



SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL
for the
ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION



ANNUAL REPORT 2009

1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010



Vision

Highly competent architectural professionals compliant with international best practice and serving the needs of developing economies.

Mission

Operationally ensuring excellence in performance and service delivery and fostering collaborative relationships with roleplayers in order to:

- be responsive to the needs of the public
- maintain a quality and sustainable skills base in the profession
- ensure good governance which results in a positive impact on built environment practice
- grow the information and knowledge hub
- promote transformation and diversity within the built environment

Values

Transparency: Disclosing information responsibly and promoting a culture of openness

Respect: Treating everyone with the highest regard and dignity starting with greeting

Accountability: Accepting responsibility

Courtesy: Being friendly, helpful and thoughtful at all times

Professionalism: Conducting ourselves in line with best practice, e.g. good planning, decision-making, communication, doing one's job, doing what is right

Integrity: Exhibiting honesty, trust and ethical behaviour





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Section One



Governance



Introduction: The Role of the Architectural Profession in Society

Architecture can be described as an art or a complex technical, cultural and philosophical spatial language. It reveals the way we feel about ourselves as well as our attitude towards others.

One of the primary roles of South African architecture is the speculative, experimental and inspirational reframing of our society post-1994. Architecture frames just as we frame it.

Contemporary South African architecture does not cater to the wider community, nor does it actively encourage the formation of an imaginative public domain.

The thinking that guides architectural design has always been to give the clients what they want. This thinking has effectively removed architectural professionals from the position of being urban visionaries. Architectural professionals ought to be claiming space for their highly specialised imaginations, instead of allowing themselves to be relegated to the decorators of entities.



Architectural professionals need to begin an experimental re-imagination of themselves as “new” South Africans; as thought-makers in the world.

Buildings cannot be seen in isolation from their inhabitants, cultures, societies, systems, or landscapes. Buildings become infrastructure and art; part of the landscape. The architectural profession needs to take responsibility for its work; to consider its impact on the cities,

societies, and the environment.

Architecture, like science or philosophy, should be experimental, taking on conceptual problems and interests much larger than itself. Architectural professionals are specialised operators of many architectural tools, all of which add up to an act of translation. They are able to offer many different visions of our world which are able not only to shelter and sustain us, but to inspire us.

Buildings outlive people, and this makes them a legacy for future generations. Architectural professionals have the worthwhile task of ensuring that the buildings they design are both sustainable and that they reflect the innovative thinking of their time.

Reference: Sarah Calburn - Opening Plenary at the Green Building Conference 2009

Report of the outgoing president Malcolm Campbell

(1 April – 31 October 2009)

This report marks the end of my eight-year tenure as SACAP President. It also brings to a conclusion a significant 25-year chapter in my life, during which I have persevered in pursuing and implementing the goals of creating a regulatory body which is INCLUSIVE - in covering all categories of architectural practitioners and in protecting all sections of the public, particularly the poorest and most vulnerable and TRANSFORMED.

My work within this area commenced during the 1980s and early 1990s, when I taught in the Department of Building and Architecture at the then Peninsula Technikon in Bellville. At the time, I soon observed that a large number of my students, unable to find continuous work within a perennially suppressed economic environment, were offering their services directly to the public. Many of them were offering a competent service, despite the fact that the technikon course at the time offered little to support this role. A number of these students demonstrated skills which should have ensured them an easy passage through university towards qualifying as an architect, but were denied this by being economically and educationally disadvantaged largely as a consequence of their prejudiced status in apartheid society.

They formed part of a large pool of unregistered architectural practitioners (considerably larger than the relatively small pool of registered architects) and were responsible at the time for approximately 80% of all plans submitted nationally to local authorities for approval. In the main, these plans were related to residential work of less than 500m², which was not protected in terms of the Architectural Act of 1970, in force at the time. This meant that except for the relatively small section of the public executing work of over 500m², an overwhelming majority of the public were left unprotected when commissioning architectural services.

Over the past 25 years, through pressurising SACAP's predecessor and through active collaboration within SACAP structures, the following significant achievements can be recorded under my leadership:

- Revision and enhancement of the curriculum for programmes at former technikons (now called universities of technology) to support graduates in terms of their role in practising independently.
- Enhancement of programme offerings at former technikons to permit graduates to qualify as architects from these institutions.
- Facilitating mechanisms between

universities and former technikons to support mobility and portability between these institutions, as promoted in the National Qualifications Framework.

- Facilitating regional platforms between universities and former technikons to promote co-ordinated approaches to admissions, academic co-operation and the sharing of resources.
- Incorporation of the heads of technikon departments of architecture in the National Heads of Architectural Schools Committee, which considers national imperatives with respect to architectural education.
- Implementing the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) mechanism as championed in the National Qualifications Framework, which permits practitioners to be promoted from a lower to a higher category through an assessment of their knowledge base.
- Replacing the Architectural Act of 1970 with the South African Council for the Architectural Professions Act No 44 of 2000, which registers four distinct categories of architectural professionals and through the Identification of Work Policy (IDoW), which determines that each category may only perform work which they are

competent to undertake.

- Developing an IDoW after extensive and difficult consultations with a wide range of stakeholders. The policy is now in its final approval stages prior to promulgation.
- Developing and implementing a continuous professional development (CPD) programme, which ensures that all registered professionals take responsibility for ensuring that they keep abreast of new developments in the profession.
- Putting in place a number of committee structures which are representative in terms of categories of professionals, regions, race and gender.
- Initiating an annual 'Bosberaad' Forum where voluntary associations recognised by SACAP and Heads of Schools meet to review strategic issues affecting the profession and to explore common platforms for addressing them.
- Initiating a programme of 'road shows' which facilitate direct contact between SACAP and key stakeholders at regional levels in order to address issues related to the roll-out of key SACAP initiatives.

Credit for the above must be shared with a small group of people who over the years have



contributed significantly in shaping these initiatives, with selflessness, dedication and commitment. In the context of this report, particular credit must go to the outgoing Council, which has worked consistently and loyally throughout, and whose high level of commitment can be gleaned from the excellent record of attendance at meetings, which have been far in excess of the mandated four per annum.

As part of the succession plan of the outgoing Council, four representatives of categories of professionals either under-represented or not represented on the Council, were co-opted onto the Council for the final year of term. One of my greatest joys was to see these members gradually

grow in confidence and, towards the end of the term, displaying a willingness and ability to engage in debate in a robust manner. Three of these members have been appointed to the new Council and it is hoped that the new Council will benefit substantially from this period of initiation.

Lastly, I must credit the staff of SACAP who have survived a number of challenges and upheavals as a result of the organisation's rapid growth. Credit must also go to the Registrar, Dorothy Brislin, for providing strong leadership and for her singular determination in safeguarding the transformation goals of SACAP and ensuring that these were not compromised in any way.

Malcolm Campbell

Outgoing President

Report of the incoming president Phill Mashabane

(1 November 2009 – 31 March 2010)

SACAP was established according to an act of parliament which acknowledges that architectural professionals can impact the lives of the public, as well as other professionals in the industry. The Architectural Profession Act 2000, Act No 44 of 2000, thus serves to protect the public from unprofessional service and safeguards the credibility of the profession.

Registration

There has been an increase in registrations across all categories, which is a positive move towards incorporating all the various disciplines within the built environment under a single roof. However, in order to ensure that registrations remain valid, SACAP needs to engage with practitioners to effectively implement continuous professional development (CPD).

The engagement of SACAP with other built environment stakeholders is imperative in enabling a holistic understanding of the role architecture plays in society. It is important for experts in the industry to lead the growth of the built environment, and to represent the profession as a whole.

In the past the attitude of registered persons towards registration with SACAP has not been a positive one. The question on the minds of professionals is what value does registration add to

their career? There has been some improvement in recent years, with SACAP making a focused effort to communicate its activities to both professionals and the public. Going forward, we are planning an even more targeted drive to increase the volume and quality of communication. In addition, a marketing and education programme will be introduced to raise awareness of the mandatory requirement for registration, as well as the value thereof to professionals.

In terms of administration SACAP is cognisant of public comment and is responding by improving the administrative aspects that hamper any growing organisation. There is a particular emphasis on communication and relations with affected parties, and also on increasing the Council's staff complement to meet demand.

Continuing professional development

The purpose of CPD needs to be reviewed and clearly presented to professionals. Research is required to establish the specific requirements that will assist professionals to improve their skills for purposes of renewal of registration.

An example of an activity that would add value is a presentation of a particular architect's piece of work detailing the skills required to deal with the complexity of the project, how the client's needs were met, and what was done to take into account

the project's impact on society. A presentation showing poorly implemented projects would serve to upskill professionals in terms of the do's and don'ts. Of great value for skills development are topics such as contract administration and law, client relationship development, environmental issues and stakeholder impact.

The response from the architectural profession to CPD has not been as positive as hoped. SACAP is thus in the process of planning an intervention to encourage buy-in to the process. The ultimate goal of CPD is to develop the entire architectural profession, which is of benefit to all who interface with the work done. It can be likened to a doctor in the medical profession who continuously needs to update his/her knowledge and skills in order to do his/her job effectively and to stay at the top of his/her game. So too should architectural professionals view the process, not as an inconvenience, but as a way to uplift and improve the profession as a whole.

Code of Conduct

Education is of key importance when it comes to protecting the public and the architectural profession. Not only does the public need to be made aware that SACAP is available to assist them, but professionals need to be familiar with the Code of Conduct and adhere to it. The Code of Conduct has been compiled with the input of

leading professionals and includes everything a professional would require to adhere to best practice.

SACAP has been working on a more efficient process to handle incoming complaints falling within its jurisdiction, and to ensure a prompt and useful response to matters falling outside SACAP's control. Over time, ongoing education and efficient processes should lessen unprofessional service, and in turn result in fewer complaints.

Education

Attracting students to the profession is an important objective for SACAP. This will be achieved utilising advertising and outreach events, including interventions at school talks conducted by architectural learning sites.

Transformation is required in educational institutions to assist potential architectural professionals to find their specific talent within the built environment profession. To aid this process, the many different career paths need to be clearly documented and communicated, both to educational institutions and to students. This will ensure that an individual is correctly placed and can excel in a career that matches their particular personality and talents.

Typically universities teach theoretical knowledge



but do not train students in the practical skills required to deliver a project, e.g. architectural administration, site management and the co-ordination of services and professionals. SACAP will raise awareness of the importance of these skills and work with educational institutions to introduce practical training into curricula. This will ensure that candidates enter the profession appropriately equipped to manage all aspects of their vocation.

Architectural professionals should be able to adapt their work to any society or environment. In order to do so they require the skills to assess and read their surroundings accurately. These skills will allow them to work effectively in any country.

Together with architectural learning sites, SACAP plans to develop a strategy to integrate innovative ways of educating in order to cultivate the skills which the industry expects from architectural professionals. This exercise will include a return to original philosophies surrounding Afrocentric designs and regional interpretation, as historically the focus has primarily been on Eurocentric

design. It is important for design to be relevant to the project location, enhancing the environment and the societies that it serves. Encouraging the development of local content will raise the profile of the profession worldwide.

The built environment

The built environment has typically been controlled by developers with little participation from architectural professionals. As representation of each profession improves on the various councils, the balance of power should shift.

Councils should build relationships with institutions such as the Estate Agents Board in order to raise awareness of the profession. This will assist other industries to understand what part the architectural industry plays in the South African economy.

In conclusion I would like to express that it is a privilege, honour and a call of duty to have been elected to Council. I look forward to serving all of our stakeholders alongside my fellow Council members.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Phill Mashabane'. The signature is stylized and is placed above the printed name and title.

Phill Mashabane
President

Report of the Registrar, Dorothy Brislin

(1 April 2009 – 30 March 2010)

We celebrate the closure of the financial year ending 31 March 2010, which corresponds with the period under review, with SACAP's first unqualified audit in four years. The year was divided into two distinct periods of seven months and five months respectively, due to the statutory requirements determining the term of SACAP's governing structure, the Council. This period was characterised by the transition from the second term Council under the visionary leadership of Mr Malcolm Campbell to the third term Council who elected Mr Phillemon Mashabane as its new President on 1 November 2009 at its first sitting.

Most of the Council's activities of the first seven month period centred around preparation for the transition, starting (in the previous year) with succession planning, bringing the work of the second term Council and its 14 committees to closure. It also involved the finalisation and implementation of a robust set of governance policies in line with the King III Report on Corporate Governance, ensuring the sustainable management of resources and stabilising the operational structure which had recently undergone vast growth and transformation. All this was accomplished before the inauguration and hand-over to the third term Council with the

intention of ensuring that the transformative ethos of the second term Council could be continued, consolidated and sustained.

The process of appointing the third term Council took place as prescribed in the Architectural Profession Act No 44 of 2000. It involved public, stakeholder and state nomination processes, followed by assessment and shortlisting by the second term Council and final appointment by the Honourable Minister of Public Works, Geoff Doidge.

Intensive handover and induction processes were undertaken to bring the third term Council on board, culminating in a policy workshop which focused on SACAP's regulatory functions and policies, and a governance training session in January 2010. Management and committees continued with work under the mandates and authorities set by the second term Council up until the end of the period as it is envisaged that the third term Council will complete a review of committees and a strategic planning process in the next financial year.

The Audit and Risk Committee was particularly active in this period driving the development and review of policies where gaps were identified. At the close of the period, SACAP's first risk register and three corresponding internal audits had been

completed.

The second half of the year saw intensified engagement with the Council for the Built Environment (CBE) which conducted a number of research processes towards the development of policy frameworks for the built environment professions. The first stakeholder feedback on research conducted on the "State of the Built Environment Professions" took place in February 2010. Flowing out of this, various bilateral and multilateral benchmarking engagements took place between SACAP and the other built environment professional councils.

SACAP participated in a series of workshops in the education sector in relation to preparation for implementation of the new Higher Education Qualification Framework (HEQF) and South African Qualification Authority (SAQA). Crucial input was made into these processes which impact on our mandate under the Act in addition to policy development and implementation. SACAP also ran a national workshop with accredited learning sites (ALS), SAQA and the Council for Higher Education (CHE) in which institutions offering accredited architectural programmes grappled with their individual and collective response to the new provisions of the HEQF and the implications of this in relation to existing qualifications.

SACAP's participation in the Green Building Conference in South Africa and the Eco-Building Conference in Mauritius this year involved a number of groundbreaking interventions in partnership with the organisers, which included:

1. Placing Green Building and sustainability issues squarely within the curricula of architectural programmes through involvement of the schools (ALS) in the development and peer review of the Green Building Handbook;
2. Direct SACAP validation of a web-based CPD category one activity ensuring universal access for all registered professionals;
3. Mainstreaming the Green Building/ sustainability agenda as a strategic concern in the built environment;
4. Registration Help Desk for delegates to get advice and access to their status on the database;
5. Profiling SACAP's developmental regulatory model in Africa and the southern hemisphere.

The most notable highlight of the period under review was the finalisation and signing of the Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) between each of the 11 recognised voluntary associations and SACAP. The second term Council had championed stakeholder participation and



engagement through the establishment of the annual Bosberaad and voluntary associations forum. The signing of the MOUs effectively sealed this inclusive, collaborative and consultative style of engaging with key stakeholders.

A number of key social responsibility initiatives were realised through the Education Fund, with SACAP showing a strong presence in the built environment both locally and internationally. These have positioned SACAP as an important support to education and development within the profession in line with national imperatives and with the emphasis on transformation. They have also contributed substantially to the project of building public awareness, improving the supply

of skills, promoting the profession and encouraging sustainable approaches.

In conclusion, the period under review has been extremely challenging as much as it has been rewarding. Whereas the previous year was characterised by intensive internal organisational growth and development which resulted in the eventual appointment of a Chief Operations Officer, the year under review has allowed a much greater focus on the external environment. This enabled me as Registrar to apply my mind and efforts to the critical strategic issues facing the organisation. Much has been accomplished in terms of positioning the SACAP on the political map in alignment with national development imperatives. The architectural profession too has been strongly profiled in the built environment and the public eye, preparing the ground for effective public protection in relation to the profession going forward.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Dorislin'.

Dorothy Brislin
Registrar

SACAP Council

(Third term Council: 1 November 2009 – 30 September 2013)

In accordance with Section 5 of the Architectural Profession Act No 44 of 2000, the term of office of the second SACAP Council came to end on 30 September 2009.

The third SACAP Council was appointed by the Honourable Minister of Public Works, Mr Geoff Doidge, on 1 October 2009. The appointment was preceded by a nomination procedure in accordance with Section 4 of the Act.

