






PUBLIC SECTOR | NEWSLETTER

QUARTERLY: JULY - SEPTEMBER 2022

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Connect with us:

The Public Sector Division can be contacted by emailing Odwa Benxa at odwab@saica.co.za or Kgoboko Rakgotho at kgobokom@saica.co.za



UPCOMING DEADLINES:

30 November:

- MFMA audit reporting deadline.

1 December:

- Submission of public schools' budgets to the provincial departments of education

31 December:

- Public schools' financial year end.
- MFMA consolidated annual financial statements audit reporting deadline

ARTICLES

Improvements to Standards of GRAP 2020 soon to be effective

Author: Nabeela Imam-Shah CA(SA), Standard Setter at the Accounting Standards Board

In line with best practice internationally among standard setters, the Board undertakes periodic revisions of the Standards of GRAP. The changes made to the Standards of GRAP comprise certain changes resulting from amendments to the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS® Standards), as well as general improvements identified through consultation with stakeholders.

The Improvements to Standards of GRAP (2020) are effective from 1 April 2023. Here's a snapshot of the changes:

Standard of GRAP	Amendment
GRAP 5 – Borrowing Costs	The amendment clarifies that an entity includes borrowings made specifically to obtain a qualifying asset in general borrowings, when that qualifying asset is ready for its intended sale or use.
GRAP 13 – Leases	The amendment includes references to the Standard of GRAP on Impairment of Non-cash-generating Assets (GRAP 21) for impairment of leased assets, to reflect instances where leases are entered into that are not on market terms.
GRAP 16 – Investment Property	The following amendments were made: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The headings on classifying property as investment property or owner-occupied property were updated. A new heading was added to indicate that the paragraph following it provides guidance on initially measuring self-constructed investment property at fair value. References to GRAP 21 were included for impairment of investment property, to reflect instances where leases are entered into that are not on market terms. The requirements relating to the transfer of investment property were clarified to reflect the principle that a change in use would involve (a) an assessment of whether a property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property; and (b) evidence that a change in use has occurred. The list of examples in which a transfer occurs was re-characterised as a non-exhaustive list to be consistent with this principle.
GRAP 17 – Property, Plant and Equipment	As land has an unlimited useful life and cannot be consumed through its use, the examples indicating that quarries and land used for landfill may be depreciated in certain cases were deleted.

Standard of GRAP	Amendment
GRAP 20 – Related Party Disclosures	The following amendments were made: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where a reporting entity applies the disclosure exemption for transactions that occur within normal supplier and/or client/recipient relationships and within normal established operating parameters, the disclosure of outstanding related party balances has been deleted. Text was added to a few places in GRAP 20 to clarify how payments to entities providing management services that are not undertaken within the same economic entity should be disclosed, and what these services comprise.
GRAP 24 – Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements	Terminology was aligned for use of consistent wording in the Standards of GRAP.
GRAP 31 – Intangible Assets	The requirement has been extended to include revalued intangible assets when considering whether reassessing the useful life of an intangible asset as finite rather than indefinite is an indicator that the asset may be impaired.
GRAP 32 – Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor	Minor amendments were made to clarify the disclosure requirements for service concession assets.
GRAP 37 – Joint Arrangements	Text was added to the Application Guidance to clarify the accounting for a previously held interest in a joint operation when a party obtains joint control.
GRAP 106 – Transfer of Functions Between Entities Not Under Common Control	Text was added to clarify the application of the acquisition method to transfers of functions for a previously held interest in a joint operation when a party obtains control of the joint operation.
Directive 7 – The Application of Deemed Cost	To provide further clarity, an amendment was made to specifically include bearer plants within the scope of the Directive.

The views expressed in this article are those of the individual and not the Board of the ASB.



ARTICLES

Public schools fundraising: Why and How?

