part of the financial statements and is unaudited:	
Detailed Income Statement	16

CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE - PARLIAMENTARY ACCOUNT

(REGISTRATION NUMBER 2008/026811/08)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

ACCOUNTING OFFICER'S RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROVAL

The accounting officer is required by the Companies Act 71 of 2008, 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 her responsibility to ensure that the financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the Congress of the People 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 financial statements.

The 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 current Accounting Officer acknowledges that she is ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the Parliamentary Fund and places considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the accounting officer to meet these responsibilities, the Parliamentary Fund 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 parliamentary fund and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the Parliamentary Fund's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the Parliamentary Fund is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the Parliamentary Fund. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the Parliamentary Fund endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The accounting officer 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 financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The accounting officer has reviewed the Parliamentary Fund's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 March 2017 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, she is satisfied that the Parliamentary Fund has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditors are responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on the Parliamentary Fund's financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the Parliamentary Fund's external auditors and their report is presented on page 4.

The financial statements set out on pages 6 to 16, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the on 03 June 2016 and were signed on its behalf by:



MGP Lekota



B. Carter

Bellville

03 June 2016

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the member of Congress of the People - Parliamentary Account

We have audited the financial statements of Congress of the People - Parliamentary Account, as set out on pages 7 to 15, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2016, and the statement of profit or loss and other 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.

Accounting Officer's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Parliamentary Fund's accounting officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008, and for such internal control as the accounting officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these 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 financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Parliamentary Fund's preparation and fair presentation of the 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 Parliamentary Fund'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 financial statements.

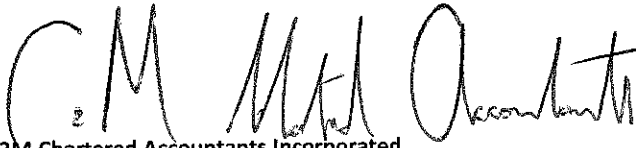
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Congress of the People - Parliamentary Account as at 31 March 2016, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and the requirements of the Policy on Political Party Allowances.

Supplementary information

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to the fact that supplementary information set out on page 16 does not form part of the financial statements and is presented as additional information. We have not audited this information and accordingly do not express an opinion thereon.



C2M Chartered Accountants Incorporated
Registered Auditors

03 June 2016

Tygerforum B
53 Willie van Schoor Drive
Tygervalley
Bellville
7530

Per: A. Nel
Chartered Accountant (S.A.)
Registered Auditor
Director

CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE - PARLIAMENTARY ACCOUNT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

ACCOUNTING OFFICER'S REPORT

The accounting officers have pleasure in submitting their report on the financial statements of Congress of the People - Parliamentary Account for the year ended 31 March 2016.

1. Nature of business

The Congress of the People (COPE), is a political party which engages in politics principally in South Africa. COPE has 3 members elected to parliament for the year under review. As one of the political parties in the National Assembly to cater for its constituencies. The constituency allowance constitutes the party's main source of income in the year under review. This is the fifth year of the party's representation in the National Assembly.

The operating results and state of affairs of the Parliamentary Fund are fully set out in the attached financial statements and do not in our opinion require any further comment.

2. Review of financial results and activities

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008. 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 Parliamentary Fund are set out in these financial statements.

3. Party Leaders

The Party's Leader in the National Assembly is Mr MPG Lekota. The Treasurer of the Parliamentary Fund is Ms D Carter:

Party Leaders	Nationality
MGP Lekota	South African
D Carter	South African

4. Property, plant and equipment

There was no change in the nature of the property, plant and equipment of the Parliamentary Fund or in the policy regarding their use.

5. Events after the reporting period

The leaders 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 accounting officer believe that the Parliamentary Fund 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 leaders have satisfied themselves that the Parliamentary Fund is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The leaders are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the Parliamentary Fund. The leaders 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 Parliamentary Fund.

CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE - PARLIAMENTARY ACCOUNT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2016

	Note(s)	2016 R	2015 R
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	-	7,420
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	5,564,290	6,053,872
Total Assets		5,564,290	6,061,292
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Retained income		5,564,290	6,061,292
Total Equity and Liabilities		5,564,290	6,061,292

CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE - PARLIAMENTARY ACCOUNT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Note(s)	2016 R	2015 R
Revenue	4	-	1,648,826
Other income	5	148,721	120,682
Operating expenses		(645,723)	(1,137,523)
Operating (loss) profit	6	(497,002)	631,985
(Loss) profit for the year		(497,002)	631,985
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year		(497,002)	631,985

CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE - PARLIAMENTARY ACCOUNT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Retained income R	Total equity R
Balance at 01 April 2014	5,429,307	5,429,307
Profit for the year	631,985	631,985
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	631,985	631,985
Balance at 01 April 2015	6,061,292	6,061,292
Loss for the year	(497,002)	(497,002)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(497,002)	(497,002)
Balance at 31 March 2016	5,564,290	5,564,290

Note

CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE - PARLIAMENTARY ACCOUNT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Note(s)	2016 R	2015 R
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash (used in) generated from operations	8	(489,581)	470,495
Total cash movement for the year		(489,582)	470,496
Cash at the beginning of the year		6,053,872	5,583,376
Total cash at end of the year	3	5,564,290	6,053,872

CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE - PARLIAMENTARY ACCOUNT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Presentation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and the Companies Act 71 of 2008. 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.

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 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, 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 includes all costs incurred to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Costs 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, which is as follows:

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

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	6 years
IT equipment	Straight line	3 years
Computer software	Straight line	3 years

The residual value, depreciation method and useful life of each asset are reviewed at each higher (lower) if there are indicators present that there has been a significant change from the previous estimate.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss in the period.

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.

CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE - PARLIAMENTARY ACCOUNT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

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 profit or loss.

Financial instruments at cost

Equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably 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, are measured at fair value through profit and loss.

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.

1.5 IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

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

If there is any such indication, the recoverable amount of any affected asset (or group of related assets) is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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

1.6 SHARE CAPITAL AND EQUITY

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE - PARLIAMENTARY ACCOUNT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.7 PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

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

1.8 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.

1.9 REVENUE

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

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

1.10 BORROWING COSTS

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

CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE - PARLIAMENTARY ACCOUNT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2016			2015		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
2. Property, plant and equipment						
Furniture and fixtures	11,794	(11,794)	-	11,794	(8,083)	3,711
IT equipment	60,349	(60,349)	-	60,349	(56,640)	3,709
Computer software	6,576	(6,576)	-	6,576	(6,576)	-
Total	78,719	(78,719)	-	78,719	(71,299)	7,420
Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2016						
	Opening balance	Depreciation	Total			
Furniture and fixtures	3,711	(3,711)	-			
IT equipment	3,710	(3,710)	-			
	7,421	(7,421)	-			
Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2015						
	Opening balance	Depreciation	Total			
Furniture and fixtures	5,422	(1,711)	3,711			
IT equipment	16,998	(13,288)	3,710			
	22,420	(14,999)	7,421			
3. Cash and cash equivalents						
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:						
Cash on hand		2,387	2,389			
Bank balances		5,561,903	6,051,484			
		5,564,290	6,053,873			
4. Revenue						
Parliamentary Allowance		-	1,648,826			
5. Other income						
Interest		148,721	120,682			
6. Operating (loss) profit						
Operating (loss) profit for the year is stated after accounting for the following:						
Operating lease charges						
Equipment						
• Contractual amounts		-	253,539			
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment		7,421	14,999			
Employee costs		487,977	761,492			

CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE - PARLIAMENTARY ACCOUNT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2016 R	2015 R
7. Auditor's remuneration		
Fees	91,560	2,736
8. Cash (used in) generated from operations		
(Loss) profit before taxation	(497,002)	631,985
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	7,421	14,999
Changes in working capital:		
Trade and other payables	-	(176,489)
	(489,581)	470,495

9. 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.

CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE - PARLIAMENTARY ACCOUNT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT

	Note(s)	2016 R	2015 R
Revenue			
Parliamentary Allowance		-	1,648,826
Other income			
Interest received		148,721	120,682
Operating expenses			
Accounting fees		(2,804)	-
Advertising		-	(1,000)
Auditor's remuneration	7	(91,560)	(2,736)
Bank charges		(8,234)	(12,207)
Consulting fees		-	(80,000)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		(7,421)	(14,999)
Employee costs		(487,977)	(761,492)
Refreshments for meetings		-	(3,760)
Lease rentals on operating lease		-	(253,539)
Printing and stationery		(35,867)	-
Repairs and maintenance		(6,189)	-
Telephone and fax		(5,670)	(7,791)
		(645,722)	(1,137,524)
(Loss) profit for the year		(497,001)	631,984