SACAP hosted a gala dinner on 30 October 2009 at Velmore Hotel, Pretoria to inaugurate the new Council. The new Council promptly held elections on 1 November 2009 and Mr Phillemon Mashabane was elected as the new President and Ms Paraskevyy Eli (Lula) Scott was elected as the Vice-President.

The following is a list of SACAP Councillors who will serve for the third term of office (2009 – 2013).

Professional members

President: Mr Phillemon Mashabane (Architect)

Vice-President:
Ms Paraskevyy Eli (Lula) Scott
(Senior Architectural Technologist)

Mr Fanuel Motsepe
(Architect)

Ms Maureen Gerrans (Senior Architectural Technologist representing Draughtspersons)

Mr Dhanashwar Basdew
(Senior Architectural Technologist)

Mr Rowan Ruiters
(Architectural Technologist)

Mr Vusi Z. Mthimunye
(Draughtsperson)

State nominated members

Mr Philip Crafford (Architect - DPW)

Ms Heléne Nienaber (Architect - DPW)

Public nominated members

Ms Anthea Houston

Prof Gerald Steyn (Architect)



Councillors' profiles:

Phill Mashabane



Phill Mashabane - President of SACAP

Mr Phill Mashabane holds degrees in B Arch from the Nationalé Ecolé de Bauxarts (B.xa – Paris) and has a LLB from the Institute of Law (I.D.L – Paris), France. In addition, he has numerous postgraduate diplomas including project management and arbitration.

He has a wealth of over 30 years experience both locally and internationally in the industry and has travelled extensively.

He is the principle member and primus inter pares of the reputable architectural practice, Mashabane Rose and Associates which has won many accolades and architectural competitions for projects such as The Apartheid Museum, Lillieslief Farm Legacy Project Museum, Robben Island Museum, Mandela House restoration and Hector Pieterse Museum. Mashabane Rose and Associates are well-known for their Heritage area of speciality and Phill is also a conservation Architect and has served as the Chairperson of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) for many years.

Phil comes from humble beginnings and his lifelong desire and passion was to study Law and Architecture in his aspiration to make South Africa a better place to live in. He believes the

greatest lesson he has learnt in this industry is to be humble and flexible when faced with challenges.

He is a strategist who strives for excellence. He believes that the greatest challenge facing the architectural industry is that it is driven by commercial needs. In his view, this results in the architects' input and creativity often being compromised by negotiating their fees on projects, which subsequently affects the scope and integrity of architecture.

His greatest wish is for the industry to create its own legacy by remaining respectable and embracing the aspirations of all South Africans.

Lula Scott - Vice President of SACAP

Lula Scott is a graduate of the Technikon of the Witwatersrand. She has varied experience in terms of projects which span domestic, industrial, commercial, hotels, medical and retirement facilities as well as interior design when she worked in various practices nationally.

As a professional member of the Council, representing architectural technologists, her vision for the profession vision is one of unity and common identity, aspect which is not always evident, where there is not always an understanding within the profession of the

Lula Scott



respective role players within the architectural profession and the built environment.

She wishes to offer the experience she has gained over the years, both professionally and in practice in providing leadership in achieving this vision.

Due to the history of her involvement in the profession, she serves as a role model to many professionals who do not have degrees and she would like to use this as an opportunity to offer direction and encouragement to these professionals to raise the bar within their skills base and to advance their education and growth.

She would like to see the profession of architecture being a preferred career choice and that the profession as a whole achieves greater excellence, not only in design, but in competence, skill, service offered, and in the individual's professional development, to create a globally competitive, modern professional capacity that supports South Africa's economic and social objectives.

Her view is that architecture is not a passive profession - what one puts in is what one gets out. One's personal growth within architecture depends and feeds on one's involvement, active participation and being passionate about what one does. According to her, architecture is multi-faceted with every project unique in its

Fanuel Motsepe



inspiration, demands, and challenges. The process one applies is not only conceptual but tactile, with emotional fulfilment when one experiences the final result.

Her aspiration is to use her time on the Council to address key challenges the profession faces. One of these is the lack of understanding of the role of SACAP and its voluntary associations (VAs) and the need to educate both professionals and the public in regards the role of SACAP and the VAs.

Within five years, Lula would like to see:

- The profession stabilise and accept the Act under which the profession is regulated.
- The regulatory frameworks implemented, understood and embraced not only by the professionals to whom they are applied, but more so by the public, the clients who appoint the professionals and the local authorities who will need to consider these in accepting and adjudicating submissions.
- All within our profession understanding, respecting and recognising the competencies and skills of the various architectural professionals, recognising that each are equally important, with each having different specialisations, expertise and roles within the profession, the project and the built environment.

Maureen Gerrans



- A more unified profession and one that works in synergy with the other professionals within the built environment.
- The development of an original and unique South African identity including international trends and combining with traditional, social, climatic, demographic and other criteria unique to South Africa to create a truly South African architecture with South Africa.

Fanuel Motsepe

Fanuel Motsepe serves on the Gauteng Institute for Architecture (GIaA) and is the current vice President of the South African Institute of Architects (SAIA). He also serves on the executive committee of the Black Business Council in Built Environment (BBCBE) and is a committee member of the Confederation of Black Business Organizations (CBBO).

The built environment has been an interest of his since childhood though he did consider being a choreographer during the pre-'94 years as at that time being a built environment practitioner seemed undesirable for people who today referred to as Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDI).

A graduate of WITS (BAS), UCT (B.Arch) and KUL (M Arch; Belgium), Fanuel is committed to

Dhanashwar Basdev



ensuring that SACAP meets its core mandate which is to serve the public by way of regulating the architectural profession to maintain the highest standards. In his mind, transforming the profession is a principle to which he is deeply committed and where he intends to direct his focus. In his mind, achieving racial and gender representation that mirrors the country's demographics, but more importantly transforming the doctrines and practices of the built environment professions to be more African, are vitally important. As a consequence of accomplishing this, opportunities will be afforded to locals such that their skills and talents will be sought after.

Maureen Gerrans

Maureen Gerrans is Senior Architectural Technologist representing draughtspersons on the Council. She is widely experienced and has been involved with the following organisations:

- SA Institute of Draughting
- SA Institute of Architectural Technologists
- SA Institute of Building Designers
- Chamber of Engineering Technology
- Engineering Council of SA.

A graduate of the Western Province Technical College, Maureen is looking to bridge the divide

Rowen Ruiters



between the various grades of persons in the architectural profession so that they can respect and acknowledge one another's skills and expertise. She comes equipped with extensive knowledge, both theoretical and practical, in various disciplines of draughting. This wealth of knowledge and experience will be utilised for the recognition of draughtspersons in the industry as well as to bridge the aforementioned divide.

Dhanashwar Basdew

Dhanashwar Basdew has always been enchanted by architecture. He was exposed to architectural drawings very early in his childhood as a result of his building contractor father. He is the National Executive President of the South African Institute of Building Design and regards being sensitive to the needs of the community as a key ingredient to the success of the profession.

His time on the Council will be spent addressing, in his opinion, the lack of cohesion and transformation amongst the professional categories, educational institutions and civil society. This continues to be a barrier to the cohesion of the profession despite 15 years of democracy.

Dhanashwar is of the view that architecture will be one of the tools that has to be used for social realignment.

Vusi Mthimunye



Rowen Ruiters

Social spaces and dignified well designed buildings, in the view of Rowen Ruiters, enable better public behaviour. A graduate of the former Peninsula Technikon, Ruiters is concerned that engineers or multi-disciplinary teams are winning tenders, not based on the quality of design, but on price discounts offered. He is also concerned about instances of corruption between local government, the Department of Public Works and professionals, something he is keen to eradicate as part of his tenure on the Council in addition to seeing that members in all categories get value for their money, and to raise the standard of the profession every year throughout all its categories.

Ruiters follows the advice he gives any young professional: stay focused, be a global professional and always raise one's own standard to keep one's standard.

Vusi Mthimunye

Vusi Mthimunye is a professional draughtsperson and works for the Emalahleni Local Council as a chief building technologist. Vusi is especially passionate about the state of affairs in his home province, Mpumalanga, and serves as the chairman of the local chapter of the SAIBD. He wants to mobilise all Mpumalanga architectural

Gerald Steyn



practitioners to be actively involved in voluntary associations and to register with SACAP.

He is concerned that the power of professional architecture is underestimated and underutilised by many in society. He also is alarmed by the deteriorating quality of building designs and workmanship. In order to shift the status quo, he believes that the profession needs to educate people about the importance of using professional architectural expertise.

Gerald Steyn

Gerald Steyn is a research professor at Tshwane University of Technology and has been since 1999.

In his view, South Africa is essentially an underdeveloped country with many opportunities for the architectural profession. He hopes that in five years the South African government and the private sector will have the courage and will to invest and develop vigorously – like both did during the World Cup – but with a broad focus on communities as a whole.

His time on the Council will be focussed on educational matters – he is the chair of Heads of Schools and Validation Committees. He wants to streamline the validation procedures and to contribute to the implementation of the new

Anthea Houston



HEQF. In so doing, he is responding to criticism that the architectural profession is becoming deskilled. He wants to determine whether this is true or not, and act accordingly.

When asked what any young person entering the profession should do, he says: “Learn to draw well. Read, travel and debate architecture continuously. It is not a job – it is a life-style. But adopt balanced habits, with enough time for sport, culture and socialising”.

Anthea Houston (Public Representative)

Anthea Houston is an advocate for housing rights and sustainable urban development and presently works as a freelance consultant. She recently concluded a nine year stint as Chief Executive Officer for the Development Action Group (DAG), a leading South African non-profit organisation addressing low-income housing and urban development. The organisation successfully developed more than 5500 houses through self-help housing programmes and its work has been recognised as best-practice by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme and the national Department of Housing.

Anthea also serves as Director of the National Housing Finance Corporation (NHFC), a State Development Finance Institution. She has served

Heléne Nienaber



on advisory and reference groups for three former Ministers of Local Government and Housing in the Western Cape. She holds a Banking Licentiate Diploma and a Postgraduate Diploma in Management: Organisation and Management from the University of Cape Town where she graduated with distinction at the top of her class.

Anthea is a Fellow of the African Leadership Initiative and the member of the Aspen Global Leadership Network, both programmes of the Aspen Institute (U.S.A.). She has contributed to the development of various housing policy documents and is a regular commentator in the media. She is passionate about social justice, community participation and the civil society sector where she has chosen to work to strengthen value-based leadership in South Africa.

Heléne Nienaber

Heléne Nienaber is a professional architect and is a state nominated member of Council (National Department of Public Works).

She has 16 years experience in the industry as is a graduate of the University of Port Elizabeth and Technikon SA.

Phillip Crafford



Phillip Crafford

Like Heléne, Phillip is also a professional architect and is a state nominated member of the Council. He has some 41 years of experience and is a graduate of the University of Pretoria. Prior to working for government, he spent 30 years in the private sector.

Committee Structure

Committees

The business of the Council is stipulated in the Architectural Profession Act No 44 of 2000. The Act forms the basis for the institutional arrangements, authority, policies, financial management and leadership processes. This section describes the Council's decision-making processes and structure. It reports on the composition, meeting attendance and remuneration for the Council and the different committee members.

Different committee structures are constituted to give effect to the business of the Council. According to Section 17(1) (a) of the Architectural Profession Act No 44 of 2000, the Council may establish any committee, to assist in the performance of its functions and may appoint any person as a member of that committee. The business is managed by the operational structure overseen by Council and EXCO. The following committees are actively involved in the business of the Council:

- Executive Committee (EXCO) chaired by the President of the Council
- Audit and Risk chaired by an independent external person
- Code of Conduct
- Communications

- Continuous Professional Development (CPD)
- Education Fund
- Heads of Schools
- Identification of Work
- Investigating
- Professional Fees
- Registrations and RPL
- Research
- Validation

All policy proposals from the above committees are ratified by Council.

Terms of reference for each of the above committees were developed and ratified by Council.



Council Composition



The following table depicts the second term Council members whose term ended in October 2009.

Second term Council Members

Appointed Member	Race	Gender
Mr M Campbell (President)	Coloured	Male
Mr K Moleko (Vice-President)	Black	Male
Mr S Njobe (Treasurer)	Black	Male
Prof G Steyn	White	Male
Mr J Barnard	White	Male
Mrs L Scott	White	Female
Mr P Crafford	White	Male
Mr T Mthethwa	Black	Male
Ms P Emmett	White	Female
Ms R Naiker	Indian	Female
Mr G Letlole (Co-opted)	Black	Male
Ms M Gerrans (Co-opted)	White	Female
Mr D Basdew (Co-opted)	Indian	Male

The co-opted Council members did not have voting rights; they were co-opted merely for succession planning purposes.

The following table indicates the third term Council that took office on 1 November 2009.

Third term Council Members

Appointed Member	Race	Gender
Mr P Mashabane (President)	Black	Male
Mrs L Scott (Vice-President)	White	Female
Mrs A Houston (Treasurer)	Coloured	Female
Prof G Steyn	White	Male
Mr P Crafford	White	Male
Mr F Motsepe	Black	Male
Mr P Crafford	White	Male
Ms M Gerrans	White	Female
Mr D Basdew	Indian	Male
Mr V Mthimunye	Black	Male
Mr R Ruiters	Coloured	Male



Meeting Attendance



Council meetings

Attendance of second term Council

Name	Total number of meetings	Meetings attended by a Member
Mr M Campbell (President)	8	8
Mr K Moleko (Vice-President)	8	4
Mr S Njobe (Treasurer)	8	4
Prof G Steyn	8	6
Mr J Barnard	8	4
Mrs L Scott	8	7
Mr P Crafford	8	7
Mr T Mthethwa	8	6
Ms P Emmett	8	7
Ms R Naiker	8	7
Mr G Letlole (Co-opted)	8	4
Ms M Gerrans (Co-opted)	8	5
Mr D Basdew (Co-opted)	8	5

Attendance of third term Council (These meetings are from 1 November 2009 up to end of March 2010)

Name	Total number of meetings	Meetings attended by a Member
Mr P Mashabane (President)	7	7
Mrs L Scott (Vice-President)	7	7
Mrs A Houston (Treasurer)	7	5
Prof G Steyn	7	7
Mr P Crafford	7	7
Mr F Motsepe	7	6
Ms H Nienaber	7	7
Ms M Gerrans	7	7
Mr D Basdew	7	7
Mr V Mthimunya	7	7
Mr R Ruiters	7	7

Executive Committee (EXCO) – 2nd Term Council

Attendance of EXCO meetings – second term Council

Name	Total number of meetings	Meetings attended by a Member
Mr M Campbell (Chair)	4	4
Mr S Njobe	4	4
Mr K Moleko	4	2
Ms L Scott	4	4

Attendance of EXCO meetings – third term Council

Name	Total number of meetings	Meetings attended by a Member
Mr P Mashabane (Chair)	2	2
Mr F Motsepe	2	2
Ms Lula Scott	2	2
Ms A Houston	2	0
Ms H Nienaber	2	1

Audit and Risk Committee

Attendance of Audit and Risk Committee

Name	Total number of meetings	Meetings attended by a Member
Mr C Senoamadi (Chair)	6	6
Mr K Moleko	6	1
Mr S Njobe	6	4
Mrs RA Kenosi (From 25/06/2009)	6	4
Mr V Mabuli (From 25/06/2009)	6	4

Code of Conduct

Attendance of Code of Conduct Committee

Name	Total number of meetings	Meetings attended by a Member
Ms P Emmett (Chair)	2	2
Mrs L Scott	2	1
Mr G Bothma	2	1
Mrs S Linning	2	1
Mr M Hajee	2	0
Ms M Gerrans	2	1
Mr D Basdew	2	2
Mr E Barnard	2	1

Communications Committee

Attendance of Communications Committee

Name	Total number of meetings	Meetings attended by a Member
Mrs L Scott (Chair)	3	3
Mr M Heunis	3	2
Mr G Letlole	3	0
Ms N King	3	0

The above committee was dissolved by a Council resolution.