Author: Kgoboko Rakgotho CA(SA)
Project Manager: Public Sector at SAICA

Public education in South Africa was decentralized with the adoption of the South African Schools Act of 1996 (the Act), and local communities were given control over school governance. As a result, school governing bodies (SGBs) at public schools are required to take all reasonable measures within their means to supplement the resources supplied by the State in order to improve the quality of education provided by the schools to all learners at the schools. To ensure that effective teaching and learning takes place, SGBs can secure funding from parents, corporates and the broader community through school fees, donations and unconventional fund-raising projects for additional staff and facilities. SGBs also need to identify alternative sources of income due to the major difficulties with school fee recovery, including bad debt and fee exemptions afforded to certain learners. To augment the money given by the government, SGBs must adopt an entrepreneurial attitude.

The Act mandates that the government fund all public schools from public revenue on an equitable basis in order to ensure the proper exercise of the rights of learners to education and the redress of past inequalities in education provision. This is done through the National Norms and Standards for School Funding (NNSSF) policy. According to quintile rankings, the NNSSF policy allocates financing to schools as an equitable mechanism in public education. Quintiles 1, 2 and more recently, Quintile 3 schools, which are poorer or non-fee schools, receive

substantially more cash for resources than Quintiles 4 and 5 schools, which are affluent schools. As a result, affluent schools are driven to look for alternative funding streams to continue offering high-quality education.

The upkeep of educational quality in affluent public schools is primarily reliant on school fees. However, section 40 of the Act states that parents and students attending public schools are responsible for paying school fees, but if they are unable to do so, they may be excluded from paying school fees as per the school fee exemption policy which may have serious implications for the school funding model. Parents who are unable to pay school fees may submit a written application to be partially or entirely exempt from paying these fees using a predetermined formula.

The Covid-19 impact resulted in some parents being unable to meet their school fees obligations. In terms of section 40, the parents applied to the SGBs for school fees exemptions which were partial or full depending on whether the parents suffered salary reduction or unemployment. The loss or reduction in revenue from government funding and school fee exemptions highlights the rising need for significant private sponsorship of public schools through a variety of fundraising initiatives. As a result, SGBs must think of creative fundraising ideas to complement money from the government and school fees. If a school wants to be successful, it is crucial that it selects fundraising initiatives that best suit the needs and

conditions of the school and its community. Common fundraising initiatives in public schools include:

- **Bake sale and market days** where parents bake something delectable, send it (contribute it) to school, and their children sell it at their own small stand. And when you add a twist to the products you're selling, youngsters get particularly excited.
- **Fun day** which would be a day where classes can dress up and participate in a sports day, with each learner purchasing "a ticket" to the day. Fun runs, relay events, and toddler triathlons are perfect for pre-schoolers.
- **Carnival day** which would be family-friendly event with a range of activities like apple bobbing, a three-legged race, jumping castles, petting zoos, and potjiekos competitions. Tickets are purchased, which may be exchanged for merchandise like food and drinks.
- **Raffle** where prizes for a school raffle can be donated by parents or nearby businesses. Before choosing the lucky winners at the conclusion of the fundraiser, encourage the learners to sell as many raffle tickets as they can (the person who sells the most may also receive a prize).
- **Civvies day** where learners come to school in their favourite clothes and pay a certain amount of money for it. To make this more exciting the learners can come to school dressed in pyjamas, as favourite book characters and even as future self.
- **Fashion or talent show** where the learners perform different activities or showcase fashion. Tickets to attend the show would be sold.
- **Auctioning off the learners' master pieces** where teachers let the learners paint, sketch, and doodle as they choose or according to a subject. Older children can use their smartphone photography talents to create artwork based on a topic or for pure expression, as well as paint, sculpt, carve, weave, and embroider. The artwork is then sold or auctioned off at an exhibition the school holds in the school hall.
- **Yard sale and flea market** where parents give items to the school that are no longer needed but are still in good shape, and at the end of each month, the school holds a yard sale, car-boot sale, or flea market.
- **Asking for donations** from charitable organizations.

- **School's 'old boys' or 'old girls' club or an alumni trust** which donates funds to the school.

- **Renting out school premises.**

- **Indigenous games day** where the school can sell tickets as well and invite parents.