Continuing Professional Development (CPD) Committee

Attendance of Continuing Professional Development Committee

Name	Total number of meetings	Meetings attended by a Member
Mr S Njobe (Chair)	3	3
Mr N Adler	3	2
Mr B Wallis	3	3
Ms P Emmett	3	3
Mr F Dekker	3	3
Ms M Gerrans	3	3
Mr D Basdew	3	3

Education Fund Committee

Attendance of Education Fund Committee

Name	Total number of meetings	Meetings attended by a Member
Mr T Mithethwa (Chair)	3	3
Mr K Moleko	3	3
Mr M Syce	3	3

Heads of Schools (HoS) Committee

Attendance of Heads of Schools Committee

Name	Total number of meetings	Meetings attended by a Member
Prof G Steyn (Chair)	4	4
Prof K Bakker	4	4
Prof L Poulsen	4	4
Prof L Grange	4	1
Prof A Steenkamp (From 25/02/2010)	4	1
Prof A Adebayo	4	4
Prof C Vosloo	4	4
Prof G McLachlan	4	4
Mr Y Luckan	4	4
Prof Smit	4	3
Mr E Pieters	4	3
Ms N Darke	4	2
Mr J de Villiers	4	2

Identification of Work (IDoW) Committee

Attendance of IDoW Committee

Name	Total number of meetings	Meetings attended by a Member
Mr M Campbell (Chair)	4	4
Mr P Bakker	4	4
Ms P Emmett	4	3
Mrs L Scott	4	3
Mr L du Toit	4	4
Ms M Gerrans	4	2
Ms G Adendorff	4	3

Investigating Committee

Attendance of Investigating Committee

Name	Total number of meetings	Meetings attended by a Member
Mrs P Emmett (Chair)	3	3
Mr P Mashabane	3	3
Mr P Brown	3	1
Mr A Louw	3	2
Mr D Joubert	3	2
Ms M Gerrans	3	2
Mr D Basdew	3	2
Mr S Segal	3	1

Professional Fees Committee

Attendance of Professional Fees

Name	Total number of meetings	Meetings attended by a Member
Mr P Crafford (Chair)	1	1
Mr I Alexandra	1	1
Mr S Segal	1	1
Mr J Barnard	1	0
Mr A Louw	1	1
Mr M Borgstrom	1	0
Ms M Gerrans	1	1
Mr D Basdew	1	1

Registrations and RPL Committee

Attendance of Registrations and RPL Committee

Name	Total number of meetings	Meetings attended by a Member
Prof G Steyn (Chair)	2	2
Prof K Bakker	2	1
Mr M van Schoor	2	2
Mr G Letlole	2	1
Ms M Gerrans	2	2

Research Committee

Attendance of Research Committee

Name	Total number of meetings	Meetings attended by a Member
Prof G Steyn (Chair)	1	1
Prof P Kotze	1	0
Prof P Bowen	1	0
Mrs L Scott	1	1
Mrs S Linning	1	1
Mr G Letlole	1	0
Dr A Osman	1	0

Validation Committee

Attendance of Validation Committee

Name	Total number of meetings	Meetings attended by a Member
Prof G Steyn (Chair)	2	2
Mr J Crafford	2	1
Mr J de Villiers	2	2
Mr D Yuill	2	2
Mr F Motsepe	2	2

Strategic Vision

2008/2010 SECOND TERM STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

1. Voluntary associations

- Capacity building
- Continued relationship building
- Transformation

2. Liaison with stakeholders

- Council for the Built Environment (CBE)
- Department of Public Works (DPW)
- Local authorities (LAs)
- Built Environment Professional Councils (BEPCs)
- Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB)
- Construction Education and Training Authority (CETA)
- South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA)
- Accredited Learning Sites (ALS)
- Council for Higher Education (CHE)

3. Succession planning

- Continuing of Ethos
- Level of commitment expected
- Operational follow-up

4. Regulatory environment

1. Changes to facilitate legal compliance
2. Alignment with government priorities

5. Green architecture



Stakeholders



ACCREDITED LEARNING SITES

SACAP accredited learning sites (ALS) include the following institutions:

Cape Peninsula University of Technology (CPUT)

www.cput.ac.za

Durban University of Technology (DUT)

www.dut.ac.za

Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University (NMMU)

www.nmmu.ac.za

Tshwane University of Technology (TUT)

www.tut.ac.za

University of Cape Town (UCT)

www.uct.ac.za

University of the Free State (UFS)

www.uovs.ac.za

University of Johannesburg (UJ)

www.uj.ac.za

University of Pretoria (UP)

www.up.ac.za

University of KwaZulu Natal (UKZN)

www.ukzn.ac.za

University of the Witwatersrand (Wits)

www.wits.ac.za

Inscape Design College

www.inscape.ac.za

RECOGNISED VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS (VAS)

In terms of Section 25 of the Architectural Profession Act No 44 of 2000, SACAP renewed the recognition agreement with a number of voluntary associations at a celebratory function held at the Birchwood Hotel in Benoni on 11 March 2010.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between SACAP and the voluntary associations.

The MOU outlines the roles, responsibilities and obligations of the parties as follows:

1. Administering the requirements of the Act, following both the letter and spirit thereof.
2. Promoting the development of the architectural profession in line with the spirit of the South African Constitution.
3. Clarifying and defining the roles of the respective parties in the realisation of the following vision: 'Highly competent architectural professionals compliant with

international best practice and serving the special needs of developing economies”.

4. Partnering to achieve a competent and informed profession.
5. Operationally ensuring excellence in performance and service delivery.
6. Fostering collaborative relationships and mutual co-operation.
7. Maintaining a sustainable skills base of high quality for the profession.
8. Promoting transformation and unity in diversity within the built environment.
9. Growing the information and knowledge hub and embracing indigenous knowledge systems.
10. Establishing lines of communication between the respective parties to facilitate co-operation in respect of administrative and strategic issues, including the maintenance of reliable, integrated registration and membership information in the interest of promoting the architectural profession.
11. Promoting co-operation, transparency, accountability, best business practices and sound corporate governance.



Implementation of objectives

The following are guidelines to implement the objectives:

1. Regular combined meetings.
2. Workshops to be attended by appropriate designated representatives of SACAP and VAs.
3. Regular reports to be submitted.
4. Ongoing communication between the parties is to be maintained, to achieve transparency, respect, accountability, courtesy, professionalism and integrity
5. Registered professionals should have sufficient support and access to CPD category one (1) activities to comply with registration renewal requirements of the Act.

Duties and obligations of SACAP

1. To administer the task of registering professionals in terms of the requirements of the Act, including maintaining records in respect of all categories of registration;
2. To determine and collect registration fees, including acknowledgement and recording thereof;
3. To maintain regulatory authority in terms of the Code of Professional Conduct (CPC);
4. To liaise with the VAs to align the CPC of SACAP with those of the VAs and vice versa;
5. To act, when necessary, as an appeal body where a registered person has been censured by a VA;
6. To publicise generally, including to government departments and local authorities, both the existence of the Act as well as the basic legal requirements thereof;
7. To interact with VAs and provide support in terms of marketing CPD activities to the profession;
8. To build capacity of VAs to ensure robust participation in policy processes and SACAP structures; and
9. To incentivise VAs membership drives.





Duties and obligations of VAs

1. To promote professional excellence of architectural practitioners amongst their membership;
2. To assist their members and registered professionals in obtaining the required CPD category one (1) credits by providing, promoting, organising and validating these CPD activities and maintaining records thereof (as per Schedule "4");
3. To liaise with SACAP on all CPD issues including regular submission of reports and records (as per Schedule "4");
4. To ensure that all members are registered with SACAP (as per Schedule "4");
5. To maintain a sound Constitution, including a Code of Professional Conduct (CPC) and to liaise with SACAP to ensure alignment with the SACAP's CPC;
6. To inform SACAP regularly (at least annually) of structures of the VA with respect to membership, office bearers and contact details;
7. To assist SACAP in the implementation of rebates for members of the VAs by:

- ensuring that the VA is a recognised VA of SACAP and maintaining its compliance with recognition criteria,
 - supplying records of fully paid up members to SACAP,
 - confirming paid up members of VAs to SACAP timeously,
8. To ensure that their members understand SACAP's role as a statutory regulatory body, distinct from the role of the VAs;
 9. To nominate members to serve on SACAP committees where called for by Council and once elected, such nominated members shall:
 - serve on SACAP committee/s in their personal capacity,
 - adhere to the Code of Conduct for Council and committee members, and
 - be paid an honorarium on submission of verifiable claims for attending committee meetings.

The following voluntary associations are recognised by SACAP:

- South African Institute of Architects (SAIA)

www.saia.org.za

- South African Institute of Architectural Technologists (SAIAT)
www.saiat.org.za
- South African Institute of Building Design (SAIBD)
www.saibd.co.za
- South African Institute of Draughting (SAID)
www.SAIDraughting.com
- South African Institute of Interior Design Professions (IID)
www.iidprofessions.com
- Border Kei Institute of Architects (BKIA)
bkia@sainet.co.za
- Cape Institute for Architecture (CIA)
www.cifa.org.za
- Eastern Cape Institute of Architects (ECIA)
www.ecia.co.za
- Free State Institute of Architects (FSIA)
www.fsia.co.za
- Gauteng Institute for Architecture (GIFA)
www.gifa.org.za
- KwaZulu-Natal Institute for Architecture (KZNIA)
www.kznia.org.za
- Pretoria Institute for Architecture (PIA)
www.pia.org.za

International Engagement

Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA)

SACAP's Professional Development Manager, Cecilia Chinga, attended the RIBA Validation Forum held at the London Zoo on 17 September 2009.

The objective of the Forum was to workshop the new draft validation criteria with relevant national and international stakeholders and partners.

Participants comprised mainly Heads of Schools of Architecture in the United Kingdom, RIBA's education and validation committee members, RIBA validation panel committee members and the President of the International Union of Architects (UIA), Louise Cox.

The participants were generally in favour of the new criteria, which were found to be less prescriptive and similar to those of the European Union and the UIA. The new criteria allow schools to be more flexible in setting their own agendas while addressing country level requirements within a global context.

The main difference between the United Kingdom and the South African system is that in South Africa, SACAP validates and accredits schools of architecture, whereas the UK system is two-pronged. The RIBA, which is a voluntary institute, validates the school and the Architectural

Regulation Board (ARB) prescribes the qualification. Validation is considered to be a mark of excellence; prescription confirms that the school meets the minimum requirements necessary for an architect's education. SACAP's validation policies and processes are based on the RIBA system.

The validation criteria will be phased in with full implementation expected in 2012.

Commonwealth Association of Architects (CAA)

SACAP has a MOU with the CAA which provides for international recognition of SACAP accredited architectural programmes.

Cecilia Chinga met with the CAA Secretariat's Executive Director, Tony Godwin, on 18 September 2009 to discuss the South African validation visits which took place during 2009.

The visit was important in maintaining international affiliations established through the membership of the South African Institute of Architects (SAIA).

Oxford Brookes University

During her visit to the United Kingdom, Ms Chinga also met with Mr John Stephenson, Head of Design and Director of RIBA office-based

examinations.

The RIBA examination in architecture for employed candidates was awarded to Oxford Brookes University. The programme was established in 1988 and initially run by RIBA until 2002. It is unique in that it allows working candidates to attain professional qualifications in architecture (RIBA Parts 1 and 2). It challenges conventional approaches to obtaining professional qualifications by encouraging experiential education.

A recommendation was made that South Africa should engage with the process further and consider adopting a similar model.

International Union of Architects (UIA) Professional Practice Commission (PPC)

Councillor Phillip Crafford attended the Professional Practice Commission (PPC) on behalf of SACAP held in New Delhi, India over 24 – 25 September 2009.

The event was hosted by the UIA President Louis Cox and in attendance were co-directors of the PPC Douglas L. Steidl, Weimin Zhaung, RIBA representative Ian Pritchard, PPC fees working group members Sven Silcher and Tillman Prinz, as well as Eugene Barnard from South Africa.

The following key issues were discussed:

1. Report back on general proceedings and issues.
2. Hourly fees versus percentage fees and the manner in which hourly fees are determined.
3. Ethics in relation to the SACAP Code of Conduct – Rule 6 International Work.
4. The role of the regulatory body within the present professional climate.

Mauritius Eco-Building Conference, Alive2Green

SACAP's Registrar, Dorothy Brislin, attended the first Mauritian Eco-Building Conference and Exhibition held at the Swami Vivekananda International Convention Centre at Pailles, Mauritius between 18 – 21 March 2010.

The event was co-hosted by the Mauritius Association of Architects and was attended by 450 people from various professional disciplines.

Presentations were made to motivate change within the sector and educate professionals about the practices, trends, policies and technologies available in eco-building interventions. Plenary sessions focused on the global context and best practice with case studies that examined issues in eco-building relating to specific conditions faced by the Mauritian built environment sector.



Social Responsibility

The Council took a strategic decision at their meeting in March 2008 to invest in the profession in order to raise its profile among South Africans, build institutional capacity within the VAs, attract talent to the profession, and to ensure broad-based participation of the profession in national events. Mindful of these important objectives, SACAP provided sponsorship and/or funding for the following institutions, events, publications and activities in 2009.

1. African Perspective Conference including the Annual Student Congress (ASC) incorporating the Architect Africa Film Festival (AAFF), 24 – 27 September 2009.
2. University of Cape Town – Schools Outreach Programme 2009.
3. Jo Noero publication entitled “The Everyday and the Extraordinary” – Three Decades of Architecture.
4. Wessel de Jonge lectures, Universities of Pretoria and Cape Town.

African Perspective Conference (APC)

The African City Centre (re) sourced focusing on the unique and diverse character of the African City, 24 – 27 September 2009.

SACAP was the gold sponsor of the African Perspectives Conference which was held under the auspices of the Archi-Afrika Foundation and hosted jointly by the University of Pretoria – Department of Architecture and the Pretoria Institute for Architecture.

The conference was the fourth in a series of dialogues held under the African Perspectives banner initiated by the Dutch group ArchiAfrika. ArchiAfrika disseminates knowledge of and promotes intra-continental debate on African architecture and urbanism. The intention of the organisers was that practitioners and students attending the conference from the disciplines of architecture, urban design, planning and landscape architecture would be exposed to the views and practices of architects and urbanists who work in African cities and encourage debate and dialogue within the series which included film makers, artists, builders, anthropologists, writers and theorists. The intended outcome of the debate was that there would be a significant contribution to the growing knowledge base on African architecture and cities.

The international and local speakers included: Prof Abdoumalik Simone, urbanist based in London, Joe Addo, principal and founder of Constructs LLC with offices in Ghana and USA, Heinrich Wolff, partner in Noero Wolff

Architects, Cape Town.

The Annual National Student Congress (ASC) hosted by the University of Pretoria, 24 – 28 September 2009.

The Annual Student Congress (ASC) formed part of the African Perspectives Conference

The Annual Student Congress was initiated by the SACAP Heads of Schools (HOS) Committee. SACAP's support and involvement of the ASC initiative contributes to it achieving its strategic objective of reaching the 'Architectural Student' community in promoting education, and affording the students the opportunity of being part of the presentations made by international and local speakers.

The ASC provides SACAP with a platform to promote and build brand awareness regarding the “Candidacy Registration” process which seeks to assist students with the requirements for their life-cycle in terms of their chosen career path and SACAP statutory registration processes as candidates. It also serves as an opportunity for SACAP to build relationships with students who will register with SACAP after graduation.

The SACAP information desk was staffed by members of the Professional Development and





Marketing and Communications Units who where available for the duration of the congress to assist students with any information that they required about the life-cycle as a candidate. In addition, pamphlets and corporate merchandise were handed out to the students with valuable information about the registration processes.

SACAP hosted a cocktail function on Sunday, 27 September 2009 to celebrate and acknowledge the 80 grantees that received the 2009 SACAP Educational Grant towards their studies. Approximately 40 of the grantees attended and SACAP paid for 61 grantees' accommodation and transportation costs to attend the congress.

The Pretoria Institute for Architecture (PIA) hosted category one CPD activities.

SACAP hosted a 'CPD Information Session' on Saturday, 26 September 2009 bringing professionals up to speed with the latest developments on the CPD front. In addition, SACAP had a 'CPD Hotline' information desk situated at the SACAP exhibition stand at the National Student Congress.

This important initiative formed part of SACAP's strategic priority in terms of raising 'CPD awareness' in the architectural profession and supporting SACAP recognised VAs.

Architect Africa Film (AAFF), Architects' Collective which included the Tripod Architecture Students Photography Competition and mini-festival (Sunday, 27 September 2009)

Aim:

1. Support the film festival's educational initiatives by taking the AAFF to the students, as requested at the Heads of Schools (HOS) meeting held in August 2008.
2. Support the infrastructure setup which would ensure ongoing continuity of this important initiative, which forms part of SACAP's strategic priority towards raising public awareness of architecture and the architectural profession.
3. Promote, brand and market SACAP's involvement in the Tripod Architecture Students Photography Competition.

The following films were screened at the AAFF:

- Moving Images Student Films
- Barcelona Blueprint
- A Convenient Truth (Curitiba)
- The Next Industrial Revolution or End of Suburbia

University of Cape Town – Schools Outreach Programme, 29 June – 1 July 2009

SACAP jointly sponsored the Schools Outreach Workshop with the Cape Institute for Architecture and UCT Faculty of Engineering and the Built Environment. The workshop is hosted by UCT School of Architecture, Planning and Geomatics over three days.