- **It is common practice to sell the right to place advertisements on school property and to allow businesses to sponsor school events** (Blake & Mestry, 2014). Public schools allow sponsored advertisements on school buses, boundary fences, and apparel, accept sponsorship money for sporting competitions and tournaments, and lease space to cellular phone companies. Sponsors frequently negotiate for exclusive arrangements to supply goods like soft drinks, stationary, or technology to everyone in the school.

In addition, SGBs can enter public-private partnerships which can provide a variety of services such as management, professional, support, operational and educational service as well as access to facilities. Public-private partnerships can give the SGBs access to concepts and ideas from the private sector, transforming them into entrepreneurial people. The experience and talents of parents that are made freely available to the school should also be considered as contribution to the school. Many parents provide in-kind donations, such as free professional services, building supplies and technical assistance.

Schools can also ask for contributions or sponsorships from corporate donors and local enterprises. However, tax benefits are a common driving force behind corporate donations, which makes it beneficial for a school to be



registered with SARS (South African Revenue Services) as a PBO (Public Benefit Organization). Donors can benefit from the school and alumni trust's donor deductibility status by having their contributions deducted from their taxable income (within specified restrictions), which lowers their tax liability for both income and capital gains. This could spur small and medium-sized firms to raise their donations.

Conclusion

If fundraising is to be effective the SGB must have the support of parents and staff. More than any other SGB member, principals are responsible for securing resources that the government does not fund for their schools. To raise money, principals must become more entrepreneur-like and make personal connections with prospective donors to persuade them to contribute and to provide feedback on the development and success of donor-

supported projects. Ideally, each institution should hire a full-time marketer and fundraiser to assist the principal and the SGB.

To supplement state funding and ensure that students receive a higher-quality education, SGB's are urged to develop their entrepreneurial talents and start thinking creatively. It is also crucial that the school chooses the right sponsors and partners who share its goals and objectives. Keep to the school's core principles and values. Don't give sponsors orders that would amount to "selling your

soul for a bowl of lentil soup".

Fundraising in poorer communities remains a challenge as most of the SGBs lack the necessary skills. It is therefore imperative that they are trained on entrepreneurial skills and fundraising initiatives which can be included in the induction training that is done by the PEDs when SGBs start their three year term. Businesses and professionals such as CAs(SA), AGA and AT(SA) operating in or from these communities are also encouraged to get involved in their schools by offering training or mentorship to the SGBs.



ARTICLES

Technology Trends For Government

Author: Msizi Gwala CA(SA)
Project Director: Public Sector Enabling Competencies at SAICA

You would have noticed how technology is changing and improving our lives drastically and becoming a crucial part of our everyday lives. There is also a significant shift by business towards value creation that takes full advantage of advancements in technology, delivering convenience to customers and positioning themselves well in the market. Business strategies and structures are fully embracing the use of advancing, agile and evolving technologies such as cloud services, hyper-automation, artificial intelligence and many others. So, what about the public sector?

The South African government, like all others throughout the world is not exempt from the tech wave we are experiencing. The sector should thus be well on their way, with clear strategies and objectives (together with an enabling environment), to taking full advantage of these technologies, providing seamless service and value to citizens and stakeholders, and creating new opportunities, industries and employment. Conversations and plans should explore how things can be done differently and investment going into working towards making the right technologies a reality in delivering services. There are many possibilities for the sector and of course various limiting factors and uncertainty, especially in the South African context. Many of these will need responsible leadership and a willpower from government leaders and professionals alike, to move South Africa forward.

The South African context

Each year, the Deloitte and Gartner Tech Trends Reports provide an overview of the technology trends that businesses and governments should be aware of and presumably be considering embracing. Governments and organizations that are technologically savvy are aware of the forces at play and seek out strategies for utilizing them for the benefit of their citizens, customers and stakeholders.

While businesses are aggressively exploring and investing in new and advanced technologies to unlock new value and enhance delivery to customers, the SA government is somewhat lagging behind. There has been some activity and much talk about the desire and wish to “move with the times” and take advantage of tech advances in the wake of the fourth industrial revolution (4IR). It remains unclear, however, exactly what overall direction the government is going when it comes to adoption, implementation and positioning the country in this 4IR. There are pockets of implementation here and there and discussions all the way up to parliament, which gives some hope amid the uncertainty. There are many possible reasons that could be leading to low uptake and lack of clear intention - including uncertainty, the need for agility (which government is not known for), perceived possible job losses, the need for upskilling, low digital maturity, bureaucratic processes, more “urgent” particularly basic issues needing to be addressed, legacy systems, lack of budgets and many others.