The purpose of hosting the workshop is to recruit high school learners from previously disadvantaged communities, who would otherwise not necessarily have been exposed to the world of architecture and associated career possibilities.

The UCT School of Architecture, Planning and Geomatics primarily targets historically disadvantaged schools in the Western Cape with a long-term objective to establish more formal links within certain schools so that these become 'feeder schools' to university.

The outreach workshop had two purposes:

1. To expose learners to a more informed understanding of the world of architecture; and
2. To give guidance and assistance concerning portfolio requirements.

Learners are required to write a one-page essay about why they want to participate in the

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workshop together with an application form and recent mark schedules.

Jo Noero publication entitled “The Everyday and the Extraordinary” – Three Decades of Architecture

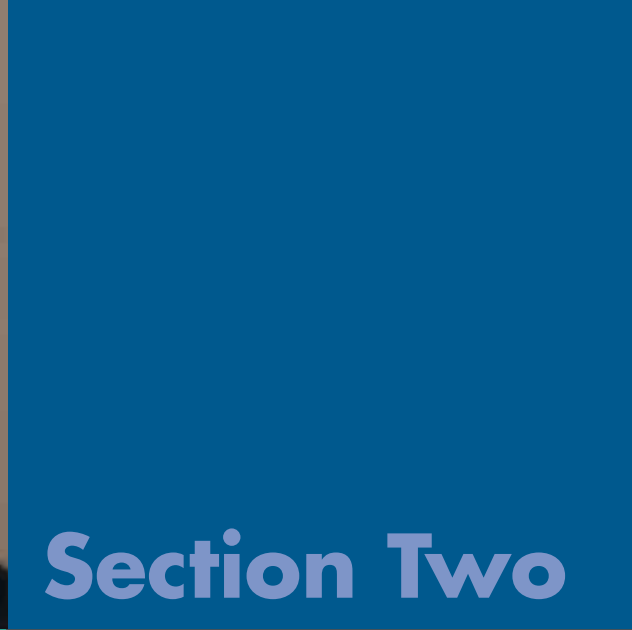
SACAP sponsored 100 copies of the above publication which spans the three decades of work by acclaimed architect Professor Jo Noero.

Wessel de Jonge lecture series, Universities of Pretoria and Cape Town, Jan – March 2010

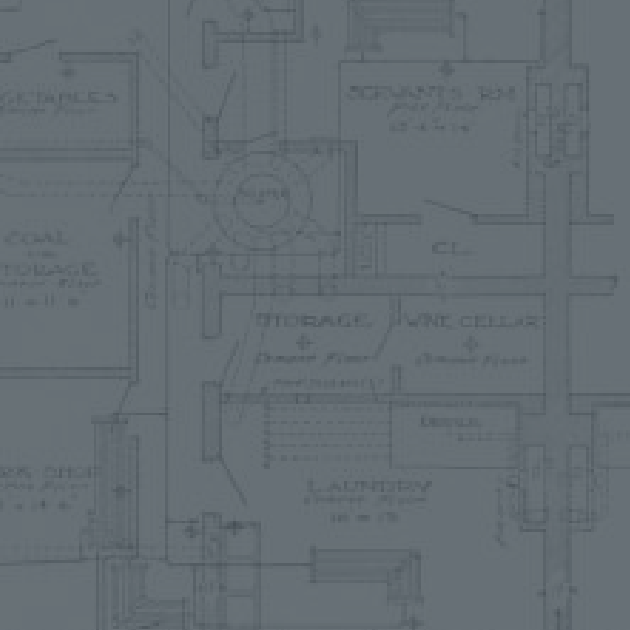
SACAP provided financial support for the visit of Wessel de Jonge, the Dutch architect who has been responsible for adapting some of the most iconic buildings of the Modern Movement to new uses. He is a founding member of Docomomo, an organisation that seeks to document modern architecture and exchange ideas on the history and conservation thereof.

The lecture tour was a great success. Students and practitioners alike were very impressed with his knowledge and passion for the modern movement and it was felt by those who attended his lectures that he made a huge contribution to the debate locally and that his visit will have a long-term impact on South Africa.





Section Two



Operations



Chief Operations Officer Report

STRATEGY AND STRUCTURE

The strategic priorities determined by the second Council of SACAP were incorporated into a single operational plan and cascaded to the business units in the form of unit business plans. The requirements of these unit plans were reflected in the performance agreement of each staff member.

The organisation underwent restructuring to bring it in line with the strategic priorities of the organisation. In this regard a management tier was added to accommodate the appointment of a Chief Operations Officer and the Professional Development Unit was expanded to accommodate more staff thereby ensuring improved service delivery and customer care.

SYSTEMS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Additional space was acquired in the current office building to accommodate the expansion of the organisation.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

The internal auditors facilitated a risk assessment workshop with staff and Councillors from the previous and current Council. This resulted in the compilation of a risk register, which reflects identified risks pertaining to the organisation.



HUMAN RESOURCES

SACAP continued to grow during the period under review, as illustrated in the two organigrams. This growth within the organisation has been in response to the demand from stakeholders for more efficient and effective service delivery and customer care.

Appointment of a Chief Operations Officer

On 3 August 2009, a Chief Operations Officer was appointed to, amongst others, operationalise the strategic priorities of the organisation, oversee effective business planning and business unit

monitoring, assist the Registrar in the implementation of SACAP's policies and programmes and executing its mandate, as well as human resource management and supervision of all human resource functions inclusive of performance management.

Professional Development Unit

The Professional Development Unit manages the core business of the organisation, which involves the maintenance and management of the register, as well as providing services to architectural professionals during the life-cycle from candidacy to professional status.

During the period under review, the Professional Development Unit grew from a staff complement of two permanent and two temporary staff members to seven permanent and one temporary staff member. This has contributed to an improvement in service delivery and customer care in the organisation.

Finance Unit

The Finance Unit provides a support service to the organisation. It is responsible for the development of an annual budget for approval by the Council, as well as the monitoring and management of the organisation's expenditure.



During the period under review, the Finance Unit grew from a staff complement of three permanent and two temporary staff members, to five permanent staff members.

Legal and Compliance Unit

A new Legal and Compliance Officer was appointed during this period, to, amongst others, ensure that SACAP complies with its mandate of public protection through the Code of Conduct and provide services and support to partners and associate organisations, registered persons and the general public to lodge complaints and claims against architectural professionals and persons practising without registration.

Staff training and development

Staff members received the following training:

- Pastel Evolution
- Business writing
- Performance management

Employment equity profile 2009/2010

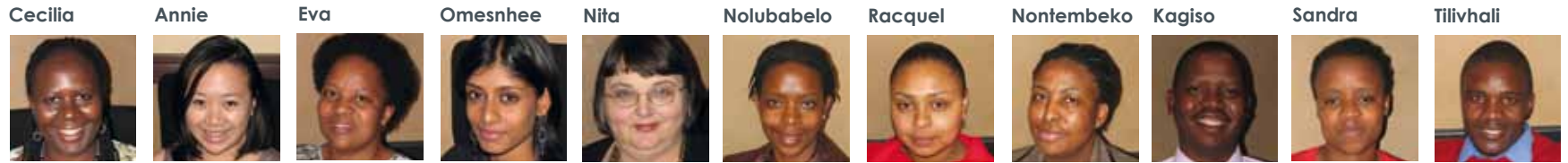
Designation	Race				Gender	
	B	C	A	W	F	M
Registrar				1	1	
Manager	3	1		1	4	1
Officer	1	1	1	2	2	3
Administrator	7		2	1	7	3
Receptionist		1			1	
General worker	1				1	
Driver	1				1	
Totals	13	3	3	5	17	7

ORGANISATIONAL CULTURE

The last two years saw the unfolding of events at SACAP that led to a complete breakdown of trust among management and staff. The Council felt that there was a need for an intervention that would address the internal conflicts and negative perceptions of the organisation among staff. A service provider was appointed to facilitate a process that would allow all staff to start afresh and rebuild the trust that is necessary for any organisation to function effectively and efficiently. This process was successful in that it contributed to developing a culture of delivery and helped staff to stay focused and continue functioning as a team.

Various teambuilding interventions, both formal and informal, were undertaken. Staff participated enthusiastically in these interventions and displayed their commitment to the organisation and to excellent customer service.

Section Two Operations



Sam

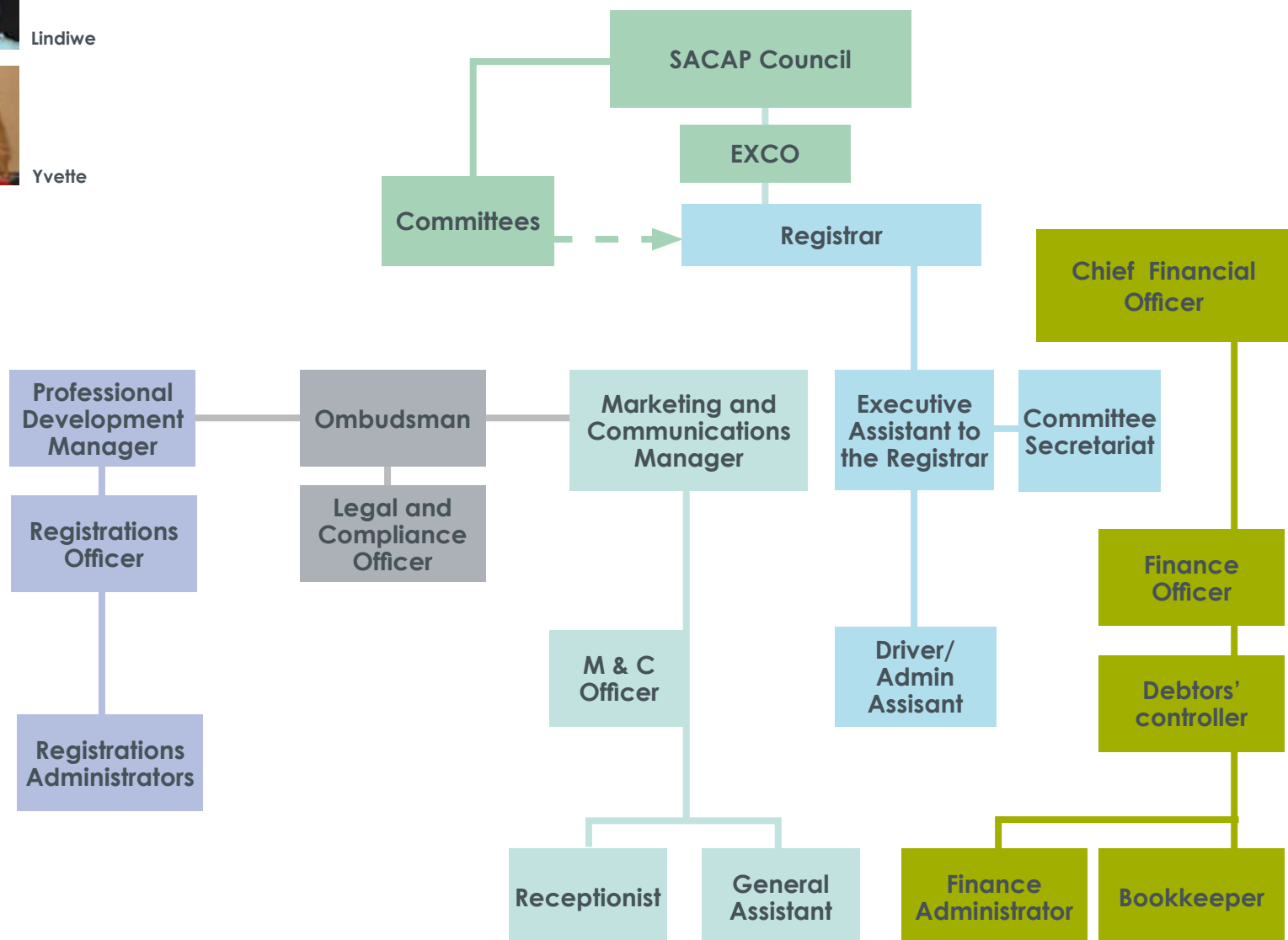


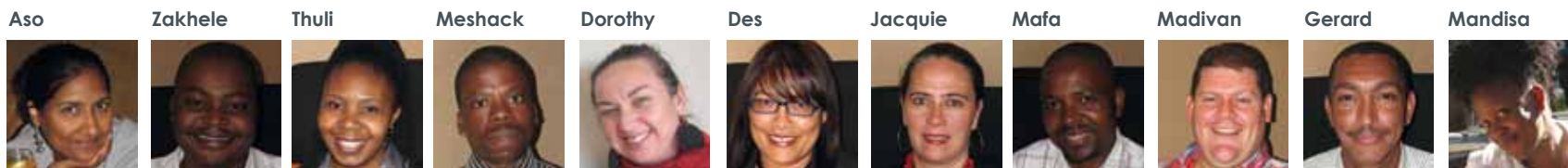
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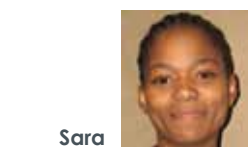
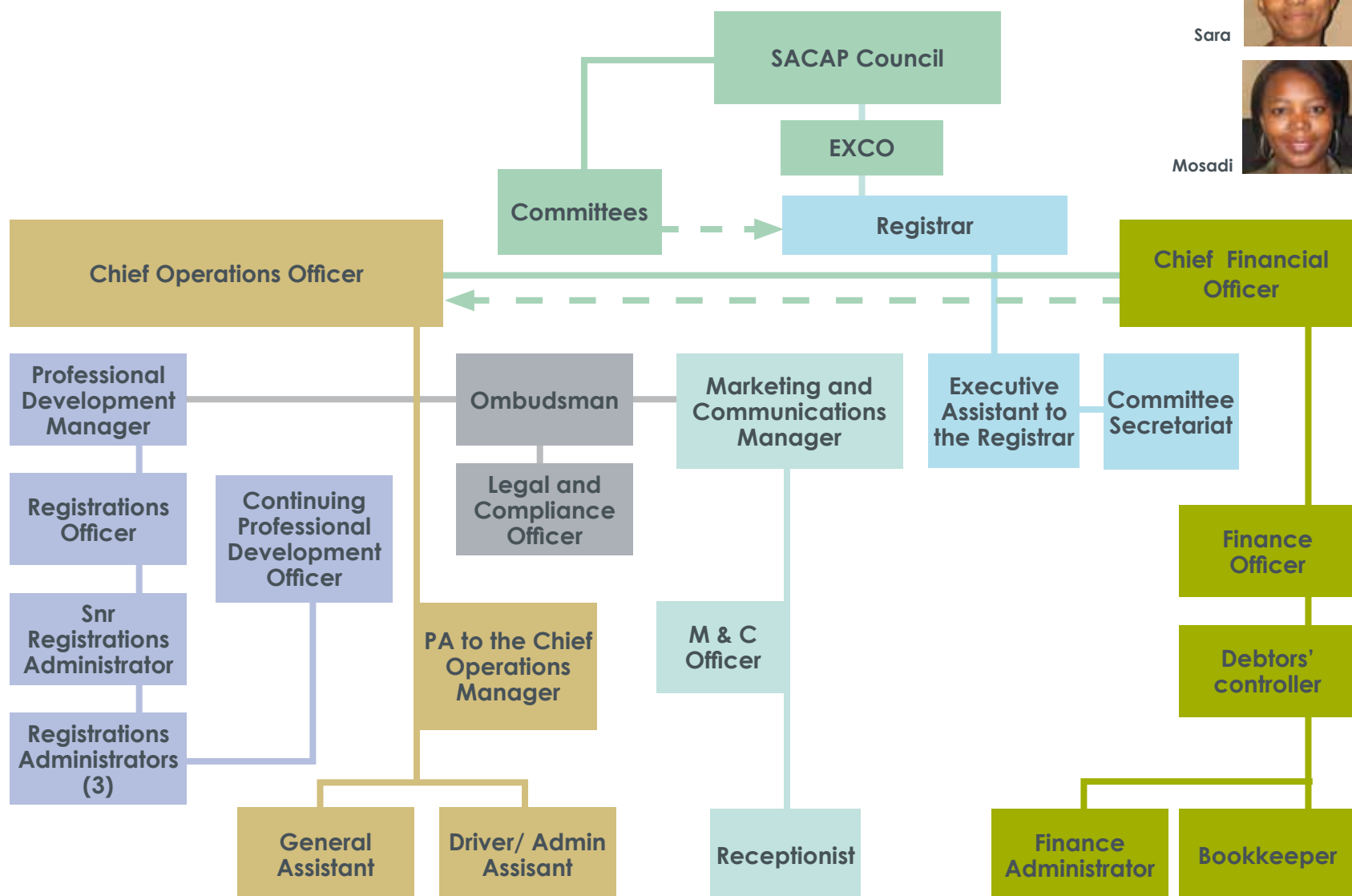
Yvette

SACAP Staff organigram – April 2009





SACAP Staff organigram – April 2010



Marketing and Communications

The Marketing and Communications Unit is responsible for the information, education, awareness raising, promotion, public relations and customer care in order to address SACAP's strategic priorities.