Top public sector tech trends

There are several government-specific technology trends that are causing disruptions to governments and should be part of conversations in the corridors and boardrooms. Professionals should learn how early participants are taking advantage of new opportunities in automation, blockchain, data-sharing, and other areas to transform their organizations and create value and in turn look to implement or influence the adoption of these technologies at municipalities, public sector entities, provincial and national government. Here are some of these top tech trends that can help redefine governments capability and potential to deliver:

➤ **Accelerated and seamless data-sharing** - government needs to invest in technology that considers the citizen’s total experience. This includes the use of technologies that enable data-sharing across and between the three spheres of government, while preserving the veil of privacy. The need to coordinate across the spheres, and other stakeholders that include the private sector to deliver to people is strong motivation for this. Case work is a universal workstyle government can also implement. The integration of government services depends on designing and developing case management solutions as composable products and services that can be shared across projects vertically and horizontally across the three government spheres.

➤ **Everything cloud** - cloud providers continue to improve capabilities and are ready to win government business. Cloud technology is at the centre of modern-day digital transformation. With the right cloud technology, government will be able to configure and assemble advanced systems but will likely need to do away with existing legacy systems - something a lot of organizations are battling with. Government can deliver modern, modularised services and systems or processes that can be quickly adopted and expanded upon for distinctive differentiation and excellence by partnering with hyperscalers and SaaS vendors.

➤ **Anything as a service (XaaS)** refers to the delivery of anything as a service. It encapsulates several categories of IT infrastructure and software services, including those delivered in the cloud as a subscription-based service. The government IT procurement approach would need to adapt towards XaaS as a sourcing strategy, and consider the potential benefits, challenges, and disadvantages.

➤ **Hyperautomation** - This is an organisation-driven, disciplined approach that government can use to rapidly identify, vet and automate as many processes as possible. Hyperautomation involves the orchestrated use of multiple technologies, tools or platforms, including: Artificial intelligence (AI) Machine learning to deliver seamlessly and faster. Government needs to make rationalization and modernization a continuous activity by agreeing with the CFO on how funding may be consistently allocated. Government finance leaders including CAs(SA) need to provide responsible leadership in guiding government on the automation journey and the purchasing of IT solutions. This process will also ultimately see their role profile evolve over time.

➤ **Next level cyber security systems** - government organizations require an adaptive security architecture that functions more like an autonomic biological immune system, continuously monitoring, preventing, detecting and correcting on an ongoing basis. Cyberattacks are on the rise. Cyber artificial intelligence (AI) will need to be used due to the volume, level of sophistication and difficulty of identifying cyberattacks. Cyber AI has the potential to be a force multiplier for government, allowing them to not only react quicker than their attackers can move but also foresee these moves and take action beforehand.

➤ **Decision intelligence** - Best practice, gut feel, hearsay and the like are becoming a thing of the past. AI, data and analytics should be at the core of decision making around delivering services to citizens. Decision making needs to be engineered for precision, transparency, traceability, flexibility, reusability and explainability to improve delivery, citizen satisfaction and governance. Government decision-making can be improved through decision intelligence, a practical discipline that recognizes how decisions are made and how their results are assessed and improved via feedback. At every stage of government action, it methodically utilizes data-driven technologies like artificial intelligence (AI) and advanced analytics to assist that. All significant decision levels, including occasional strategic judgments, managerial decisions and frequent operational decisions, are covered by decision intelligence.

➤ **Blockchain technology for the business of government** - government is both regulator when it comes to blockchain and distributed ledger

technologies (DTLs). As the regulator, government needs to provide clear policies and regulations to help unlock national innovation. As the user, government needs to find new and creative ways to use these technologies to reduce fees in financial transfer, improve operational efficiency, provide visibility to supply chains, promote digital identities and much more.