In addition, the communication and stakeholder liaison function has been added within SACAP's mandate of protecting the public in terms of the Architectural Profession Act No 44 of 2000.

The Marketing and Communications Unit's work covers the following operational areas:

Information, Communication and Technology systems (ICT)

SACAP website

- Web development, maintenance and hosting
- Website queries and statistics
- Management of service providers

SACAP website statistical analysis for the period: 1 April 2009 – 30 March 2010.

- Regular visitor to the website - 49 195
- Absolute unique visitors - 46 758

SACAP internal – IT requirements

- IT maintenance including hardware and software provision
- Email hosted exchange server
- Management of service providers

SACAP Internal – CISCO PABX

- PABX maintenance and upgrades
- Management of service providers



Presenting a professional image to the public

To external stakeholders:

- Ensuring the correct brand message and image of SACAP is portrayed via: communications (e.g. newsletter, fact file; event management (e.g. road shows); website; advertising; media exposure; promotional campaigns;
- Media: to build effective relationships with the media to ensure that a positive image is portrayed and to generate free, positive coverage via media database and media releases and interviews;
- Campaigns: development of marketing collateral banners, brochures, etc. in relation to various campaigns;

- Reputation management – media monitoring and response;
- Advertorial in various publications – production of content relevant to SACAP's mandates;
- Communication – newsletters, direct SMS and regular emailers of CPD category one events, information relevant to SACAP stakeholders;
- Event management – road shows, forums, exhibitions; and
- Print and electronic media – production of all publications.

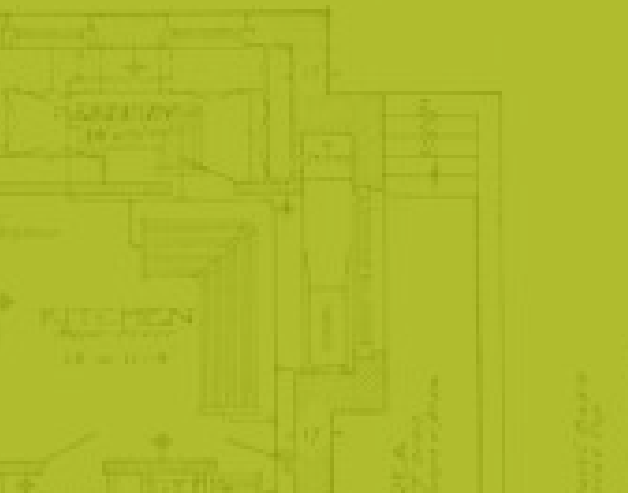
To internal stakeholders:

To provide a marketing and communications support service to the various units within SACAP;

- Corporate identity manual production,
- Ensure correct procurement procedures.

Challenges faced in the unit

The Marketing and Communications Unit has largely been involved in the internal operational business processes of the organisation and has faced challenges regarding delivery of public awareness campaigns and external stakeholder relationship building due to limited infrastructure and capacity.



Section Three

Mandates





Accreditation

SCHEDULE OF SACAP VALIDATED PROGRAMMES

The table below indicates validation revisits that were conducted in the year under review:

Institution	Qualification	Accredited
University of KwaZulu-Natal (UKZN)	BAS M Arch	Yes
University of the Witwatersrand (Wits)	BAS BAS (Hons) M Arch	Yes
Cape Peninsula University of Technology	B Tech N Dip Architectural Draughting	Yes
Inscape Design College	Certificate of Architectural Draughting	Yes

Both institutions received unconditional validation.

Legislative changes

Government has formulated a new Higher Education Qualifications Framework (HEQF) which regulates the range of qualifications that institutions offering higher education in South Africa may offer. Pertinent aspects of the new HEQF include doing away with the National Diploma and the B Tech and nomenclature changes that will affect SACAP's Registration Matrix.

Addressing the impact of the new HEQF and related issues collectively is a matter of great importance to the architectural profession. The new HEQF offers a variety of alternatives, all of which have their advantages and disadvantages.

Before any changes are made to existing qualifications and accompanying standards, it is imperative that discussion takes place at a national level so that consensus can be reached on the best way forward.

Given that the implementation of HEQF is in its formative stages and that consultation is a prerequisite, it is of critical importance that SACAP Accredited Architectural Learning Sites (ALS) engage with and shape the process in the best interests of the architectural profession.

A national consultative workshop was held on 26 February 2010 at the Nelson Mandela

Metropolitan University (NMMU) to work through the new provisions of the HEQF, arranged by the South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA), and included ALS, SAQA and CHE. The workshop was the first in a series of workshops seeking to deal with the implementation and integration of the new HEQF. Institutions offering accredited architectural programmes worked through their individual and collective responses to the new provisions of the HEQF, and the implications thereof in relation to existing qualifications.

SAQA representative Mr Eddie Brown emphasised the importance of understanding the NQF Act, given that it governs the environment in which architectural professionals work.

In March 2010 a workshop was held with Heads of Schools to look at the implications of the new HEQF in relation to qualifications and mobility in career paths in the existing offerings of ALS. The Heads of Schools workshop served as good preparation for the SAQA process with professional bodies.

The consultation process will continue with a second Heads of Schools workshop planned for August 2010. Amongst the goals SACAP would like to achieve are to enable mobility between qualifications and to aid transformation.

Research

Research – Centre for Urban and Built Environment Studies (CUBES)

SACAP appointed the Centre for Urban and Built Environment Studies (CUBES), a research centre at the Wits School of Architecture and Planning, to profile the architectural sector and examine the nature of the profession. The research project was concluded in July 2009.

Key findings of the study were as follows:

- Gauteng, Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal account for 79% of all SACAP registrations.
- Just over 72% of all SACAP registered persons have been registered persons for five years or less.
- Professional architects account for a quarter of all registered persons on the database, followed by professional architectural draftspersons (18%), and professional senior architectural technologists (15%).
- The South African architectural profession has a relatively young profile with 66% or two-thirds of all registered persons between the ages of 20 – 49.
- Professional architects and professional architectural draughtspersons are more likely to be self-employed than the other architectural professionals.

- There are 590 foreigners/non-South Africans registered, constituting 4% of the total database.
- Aside from very slight variations (2% – 3%) over time, most of the provinces have maintained their percentage of registrations over the last forty years.
- Of all SACAP registered persons, 15% have also joined one or more of the voluntary associations (VAs).

In terms of transformation the key findings were as follows:

- More than half (52%) of all registered persons are white, whilst 19% have chosen the category “other” to describe their racial category.
- The profession is still largely white, with the 2005 – 2009 period indicating that 55% of all registrations were completed by white professionals and candidates.
- There has been a significant increase in the percentage and number of black candidates with over 22% of registrations from black candidates over the same period.
- There are some 166 disabled registered persons, which constitute 1,25% of the total.

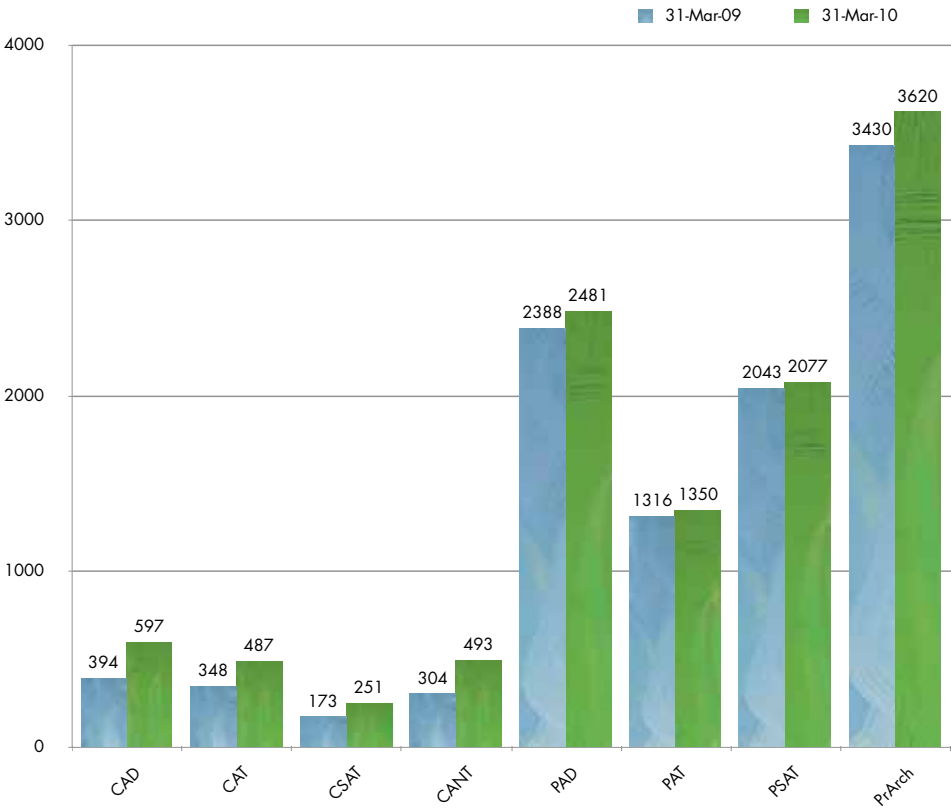
- 19% in all categories are female, which is very high when compared to international standards.
- Percentages of women in all candidate categories is relatively higher than professional categories, which means that change is in progress.

The findings of the study show clear transformation in terms of age, race and gender, all of which have shown significant growth over the last five years. South Africa, unlike many other countries, seems able to retain women in the profession.

Registration

New registration and movement in current year: 1 April 2009 – 31 March 2010.

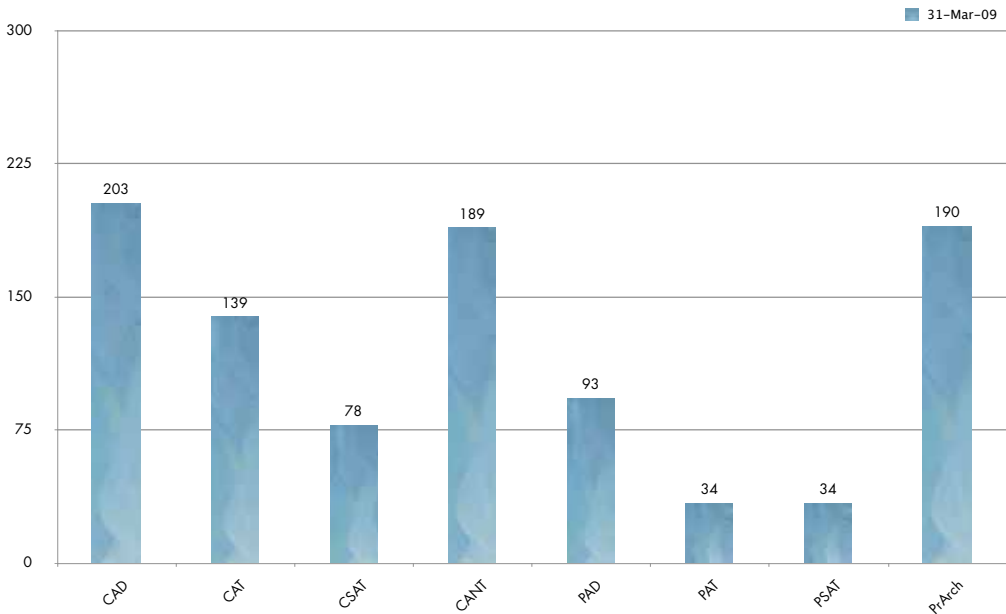
Candidates	Total as at 31 March 2009	Total as at 31 March 2010	Movement
Candidate Architectural Draughtsperson	394	597	203
Candidate Architectural Technologist	348	487	139
Candidate Senior Architectural Technologist	173	251	78
Candidate Architect	304	493	189
Sub total	1 219	1 828	609
Professionals	Total as at 31 March 2009	Total as at 31 March 2010	Movement
Professional Architectural Draughtsperson	2 388	2 481	93
Professional Architectural Technologist	1 316	1 350	34
Professional Senior Architectural Technologist	2 043	2 077	34
Professional Architect	3 430	3 620	190
Sub-total	9 177	9 528	351



Total number of new registrations for 2009/2010

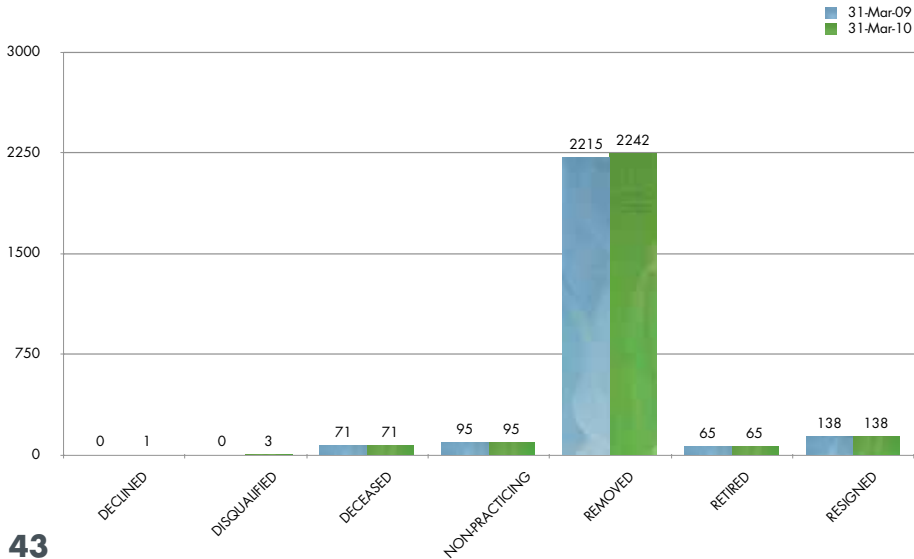
Per category

Candidates	Registrations for 2009/10
Candidate Architectural Draughtsperson	203
Candidate Architectural Technologist	139
Candidate Senior Architectural Technologist	78
Candidate Architect	189
Sub-total	609
Professionals	Registrations for 2009/10
Professional Architectural Draughtsperson	93
Professional Architectural Technologist	34
Professional Senior Architectural Technologist	34
Professional Architect	190
Sub-total	351



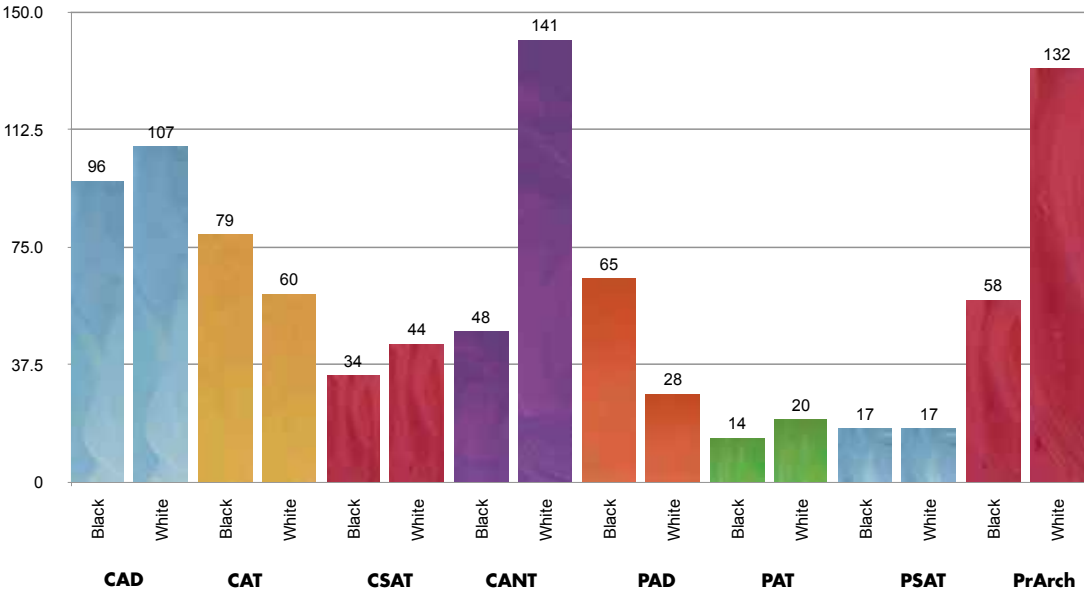
Total number of non-active professionals at 31 March 2009 and 31 March 2010