Other top tech trends to take note of:

- **Digital Identity Ecosystems** (e.g. the lamZA Digital Identity Initiative)
- **Total experience (TX)** – an approach that focuses on service design and delivery, combining the disciplines of user experience (UX), citizen/constituent experience (CX), employee experience (EX) and multiexperience (MX).
- **Accelerated legacy applications modernization** – SA government is not short of redundant, ineffective, and fruitless applications and software. This trend would see the replacement of outdated architectures, hardware, and software applications with modern equivalents, likely with cloud-based solutions.

You can access the full Tech Trends Reports as follows:

- [Top Technology Trends in Government for 2022](#)
- [Deloitte Tech Trends 2022: A government perspective](#)



HAVE YOUR SAY: Having said all of this, do you think we should continue to focus on getting the basics right in government systems, processes and technology or should we be already moving to adopting some of these more advanced technologies like other governments have started doing in other parts of the world?

Email your views to msizig@saica.co.za



ADVOCACY

Advocacy submissions

Part of the responsibilities of the SAICA Public Sector Department include advocating, lobbying and influencing for fit-for-purpose legislation, standards, policies, processes and systems in the public sector. This is done through the submission of comment letters to the relevant stakeholders after consulting SAICA members and associates to obtain their views.

The below outlines the advocacy submissions that were made in the third quarter of 2022.

SUBMISSION ON ASB ED 198 – PROPOSED AMENDMENTS ON GRAP 1, PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The ASB issued ED 198 on the proposed amendments on GRAP 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements* for comments by 15 July 2022.

The proposed amendments were on the following:

- Explanatory guidance on assessing going concern in the public sector.
- Additional disclosures on assessing going concern to expand the disclosures on management's assessment of the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

SAICA provided comments on all the proposed amendments to GRAP 1 and made various recommendations including that where public entities are

dependent on additional funding from government, disclosure should include the timing of the application, the amounts involved and the probability of approval or ratification by the Finance Minister, where necessary.

Furthermore, SAICA highlighted that If the functions of an entity are wholly transferred to another, or there is a merger, the one entity ceases to exist and cannot render services in its capacity. It may therefore be inappropriate to use the going concern basis to prepare financial statements of an entity that will cease to exist.

[Read the full submission here.](#)

SAICA provided comments on all the proposed amendments to GRAP 1 and made various recommendations...

SUBMISSION TO THE AGSA ON PPPFA REGULATIONS IMPACT ON THE AUDIT PROCESS

SAICA made a submission to the AGSA regarding the impact of 2017 Preferential Procurement Regulations Constitutional Court judgement on the 2021/2022 audit outcomes.

SAICA indicated in the comment letter that its members have raised concerns on the constant changes in communication from National Treasury in relation to the Court Judgements that resulted in confusion and different interpretation and applications by organs of states and various provinces. Further, the comment highlighted that the differences in interpretation and application may have resulted to misstatements of irregular expenditure in the financial statements which would ultimately affect the audit outcome of an entity.

SAICA requested that the AGSA provides guidance and/or its approach based on its interpretation of National Treasury's communication and the Court Judgements, and its audit methodology to assist organs of states to comply and fairly disclose irregular expenditure in its financial statements.

[Read the full submission here.](#)

2022-2023 ACCOUNTING MANUALS FOR DEPARTMENTS

National Treasury issued proposed amendments to 2022-2023 Accounting Manuals for Departments for comment by 29 August 2022.

SAICA provided comments on some of the proposed additions and deletions in the Accounting Manuals. In addition, SAICA provided general comments on the Office of the Accountant General's amendments process and made various recommendations.

SAICA noted that the proposed amendments to the Accounting Manuals are not accompanied by the basis or rationale for the amendments so that the preparers of financial statements and other stakeholders can understand what informs the proposed amendments, enabling them to make well informed decisions when they comment on the amendments.

SAICA recommended that the proposed amendments issued for comments should include the basis or rationale for the amendments so that the preparers of financial

statements and other stakeholders can understand what informs the proposed amendments. SAICA encouraged the OAG to consider amending the current process to one that is similar to the Accounting Standards Board's (ASB) when issuing proposed amendments to Modified Cash Standards, Accounting Manuals and other Guides for comments. This would entail the issuing of explanatory material that details the background and rationale of the proposed amendments to ensure that participants have all the relevant information when providing comments which would in turn ensure that the OAG receives value adding comments.

[Read the full submission here.](#)

SAICA recommended that the proposed amendments issued for comments should include the basis or rationale for the amendments...

IPSASB CONSULTATION PAPER, ADVANCING PUBLIC SECTOR SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

IPSASB issued a Consultation Paper on Advancing Public Sector Sustainability Reporting for comment by 9 September 2022.

SAICA provided comments on the following:

- The IPSASB's Preliminary Views; and
- Specific Matters for Comment

The IPSASB's preliminary views included that there is a need for global public sector specific sustainability reporting guidance to which SAICA agreed. However, there may be jurisdiction specific factors that may need to be considered to enable sustainability reporting such as capacity that needs to be created within the structures of government to ensure that the objective of the developed guidance is achieved.

SAICA recommended that in developing the public sector specific sustainability reporting guidance, the IPSASB should leverage on already available sustainability reporting guidance from organisations such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Global Compact and the Global Reporting Initiative Standards on reporting on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), to avoid duplications that may occur.

In addition, SAICA highlighted that there may not be sufficient understanding of sustainability in the various jurisdictions which may lead to a low uptake of sustainability reporting within these jurisdictions. Furthermore, it was indicated that consideration should also be given to the fact that the maturity levels for sustainability reporting are not universally balanced across the various jurisdictions and that there will be a need for addressing this level of diversity.

[Read the full submission here.](#)

“
...SAICA highlighted that there may not be sufficient understanding of sustainability in the various jurisdictions...
”

IPSASB CONSULTATION PAPER, ACCOUNTING FOR NATURAL RESOURCES

IPSASB issued a Consultation Paper, Natural Resources for comment by 17 October 2022.

The objective of the Consultation Paper was to develop guidance to address issues relating to the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of natural resources in the public sector.

SAICA commented on various preliminary views and specific matters for comment raised in the Consultation Paper including, the definition, recognition criteria and disclosure requirements for a natural resource as well as the connection between natural resources and sustainability reporting. The comment letter further recommended the consideration of potential environmental liabilities linked to acts by entities that may have a negative impact on the environment and sustainability.

[Read the full submission here.](#)

USEFUL RESOURCES



Compliance

Document	Details
AGSA CAE Forum Questions and responses	National Treasury has published questions and responses from the AGSA CAE Forum.
PFMA SCM Instruction no. 8 of 2022/2023	National Treasury has published PFMA SCM Instruction no. 8 of 2022/2023 to prescribe the requirements for the application of assignment and cession of contracts resulting from procurement to institutions to which the PFMA applies.
2021/2022 Annual Report on non-compliance with payments of suppliers	National Treasury has published the 2021/2022 Annual Report on non-compliance with payments of suppliers' invoices within 30 days by national and provincial departments.
PFMA SCM Instruction no. 07 of 2022/2023	National Treasury has issued PFMA SCM Instruction no. 07 of 2022/2023 to prescribe cost containment measures related to travel and subsistence to be implemented by accounting officers and accounting authorities.
PFMA SCM Instruction no. 06 of 2022/2023	National Treasury issued PFMA SCM Instruction no. 06 of 2022/2023 which prescribes National Travel Framework (NTF) for implementation by all accounting officers and accounting authorities. This National Treasury Instruction must be read in conjunction with National Treasury Instruction No. 07 of 2022/2023 on Cost Containment Measures related to Travel and Subsistence for further understanding and application
PFMA SCM Instruction no. 05 of 2022/2023	The purpose of this Instruction is to repeal National Treasury Instruction No. 11 of 2020/2021 (dated 25 August 2020) and its amendment of 6 May 2021 that dealt with the procurement processes in response to the National State of Disaster regarding the COVID-19 pandemic.