Non-active	Total as at 31 March 2009	Total as at 31 March 2010	Movement
Declined	0	1	1
Disqualified	0	3	3
Deceased	71	71	0
Non-practising	95	95	0
Removed	2 215	2 242	27
Retired	65	65	0
Resigned	138	138	0
Total	2 584	2 615	31



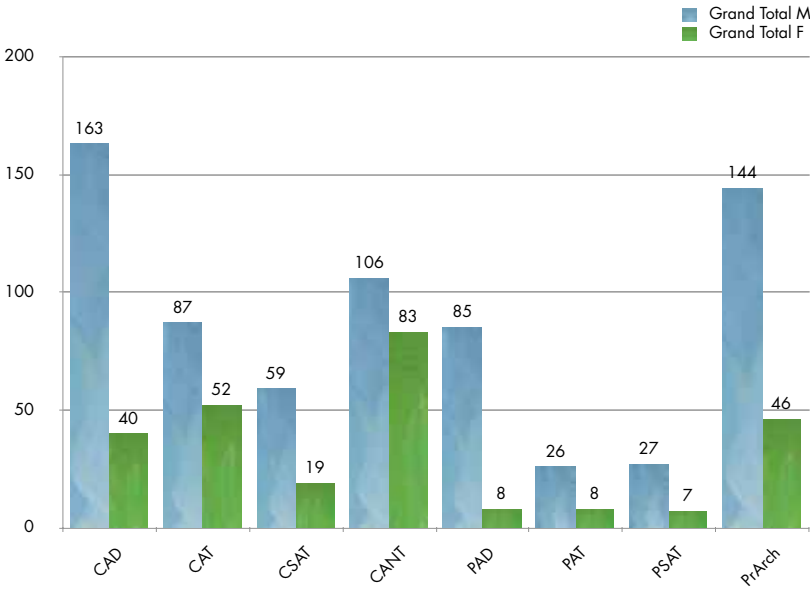
Race: Registration stats for each of the following
(1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010)

Category	Race	Total for 2009/10
Candidate Architectural Draughtsperson	Black	96
	White	107
Candidate Architectural Technologist	Black	79
	White	60
Candidate Senior Architectural Technologist	Black	34
	White	44
Candidate Architect	Black	48
	White	141
Professional Architectural Draughtsperson	Black	65
	White	28
Professional Architectural Technologist	Black	14
	White	20
Professional Senior Architectural Technologist	Black	17
	White	17
Professional Architect	Black	58
	White	132



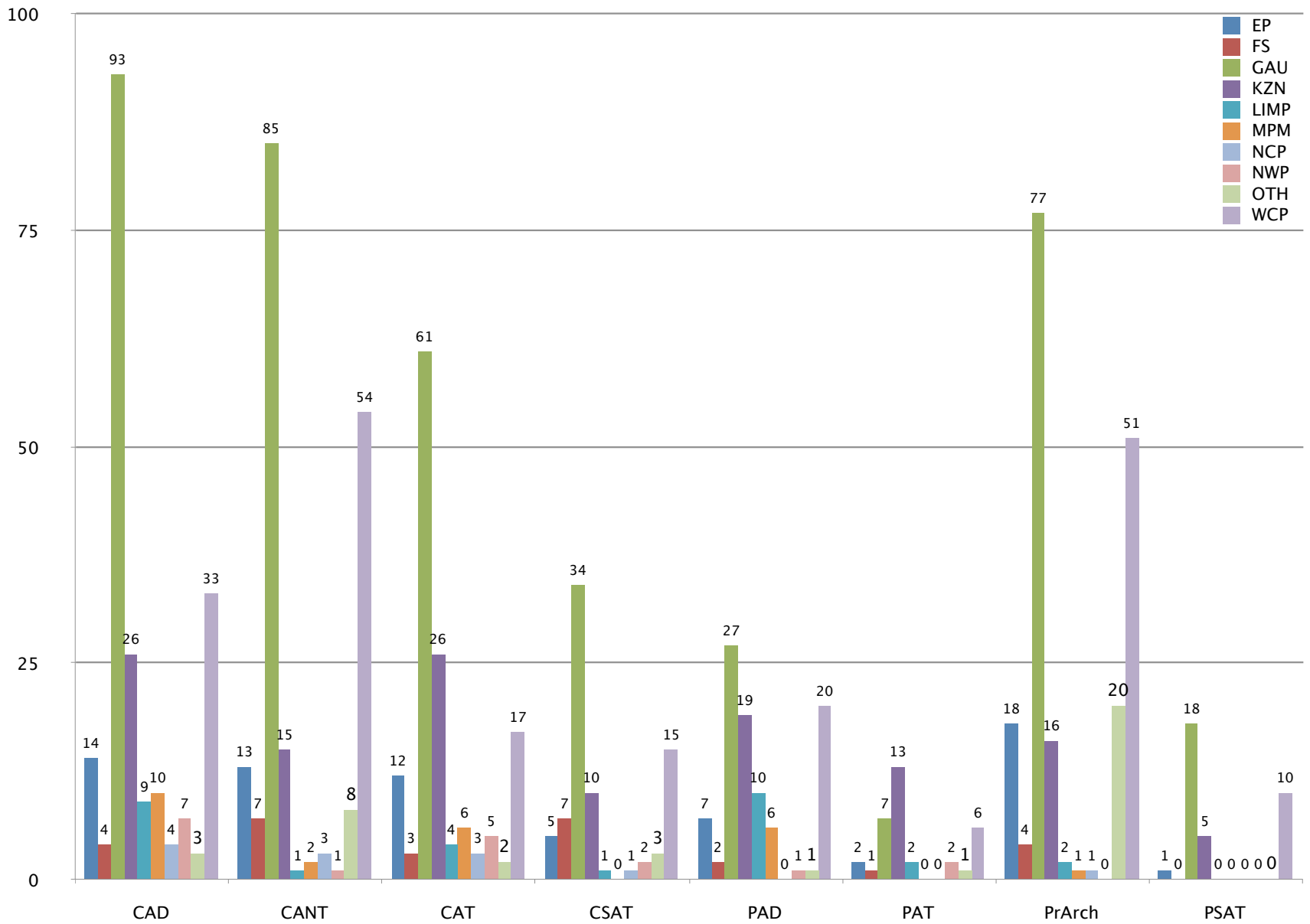
Gender: Registration stats for each of the following
(1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010)

Category	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Candidate Architectural Draughtsperson	163	40	203
Candidate Architectural Technologist	87	52	139
Candidate Senior Architectural Technologist	59	19	78
Candidate Architect	106	83	189
Professional Architectural Draughtsperson	85	8	93
Professional Architectural Technologist	26	8	34
Professional Senior Architectural Technologist	27	7	34
Professional Architect	144	46	190
Total	282	69	351



Province: Registrations stats for each of the following (1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010)

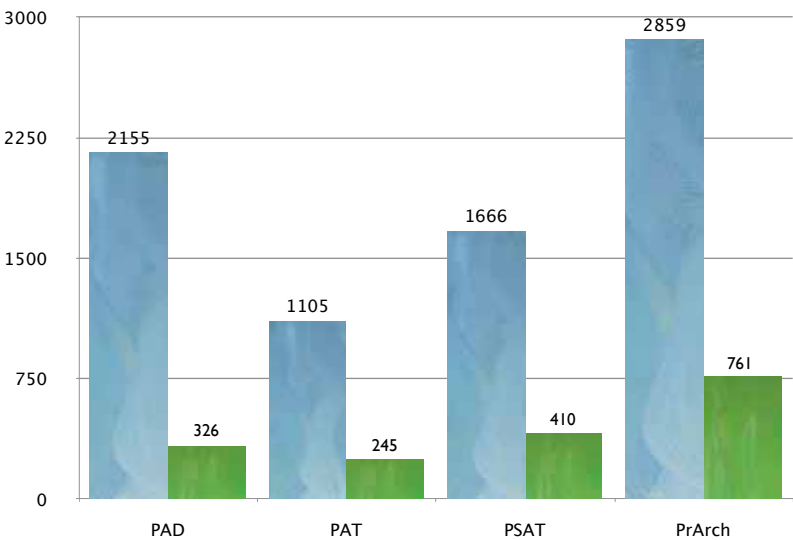
Category	Province										Grand total
	EP	FS	GAU	KZN	LIMP	MPM	NCP	NWP	OTH	WCP	
Candidate Architectural Draughtsperson	14	4	93	26	9	10	4	7	3	33	203
Candidate Architectural Technologist	13	7	85	15	1	2	3	1	8	54	189
Candidate Senior Architectural Technologist	12	3	61	26	4	6	3	5	2	17	139
Candidate Architect	5	7	34	10	1	0	1	2	3	15	78
Professional Architectural Draughtsperson	7	2	27	19	10	6	0	1	1	20	93
Professional Architectural Technologist	2	1	7	13	2	0	0	2	1	6	34
Professional Senior Architectural Technologist	18	4	77	16	2	1	1	0	20	51	190
Professional Architect	1	0	18	5	0	0	0	0	0	10	34
Total	72	28	402	130	29	25	12	18	38	206	960



Professionals: by Gender

(Total number of active registered professionals on database as at 31 March 2010)

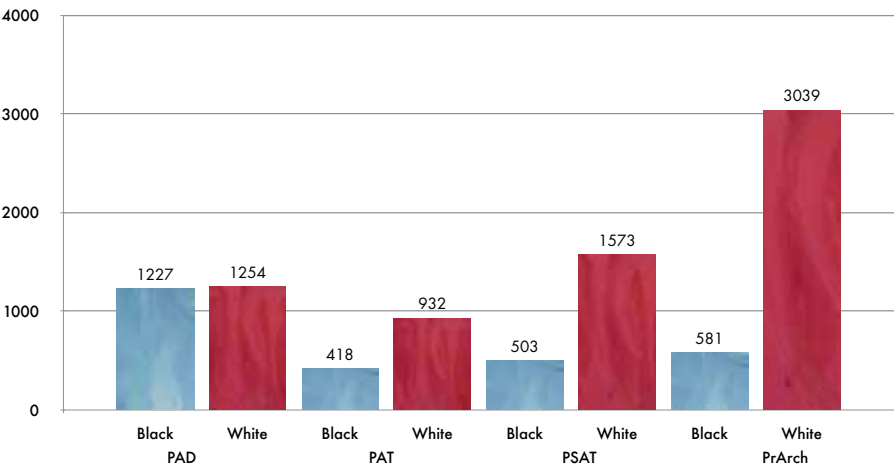
Category	Gender		Grand Total
	Male	Female	
Professional Architectural Draughtsperson	2 155	326	2 481
Professional Architectural Technologist	1 105	245	1 350
Professional Senior Architectural Technologist	1 666	410	2 076
Professional Architect	2 859	761	3 620
Total	7 785	1 742	9 527



Professionals: by Race

(Total number of active registered professionals on database as at 31 March 2010)

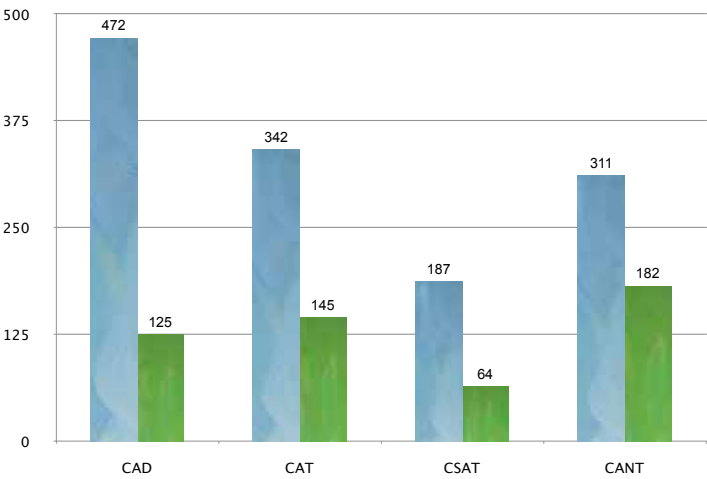
Category	Race	Total for 2009/10
Professional Architectural Draughtsperson	Black	1 227
	White	1 254
Professional Architectural Technologist	Black	418
	White	932
Professional Senior Architectural Technologist	Black	503
	White	1 573
Professional Architect	Black	581
	White	3 039
Professional Architectural Draughtsperson	Black	1 227
	White	3039
Total		9 527



Candidates broken down into gender and race – total number of active registered candidates on database as at 31 March 2010

Gender

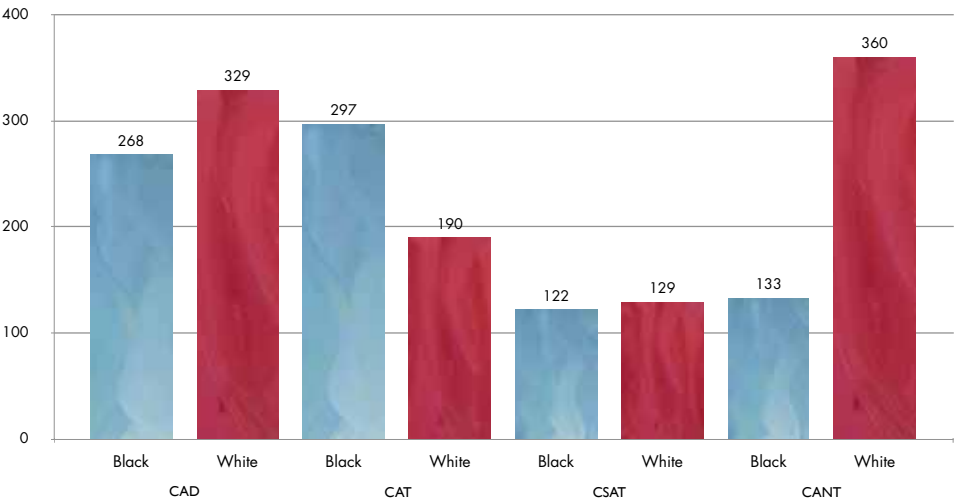
Category	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Candidate Architectural Draughtsperson	472	125	597
Candidate Architectural Technologist	342	145	487
Candidate Senior Architectural Technologist	187	64	251
Candidate Architect	311	182	493
Total	1 312	516	1 828



Candidates broken down into gender and race – total number of active registered candidates on database as at 31 March 2010

Race

Category	Race	Total
Candidate Architectural Draughtsperson	Black	268
	White	329
Candidate Architectural Technologist	Black	297
	White	190
Candidate Senior Architectural Technologist	Black	122
	White	129
Candidate Architect	Black	133
	White	360
Total		1 828



Number of years that candidates have been registered –
Period of registration for candidates (31 March 2010)

Category	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	6 Years	More than 6 Years
Candidate Architectural Draughtsperson	205	184	86	112	10	4	2
Candidate Architectural Technologist	139	148	76	103	13	3	8
Candidate Senior Architectural Technologist	78	40	43	65	16	6	3
Candidate Architect	189	119	46	59	22	1	48
Total	611	491	251	339	61	14	61

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE EXAM

Key data as follows:		
	September 2009	March 2010
Total that wrote	193	172
Highest mark	79%	83%
Lowest mark	11%	2%
Average	57%	58%

Continuing Professional Development

Until 2008, professional registration with the South African Council for the Architectural Profession was a once-off process and registration was valid until resignation, voluntary retirement, or upon death. Registration could also lapse as a result of removal from the register due to non-payment of the annual fee, or for disciplinary reasons.

However, the Act prompted a limited validity of registration. Section 22(2) of the Architectural Act No 44 of 2000 mandates Council to determine the conditions for renewal of registration. After consultation with interested stakeholders and recognised VAs, and after postponement of the implementation by one year, 1 January 2008 became the first year of implementation of continuing professional development (CPD).

The challenge of how to phase in the five-year renewal period was overcome by systematically dividing the years from 1971 to 2007 (see table). Persons registered in 2008 onwards have to renew their registration every five years.

CPD EXEMPTION

Recently it has become apparent that some registered professionals are not able to comply with the requirements of the CPD policy. SACAP

TIMETABLE FOR RENEWAL OF REGISTRATION

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Year of first registration				1971	1972
2		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
3		1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
4		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
5		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
6		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
7		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
8		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
9	First Renewal of Registration	2009	2009	2010	2011	2012
10	Number of Credits required for First Renewal of Registration	5	5	10	15	20
11	Second Renewal of Registration	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
12	Number of Credits required for	20	25	25	25	25
13	Third Renewal of Registration	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
14	Number of Credits required for Third Renewal of Registration	25	25	25	25	25

has received numerous requests from registered professionals for exemption due to age, illness, incapacity, retrenchment, pregnancy and the fact that they reside in remote areas.