[National Treasury Instruction no. 02 of 2022/2023](#)

National Treasury has issued Instruction no. 02 of 2022/2023 to prescribe the time limits upon which departments, constitutional institutions and public entities listed in Schedules 2 and 3 to the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999 – “PFMA”) must table annual reports, financial statements and audit reports after tabling a written explanation on late submission of the reports to the relevant legislature.

Financial reporting

Document	Details
Improvements to Standards of GRAP	The ASB has published Improvements to Standards of GRAP (2020) which comprise certain changes resulting from amendments to the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS® Standards), as well as general improvements identified through consultation with stakeholders. The changes are effective from 1 April 2023.
Interim Revenue Fund Template	National Treasury has the published Interim Revenue Fund Template for the financial year ending 31 March 2023.
Guide for the preparation of the Revenue Fund Template	National Treasury has issued a Guide for the preparation of the Revenue Fund Template for the financial year ending 31 March 2023.
Guideline for preparing the excel Interim Annual Financial Statements template (2022/23)	National Treasury has issued Guideline for preparing the excel Interim Annual Financial Statements template for the financial year ending 31 March 2023.
Summary of responses and feedback statement for ED 195	The ASB has published summary of responses and feedback statement for ED 195 on proposed amendments to GRAP 103 on <i>Heritage Assets</i> .
GRAP 103 on Heritage Assets	The ASB has published GRAP 103 on <i>Heritage Assets</i> – Approved but not yet effective.
ASB Factsheet on the classification of VAT	ASB has issued a Fact Sheet on the Classification of VAT to provide guidance to the preparers of financial statements.



UPCOMING SEMINARS AND EVENTS



Seminar and Event name	Overview	Region	Book
CA of the future Webcast Series	The series will provide participants with knowledge and an awareness on various topics related to the SAICA enabling competencies, equipping them for the changing world of work, business and the accountancy profession.	Webcast	Click here to book
2022 TechTalk Series: SAICA Standards	In this Techtalk series, we discuss and analyse recent developments within the technical space (Tax, Public Sector, Ethics, Corporate Reporting and Assurance) with guest panelists joining us to share their insights on specific matters.	Webcast	Click here to book
SAICA_AGSA 2021-22 PFMA Audit Outcomes Seminar	This event will provide delegates with an in-depth understanding of the national and provincial audit outcomes for the 2021-22 financial year which will be presented by the Auditor - General South Africa (AGSA). The session will also include discussions by key stakeholders in the public sector including the AGSA, National Treasury and Civil Society.	Webcast	Click here to book

FEATURE PROFILES

Meet SAICA Central Region Public Sector Committee chairperson

Lobelo Kenneth Samolapo AGA (SA), MBA - Chairperson of the Central Region Public Sector Committee

Acting Chief Financial Officer at the Sol Plaatje Municipality, Kimberley.

Kenny is an Associate General Accountant, who holds a BCom (Acc) and an MBA. He completed his articles at NEXIA SAB&T. He records more than 15 years experience in audit, the public sector environment, and municipal revenue enhancement strategies with his academic thesis focusing on "Evaluating Integrated Revenue Enhancement as a solution to financial performance challenges in South African Municipalities". He is a Member of the Executive Council and the Chairperson of the Central Region Committee of the Southern African Revenue Protection Association (SARPA).



He is a Research and Tariff/Pricing Strategist and a former Debtors Manager, Acting GM Revenue Management and Acting Chief Financial Officer at the Sol Plaatje Municipality, Kimberley.

Meet SAICA Public Sector Committees Deputy chairpersons

Suren Maharaj CA(SA) - Deputy Chairperson of the National Public Sector Committee
CEO of SM Consulting

Suren is the CEO of SM Consulting, a financial management consulting company specializing in public sector financial management, procurement management, risk management and auditing at national, provincial and local government. He is a highly accomplished, results-driven Chief Financial Officer (CFO) with 26 years' experience in successfully turning-around financially struggling state-owned entities and achieving clean audits, culminating in him being a nominated finalist in the annual CFO of the year awards and a TOP 20 CFO in 2016.



FEATURE PROFILES CONT

Meet SAICA Public Sector Committees Deputy chairpersons

Annalene Marais CA (SA) – Deputy Chairperson of the Central Region Public Sector Committee
Chief Financial Officer at Sol Plaatje University

Annalene Marais is the Chief Financial Officer at Sol Plaatje University in Kimberley. She is a qualified chartered accountant with extensive experience in accounting and auditing in various sectors of the economy - including agriculture, mining, local and provincial government and higher education.

She is a member of the SAICA Central Region Council and Chairperson of the SAICA Central Region District Committee.

She also serves as a board member of the Chartered Institute of Government Finance Audit and Risk Officers (CIGFARO) where she chairs the Audit and Risk Committee of the Institute.

During 2018, she was chosen as one of the finalists of the SAICA top 35 under 35 competition.



Thabisile Madlala AGA(SA) – Deputy Chairperson of the Eastern Region Public Sector Committee
B.Compt (Accounting), Tax Practitioner
Senior Internal Control Officer at eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality

Thabisile is an AGA(SA) with eleven years' experience that is strategically split between the private and public sector. Having completed her articles at the AGSA, she joined Nedbank as an Auditor within the Debtor Management division of Business Banking where she was responsible for conducting independent reviews for a portfolio of Nedbank business banking clients.

Currently, she is a Senior Internal Control Officer at eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality where she is responsible for critical financial controls for the Metropolitan and its entities. Thabisile is also the Founder and Director of Odinat Accountants and Tax Practitioners, a company which specializes in Accountancy and Tax consulting services as well as start-up support and independent reviews for small to medium sized private companies.



Annalien Carstens MCom, CA(SA), RA, Chartered Tax Advisor - Deputy Chairperson of the Northern Region Public Sector Committee
Managing Director at Altimax

Annalien is an IFRS, IPSAS and GRAP specialist. As Managing Director of Altimax for the past 20 years, she has led various turnaround projects in all spheres of government, serving the AGSA, National Treasury, various Provincial Treasuries, more than 170 SOEs, public entities and trading entities, almost 150 municipalities, 9 legislatures and near 40 provincial and national departments. She has also led IFRS projects in about 50 listed entities. She was the author on leading academic publications, authored articles in academic and subject-popular magazines and presented at several conferences locally and abroad. She previously was a Senior Lecturer in Accounting and Auditing at Rand Afrikaans University (now UJ) and served articles at Deloitte.



Sandiso Gcwabe CA(SA) – Deputy Chairperson of the Southern Region Public Sector Committee
Chief Financial Officer at Western Cape Liquor Authority

Sandiso is currently employed as the CFO at the Western Cape Liquor Authority. He serves on several forums whose objectives are to improve financial management and reporting in the public sector. He has held various finance leadership roles within the public sector, as well as the AGSA, which have given him in-depth insights into financial management and governance in the public sector. He is passionate about the public sector and appreciates its importance for the realisation of the South Africa as envisaged in the Constitution. *'The career choices I have made were informed by a passion for acquiring skills and utilising them to serve organisations whose objectives are primarily focused on improving lives and livelihoods of others'*, he says.



SAICA'S PUBLIC SECTOR OFFERING

SAICA has a dedicated public sector division to support members in the public sector. Members receive support as follows:



1 Thought leadership

Members receive regular thought leadership articles on emerging issues in accounting, assurance, governance, risk management, technology and other developments that may affect the future of the profession.

2 Technical Update

Members receive regular updates on SAICA social media platforms and a monthly newsletter outlining recent developments in standards and legislation.

3 Technical Resources

Members have access to guides, handbooks, tools, templates, and other resources to support them in the public sector.

4 Technical Support

Members are able to log technical queries on the [SAICA Online Technical Query System](#) and receive guidance from SAICA staff.

5 Seminars and Events

Complimentary and discounted access to [SAICA seminars and events](#).

6 The division is also responsible for:

- Advocating, lobbying and influencing for fit-for-purpose legislation, standards, policies, processes and systems in the public sector.
- Public Finance Management Capacity building projects to support the professionalisation agenda in public finance management.

Meet the team



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