On 19 February 2010, Council approved the following CPD exemption conditions and resolved that registered persons may apply for full exemption from CPD:

- Registered persons may apply for exemption from category one activities.
- Registered persons may apply for partial exemption for a limited period.
- An exemption will be valid only for one calendar year.

CPD RENEWAL OF REGISTRATION 2010

Registered professionals who registered in the years listed below were required to renew their registration by 31st December 2009. Total number of Registered Professionals due for renewal – 1083*

Date	No	Date	No	Date	No	Date	No	Date	No	Date	No	Date	No
1975	51	1980	58	1985	44	1990	25	1995	92	2000	148	2005	665

Registered professionals due to renew their registration at the beginning of 2010, by category of initial registration

Summary	Total
Professional Architectural Draughtspersons	60
Professional Architectural Technologist	66
Professional Architectural Senior Technologist	179
Professional Architects	540
TOTAL	*845

*Note: The difference in totals is because registered professionals are either deceased, removed, non-practising or retired.

By 30 March 2010, SACAP had received more than half of the required submissions for renewal of registrations. The first cycle of renewals was a steep learning curve which included the implementation of a interim capturing tool and the appointment of the CPD Officer, both of which assisted greatly with the task of evaluating and processing the renewals.

The biggest challenge remaning is that registered professionals do not keep to the deadlines set for the submission of documents.

The positive increase in CPD submissions is a clear indication that registered professionals acknowledge the need for CPD; however SACAP encourages all registered professionals to ensure that they comply with all the outcomes before submitting the required CPD documentation.



CPD PORTFOLIOS SUBMITTED

The evaluation and capturing of the CPD portfolios, submitted as part of the normal five-year cycle, was conducted in conjunction with the 2010 renewals. It is safe to say that CPD work constituted a large percentage of the workday of the Professional Development Unit team.

CPD STRATEGIC ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

- Registered professionals still find it difficult to obtain and attend Category Category One CPD events, due to cost and location of the events.

- Registered professionals still have difficulty in understanding the CPD requirements and allocating credits to the different categories.
- Registered professionals do not comply with the CPD system outcomes.
- Registered professionals do not stick to published deadlines.
- Due to the limited functionality of the CPD online tool, capturing of CPD credits is still done manually.

	Professional Architect	Senior Architectural Technologist	Architectural Technologist	Architectural Draughtsperson
Registered professionals qualifying for the first cycle of CPD renewal of registration	540	179	66	60
Total registered professionals in the renewal cycle who complied with the CPD requirements	288	111	24	20
Percentage of registered professionals in this renewal cycle who complied with CPD requirements	53%	62%	36%	33%



Recognition of Prior Learning

SUCCESS STORIES

Al Stratford

Al Stratford is the founder of WINTEC, a company involved with the design, marketing and distribution of innovative architectural technology. He has been the President of the South African Institute of Architects (SAIA) since 2008.

Al always had an avid interest in architecture and industrial design. He started his career studying for a Mechanical Design Diploma at technikon, and thereafter worked as a Structural Steel Draughtsman and Reinforced Concrete Technologist. He later set up his own company as a contractor, and then joined Zakrzewski Associates, a multi-disciplinary practice in Durban where he made the cross-over from engineering to architecture.

After being retrenched from the Durban practice he opened an Urban Foundation office in East London. The foundation was formed in 1976 to work directly with disadvantaged communities to address the inequalities in society, focusing on housing, education and health. Unfortunately due to the restrictive apartheid policies at the time, the foundation found it extremely difficult to operate and the office had to be closed.

He patented Winblok in 1981, a modular, precast concrete window and wall system which he



invented, and for which he won the SA Bureau of Standards industrial design award in 1988.

Winblok (Pty) Limited was launched shortly after the Urban Foundation office closed, growing from nothing in 1985 to revenue of R20 million per annum in 1996. Al spent more time managing than his first love of designing, so in 1998 decided to sell the business. By this time he had also developed Winstep® Stair and Walkway System and Windeck® Suspended Floor Systems for which he retained ownership.

Even though he had never formally studied architecture and was not a registered architect, he joined an architectural firm as a partner in 1994. The practice started with an Award of Merit from

SAIA for the first project it built, and later another for Stratford's Guesthouse and Conference Centre.

Having already produced award-winning architectural design that was recognised nationally by his peers, he was able to submit this work for RPL. In addition, reference letters were sent to SACAP attesting to Al's skills and knowledge.

In 2001 he wrote the Professional Practice Exam (PPE) and based on RPL was able to register with SACAP as a Professional Architect.

Registration as a Professional Architect opened the doors for Al to be more actively involved in the profession nationally, and he was also able to undertake projects reserved for architects.

In 2008 he bought Winblok (Pty) Limited back, and his sons now run the business under the WINTEC name. The business is growing with franchises in Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Durban, East London, Gaborone, Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Namibia, Polokwane, Port Elizabeth, and Vryheid.

Al seeks to develop a broad-based approach to architecture grounded in sustainable technology, linked to the transfer of skills and the development of new compact urban communities. Working with his partners and with the assistance of private developers, foreign aid and the municipality, he is working towards the

establishment of the revitalised inner city and urban renewal.

Practising in East London, he has completed a number of projects, and in association with other architects is building a new teaching facility for the University of Fort Hare. It is the first new university building to be built in the city and forms part of a strategic development framework that is designed to integrate the university into the inner city fabric. This new building is also radically designed to be naturally ventilated using solar and wind energy.

Al is testimony to the philosophy that if you are passionate about something nothing can stand in your way.

Alistair van Rooyen

After matriculating from President High School in 1999, Alistair enrolled at the Technikon of the Witwatersrand in 2002 to study Architectural Technology. At the end of 2004 he completed the National Diploma with distinctions in several subjects, and in 2009 enrolled at the University of Johannesburg to complete a BTech Architectural Management degree, also with distinction.

In 2003 he joined Barlin & Chaskelson Architects as an Architectural Technologist, and from 2005 to 2006 worked at Charles van Breda Architects.



Since 2007 he has been working for Consultium Architects and Urban Designers as a Senior Architectural Technologist.

Alistair found the RPL portfolio requirements set out by SACAP to be extremely detailed and spent weeks in preparation thereof. He endeavoured to construct and design the document in a manner that was as consistent as possible, even though the projects worked on were completed with different firms in different places. One of the specific requirements is that the graphic and presentation skills of the RPL candidate should be evident in the portfolio submission. Long hours were thus spent working on the design and layout.

Given the strategic objectives set out on the SACAP website, he expected the pre-interview process to be very intimidating. It turned out to be more relaxed and fair than he had anticipated, with the questions asked being relevant and succinct. His opinion was that although preparation of the required documentation was extremely demanding, the interview was not something that could be prepared for.

Alistair successfully passed the RPL process and the upgrade has resulted in more project responsibilities being assigned to him at his current workplace. He has gained more field experience which has inspired him to develop himself even more. He firmly believes that he is more confident as a Senior Architectural Technologist, and that the upgrade will enable his professional development as an architect.

His firm Consultium has been appointed as chief architectural consultants on several significant projects, and Alistair has been appointed as the production leader for many of them.

He is very pleased that an uninformed or financially prejudiced technikon graduate could be given the opportunity to further his status with the implementation of the Professional Practice Exam and RPL assessments. These mechanisms provide the possibility of ultimately upgrading to

the category of Professional Architect.

Alistair has proved that with hard work and determination one can achieve one's goals and excel in one's chosen profession.

Elmarie Basson

Since March 2010, Elmarie has been working at Simons and Lee Architects in Sasolburg in the Free State. Before leaving Prism Architects to join Simons and Lee Architects, she completed work on the Peter Mokaba Stadium in Polokwane.

She has a Diploma in Architecture from Pretoria Technikon, and a Damelin Diploma in Project Management. After completing her studies she worked as a Senior Architectural Technologist for six years. She was principal agent on a number of projects including office blocks, an international airport, and numerous buildings at the University of Venda.

Preparing her RPL portfolio was a very difficult task as there is tremendous pressure at an architectural firm, with very little time to work on other things. She had a dedicated administrative assistant and two technicians who helped with her portfolio which took roughly seven months to compile.



Just before she finalised her portfolio she was informed that it had to include butcher paper designs, planning diagrams, etc. which she no longer had. This made her more nervous than she already was.

It was a lifetime dream of Elmarie's to become a professional architect, and she has never been one to settle for second best. She has now achieved one of her many dreams.

Prospects are very good at the firm where she is working, with potential partnership on the horizon. She is currently implementing a new technical draughting system to streamline the draughting office, and her projects include a

multipurpose sporting hall, upgrading of buildings in the CBD, a motor dealership show room, and various houses.

Elmarie loves her career passionately, and constantly strives to make a success of every project she is involved in. She has made it her mission to design a project which will become a landmark in the Free State.

RPL – STATISTICS

Category to be upgraded to	1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010	1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010
Professional Architect	12	12
Professional Senior Architectural Technologist	2	1
Professional Architectural Technologist	2	
Gender		
Male	14	10
Female	2	3
Race		
Black	2	3
White	14	10
Success rate	56%	46%

RPL : Total and percentage of total registered professionals

Description	As at 31 March 2009	As at 31 March 2010
Total registered professionals	9170	9521
% of registered professionals that underwent RPL	0.10%	0.10%
Total assessments done	16	13
Number successful	9	6
Success rate	56%	46%



Legal Compliance

SACAP has received a steady increase in cases from members of the public.

The majority of cases are related to the following:

- Contractual disputes;
- Fraud;
- Misrepresentation of registration category; and
- Premature issuing of Completion Certificates.

Registered persons should comply with Rule 4 (1) of the Code of Conduct, as the majority of the complaints that SACAP receive originate from the breach of this rule.

Registered persons should familiarise themselves with the following to assist in carrying out professional services:

- Identify the scope of work;
- Allocation and limitation of responsibility;
- SACAP recommended tariff of fees including the method of fees calculation and work stages and fees due for professional services rendered;
- Budget;
- Provisions for termination of services;
- Professional indemnity insurance details;



- Provisions for dispute resolution.

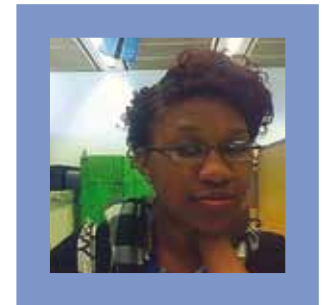
SACAP advises the public to follow the standard procedure to lodge a complaint, which includes the complainant providing SACAP with a detailed complaint in the form of an affidavit, with an undertaking that the complainant will assist SACAP in bringing the matter to closure. In many instances, the complainant fails to submit

the complaint in the form of an affidavit, and consequently the complaint is dismissed.

SACAP advises the public to insist that the provisions of Rule 4 (1), of the Code of Conduct be complied with prior to finalising the engagement of a Professional Person, and to make sure that the professional is registered with SACAP.

Education Fund

Interviews conducted with three of the Grantee's



Athi Njoba Athenkosi Sinxolo

(2009/2010 grantee)

Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University

Where are you from?

I am from Stutterheim in the Eastern Cape.

Where are you studying?

I am studying at the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University.

What course are you studying?

I am studying a BAS Architecture; the degree is three years with a fourth and fifth year for Honours and Masters.

What year of study are you in?

I am in my second year of study.

How has the SACAP Education Fund grant helped you?

SACAP has helped me in several ways through the Education Fund. The grant has helped my parents pay for my tuition. It has also enabled me to pay for textbooks, materials for building, expensive stationery, and transport for site visits. I have been able to save for my first laptop, and can now practise some of the graphical work at home. My projects are no longer put on hold for pay day, but I can start with them immediately now that I have the necessary resources.

The highlight was being funded to go to congress because it exposed me to new horizons. I was able to interact with students from other universities, and discover the differences in the way that their faculties are run. I enjoyed being exposed to knowledge and listening to how the world views Africa and how positive they are compared to us.

Describe your experience as a student.

NNMU is good as a whole; however it could be improved upon with advanced technology. The department offers good resources, widely recognised programmes and world-class lecturers. I feel that the lesson content could be improved with more refined and current module guides. The problem is the lecturer to student ratio, i.e. there are too many students.

There is an excellent culture in the studio space and in the department. There is no segregation amongst the senior and junior students. Everyone helps one another as we are all on the same floor. Most people studying BAS view architecture as a culture.

What challenges or difficulties have you experienced?

I find I am being given too many projects. We are expected to cope with rigid deadlines. In the first 6 months we were given seven projects to do, and that was only for Design. We are also expected to thrive in our other subjects as well.

The university focuses so much on practical work; however common ground between the conceptual, contextual and practical aspects of architecture is required. The lecturer to student ratio reduces the attention a student is meant to be receiving. I feel that starting computer programs in second year leaves us behind as compared to the technology students.

Do you have any rolemodels and if so who and why?

I do not have a particular role model; however I admire several things from different kinds of people. Renzo Piano continuously displays his masterpieces which primarily focus on self-sustaining architecture which is a movement to save our world. However the one I believe in is Jesus!

What are your plans once you have completed your studies?

My plans are to work for experience, thereafter work and study Planning and Interior Design overseas in the UK. Then I want to return to South Africa after travelling to feed my nation so that it can reap the rich harvest of the seed it has sown to me.

What are your dreams and goals for the future?

I want to be a successful architect and an ambassador for South Africa. I want to influence my generation, especially in the rural places in the



Eastern Cape and other provinces. I want to influence people in international and local circles.

What do you think can be done to assist transformation in the architectural profession?

Transformation of the architectural profession would have to start in the rural areas where young children need to be informed about such careers. Also to inform them of sustaining energy through wind power, methane, animal waste, etc. This field needs more Africans in it! And we need to make sure that the schools equip children at high school level to cope at university level.

Joseph Kalango

(2009/2010 Grantee)

Cape Peninsula University of Technology

Where are you from?

I was born in Kigoma (Tanzania) and lived in Kalemie (Tanganyika Province) in the Democratic Republic of Congo. I was however forced to leave my homeland when the situation became unbearable due to the civil war in 1998.

Where are you studying?

I am currently studying at the Cape Peninsula University of Technology.

What course are you studying?

The course I am doing is a National Diploma in Architectural Technology which is a three-year course. After I obtain my diploma my intention is to do the BTech Architectural Technology, and if I do well enough it will enable me to enrol for the

M Arch course at any of five universities in South Africa. UCT would be my first choice of academic institution after I complete the BTech degree at CPUT.

What year of study are you in?

I am in my second year of study.

How has the SACAP Education Fund grant helped you?

It helped me immensely to afford the expenses associated with studying full time. Without this grant I would not be able to continue with my dream of becoming an architect.

Describe your experience as a student

The Cape Peninsula University of Technology (CPUT) has a very high standard of education and the courses are well-organised. The content of the Architectural Technology course is well-structured and comprehensive.

Not originally from South Africa, and of a different culture to the majority of the students, it is sometimes hard to interact on an equal level to students from South Africa.

Despite the cultural differences, I found my fellow students and lecturers very accommodating when I struggle to communicate and interact with them. Being considerably older than the average student in my course is also a challenge.

What challenges or difficulties have you experienced?

My biggest challenge is most certainly communication, as English is only my third

language. Apart from that my second biggest challenge is coping financially, especially without local family connections to assist when necessary.

Do you have any rolemodels and if so who and why?

Alex Smuts of DOMAIN| Architects and Urban Designers who believed in me from the first time we met in 2004. He assisted me greatly in getting accepted at CPUT. I am currently doing my second practical training year with his firm, and I have learned so much more in my field of study.

Jacko Maree, a self-made entrepreneur and Michael Brand of Brand Engineering must also be singled out as rolemodels. I thank them for their assistance with my studies.

Others guru's must include Glenn Murcutt and Le Corbusier.

What are your plans once you have completed your studies?

Once qualified at CPUT my dream is to be accepted at UCT or another university in South Africa for the M Arch programme. This would allow me to become a professional architect.

Once completing all my studies, I would like to gain employment with a top class firm of architects, and after I gained enough experience I would like to start my own practice, or become a partner at an existing firm that I am comfortable with.

What are your dreams and goals for the future?

I would truly like to assist by helping others, as



I have been helped by so many individuals.

What do you think can be done to assist transformation in the architectural profession?

Inequality in terms of resources remains the biggest challenge. To help alleviate this, it would certainly help to increase the awareness of the built environment, and the appreciation of good architecture among underprivileged communities. Then financial assistance by those that have surplus funds would also help those that cannot afford to study.

Rishantha Pather

(2009/2010 grantee)

University of Witwatersrand

Where are you from?

I'm from Malvern in Johannesburg.

Where are you studying?

I am studying at the University of the Witwatersrand.

What course are you studying?

I'm studying architecture and the entire course length is six years.

How has the SACAP Education Fund grant helped you?

Due to my family's financial status the fund has helped me immensely in terms of university fees as the course is very expensive.

Describe your experience as a student

I'd say my experience as a student studying

architecture is much different to one studying any other course at university simply due to our workload. Wits is a wonderful institution to study at as it is very professional yet fun.

I think that the way the course is set out is excellent because you do so many fun and interesting things and you learn so much at the same time. The degree requires a lot of time and energy, thus resulting in me not having much of a social life or interacting with students studying other courses at varsity.

What challenges or difficulties have you experienced?

My greatest challenge in university is my financial status. In first year I had to get a part-time job which paid very little, just to pay for transport and project materials. This impacted me very negatively in terms of my academic work because I hardly had time to do my work, and since I had no computer at home I had to go after work on weekends to Wits to finish projects.

At the beginning of this year I had to quit my job because it was difficult working and studying. Now I experience more difficulty because I don't have that extra money and have to sacrifice a lot of things just to get by.

As a student it feels like 'each man for himself'. I also feel that we need more financial assistance because the degree requires a lot from us, and if you don't own a computer or have internet access it becomes very hard to compete with your peers.

As much as the grant has helped me I think that it would be more beneficial if SACAP puts the funds into the student's personal accounts rather than into their university accounts because we need the money for materials and equipment. Once the money is in the university account it becomes a mission to withdraw the money thus one has to take out a loan to pay for materials.

What are your plans once you have completed your studies?

Once I have qualified I would love to work for a prominent architect in South Africa or anywhere in Africa in order to gain valuable experience. I would also like to venture into other fields in the built environment such as town planning in order to broaden my knowledge and skills.

What are your dreams and goals for the future?

My biggest goal is to help those who come from a similar background as mine. I would love to start a skills development programme enabling people to be able to construct their own structures, and I would love to be involved in social and low-cost housing.

What do you think can be done to assist transformation in the architectural profession?

I think the architectural profession needs to assist students more. Information about the profession isn't easily accessed, and architectural firms and architects don't really get out there and recruit students.

EDUCATION FUND STATISTICS

EDUCATION FUND GRANT ALLOCATIONS 2009

Section 15 of Act No 44 of 2000 stipulates that Council may establish and administer an education fund for the purpose of education, training and continuing education and training of registered persons and students in the architectural profession. It is on that basis that SACAP has an Education Fund.

In the year under review, SACAP received one hundred and twenty-nine (129) study grant applications and an amount of R800 000 was allocated to sixty-nine (69) students from all races.

The following table indicates the value of grants allocated per institution for the year under review:

Institution	Allocated amount
Cape Peninsula University of Technology (CPUT)	R45 000,00
Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University (NMMU)	R183 258,00
Tshwane University of Technology (TUT)	R189 000,00
University of Cape Town (UCT)	R60 700,00
University of Free State (UFS)	R126 00,00
Univeristy of Johannesburg (UJ)	R15 000,00
University of KwaZulu-Natal (UKZN)	R65 000,00
University of Pretoria (UP)	R103 000,00
University of Witwatersrand (Wits)	R78 042,00

No applications were received from Durban University of Technology (DUT).

CRITERIA FOR GRANTS

Students find it difficult to get study loans or bursaries, most donors requiring evidence of performance at a tertiary institution or requiring guarantees, which parents are generally unable to provide. The SACAP Education Fund grant aims to assist students from disadvantaged backgrounds who might be excluded from study due to financial need. As from 2009 study grants are open to all years of study up to masters level.

Educational institutions are required to recommend annually, and rate in order of need and merit, students who have severe financial problems and are in need of funding for books, materials and transport.

The amount to be awarded to each applicant is determined by assessing, on the basis of the fund's annual accounts, the total amount available for the grants and dividing this amount by the number of successful applicants who are from a disadvantaged background. This decision is at the discretion of the SACAP Education Fund Committee and it is ratified by Council.

Professional Fees

The National Department of Public Works (NDPW) circulated a proposal regarding competitive tendering for built environment professional services

SACAP together with the South African Institute for Architects (SAIA) and the South African Institute for Architectural Technologists (SAIAT) submitted a letter of response to the NDPW on 5 March 2008. The purpose of the letter was to raise opposition against the tendering process and system proposed by the NDPW.

According to the Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) Discussion Paper on Competitive Tendering, one of the key considerations when engaging professional services providers is to ensure that the quality of outputs and deliverables satisfy client requirements and expectations. The emphasis in the proposal on fee bidding did not support this end.

Another key consideration recognises that competitive selection systems should include tendering procedures and selection methods that are based primarily on quality considerations; with cost considerations as a subsidiary aspect. This focus on quality was not promoted in the proposal.

Principle concerns

Fee discounting

The central concern with the proposal related to viewing the tendering for professional services in the same way as the system of tendering for building works as used with respect to tenders from building contractors.

Tendering for professional services is generally based on a well-defined scope of work, scope of services, bills of quantities, and specifications, enabling fair and transparent assessment of the associated pricing. This is however not possible in cases where the scope of work and services is not clearly defined, which has largely been the experience with NDPW projects.

When what is tendered on relates mainly to an estimated project cost, the resultant response is fee discounting which tends to favour the biggest discount. In such cases it is not possible to assess the impact of the discount on the scope of work, and professionals are placed at severe risk. This works against sustaining a quality service and a quality product. It may also create conditions under which collusion and manipulation can take place.

Contractors are commonly permitted to qualify their tenders, which would include raising insurances against identifiable risks. This recourse is specifically excluded for professionals.

Capacity constraints

Capacity constraints are likely to manifest at four levels.

Firstly, professionals are generally not competent at, nor accustomed to bidding on fees. They are thus placed at severe risk where such bidding is not informed by negotiation around commitment trade-offs with respect to the scope of work or services, or the controls over the environment in which such discounting takes place, in particular with regards to procurement methods and processes.

Secondly, extensive preparation is required to produce a tender document that comprises a well-defined brief and scope of work on which to base a projected 'scope of service' and estimated project costs.

Thirdly, the tender adjudication process requires the involvement of a large contingent of knowledgeable and experienced personnel in order to fairly adjudicate the worth of tenders based on qualitative aspects.

Fourthly, a monitoring, evaluation and review process involving both DPW functionaries and external stakeholders would be critical to ensure the effective, fair and transparent implementation of any major new initiative of this nature.



Competitive bidding alternatives

It was proposed that the primary focus of competitive tendering would shift from fee discounting to value added. This would present a range of options all of which would come closer to achieving the objective of maintaining a balance between reasonable compensation that will ensure the continued attractiveness and development of the profession on one hand, and ensuring competitiveness on the other. More importantly, this will ensure that quality considerations remain paramount.

The shift to a value-added approach does not necessarily translate into reduced fees. Built environment professionals face many challenges in responding to affordability, sustainability and energy conservation prerequisites, in particular to meet the requirements of the SANS 204. To address these challenges requires a considerably greater investment of time and effort in the design and development phases of projects, which will tend to increase the level of fees.

In terms of focusing on value added, options include: exempting architectural professionals from competitive tendering so that they can first develop projects in sufficient detail as a basis for competitive bidding by other built environment professionals; promoting open competitions for

specialised projects, or limited competitions for the development of generic concepts for routine building types, which would then serve as a basis for competitive bidding by professionals; encouraging multi-disciplinary teams to bid on the basis of the overall value and savings they are able to offer.

SACAP and its stakeholders would like to develop solutions to suit the South African context, solutions which will ensure that competitive tendering initiatives identified for implementation have a greater likelihood of achieving government's objective of aligning with international best practice.



Identification of Work

For the four-year tenure of the second-term Council, the slow progress made with the implementation of SACAP's Identification of Work (IDoW) policy has been a source of much frustration and discontent. Registered professionals vent their anger at SACAP on a regular basis, given that the apartheid era 'Reservation of Work', which reserves work for professional architects only, is still in place.

This means that categories of registered professionals, other than professional architects, and who comprise more than two-thirds of all registered architectural professionals, are severely prejudiced in terms of opportunities for accessing larger scale projects. More critically, the 'Reservation of Work' legislation leaves significant sections of the public vulnerable since it affords no protection for work undertaken which is under 500m².

The beginning of the year under consideration was marked by a change of guard at the Department of Public Works (DPW) with the installation of a new Minister, the honourable Geoff Doidge. One of his first initiatives was to convene a meeting with all Built Environment (BE) Council Chairs and Registrars, where he promised that greater consultation will occur between the Councils and his administration

during his tenure. At this meeting, SACAP brought to his attention the problems it was experiencing due to the slow progress in the implementation of the IDoW policy. The Minister undertook to ensure that the DPW would facilitate the speedy promulgation of the IDoW mandates carried by the BE Professional Councils.

The past year has seen an increase in the tempo of work around the processes for getting SACAP's IDoW policy implemented. In January 2008, SACAP submitted its revised IDoW policy to the Council for the Built Environment (CBE) for review. The CBE's role is to ensure that overlaps with other BE Councils are consistently and effectively addressed, to check compliance with its own IDoW Framework, and to submit the policy to the Competition Commission and the Minister for their consideration, before gazetting the IDoW as legislation for implementation.

Since May 2009, there have been several engagements between SACAP and the CBE IDoW Committee towards fine tuning SACAP's document and bringing it in line with the submissions from other councils. This has been facilitated by the CBE inviting the SACAP IDoW Chairperson to serve on the CBE IDoW Committee. This committee is currently engaging with the documents of five of the six BE

Professional Councils. Of these submissions, those of the South African Council for Project and Construction Management Professions (SACPCMP), Landscape Architects and SACAP have been approved by the CBE, and have been lodged with the Competition Commission for consideration.

Whilst under consideration by the Competition Commission, the Policy Frameworks of SACPCMP, the SACLAP and SACAP are being re-drafted in legislative format for gazetting.

It is hoped that the legislation will be ready for gazetting for comment early in 2011, after which it will be implemented by the CBE. This would bring to conclusion a long process which started 10 years ago, in 2000, prior to the promulgation of the Architectural Profession Act 2000, Act No 44 of 2000.

The implementation of the IDoW puts SACAP in a unique position internationally, in that it is the only country in the world that grants professional registration to all categories of architectural practitioners, and not just to architects. In so doing, SACAP has gone a long way in terms of implementing the DPW's transformation agenda and ensuring improved access and mobility within the profession, thus ensuring a growth in the skills base commensurate

with the needs of South Africa's developing economy. A number of professional regulatory bodies for architecture in other developing countries have expressed a keen interest in replicating the SACAP model within their own countries.

However, the main impact of the implementation of the IDoW policy will be in terms of the South African public. They will now be afforded greater protection, since all practitioners will firstly have to be registered with SACAP, and secondly will be required to certify that they are competent to undertake work for which they are commissioned, as set out in the IDoW legislation.

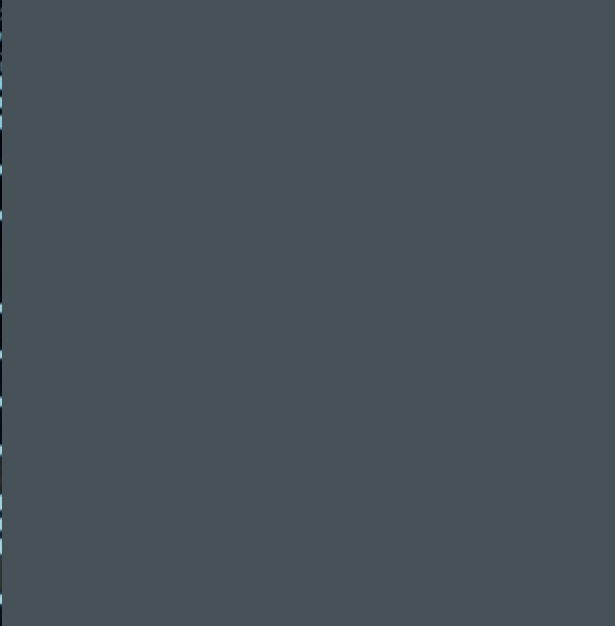


SACAP CODE OF CONDUCT

A registered person is expected to act with due skill, competency and integrity.

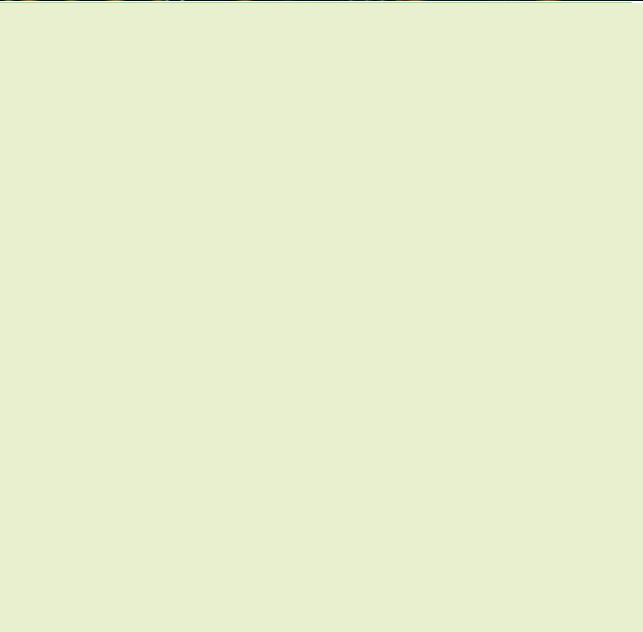
Registered persons are subject to the disciplinary supervision of the Council governed by the following rules of conduct:

- Rule 1: Refrain from unprofessional conduct
- Rule 2: Ensure, maintain and enhance technical competence
- Rule 3: Promote professional services in a truthful and responsible manner
- Rule 4: Fulfil professional responsibilities
- Rule 5: Establish business within prescribed parameters
- Rule 6: Adhere to countries local standards and rules for international work



Section Four

Accounts & Financials



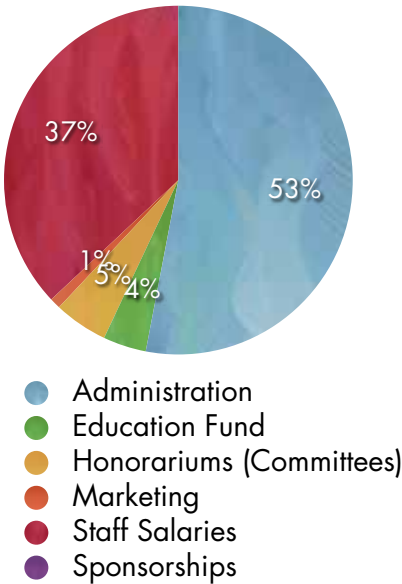
Chief Financial Officer's Report



The following is an overview of the Council's financial position for the year ended 31 March 2010.

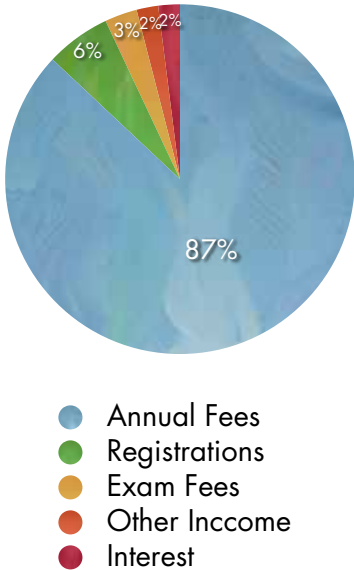
The financial year that ended 31 March 2010 was a challenging year, not only for practitioners who faced a slump in an economic environment characterised by reduced interest rates, but also for the Council. The Council encountered an unprecedented number of requests from registered persons for waiver of payment of fees due to economic hardships.

EXPENDITURE DISTRIBUTION



The major cost drivers under administration were in respect of consultants, professional fees and provision for bad debts which constituted 53%, followed by 37% for staff salaries.

REVENUE DISTRIBUTION



The major source of revenue was in respect of annual fees which constituted 87% of total revenue. Turnover increased by 50% due to the 50% annual fees rate increase from 1 April 2009.

The loss for the year was R2,1 million reduced by R0,4 million compared to the previous year. This improvement was achieved primarily as a result of a reduction in operating costs accentuated by a reduction in overseas travel, sponsorships and consultants' costs.

SUMMARY OF OPERATING RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2010.

	March	March
INCOME	2010	2009
Annual fees	15 136 051	9 022 157
Registrations	1 049 516	828 944
Exam fees	457 293	293 399
Sub-total	16 642 860	10 144 500
Sundry income		
Other income	288 575	257 299
Interest on investments	436 219	684 435
Fair value adjustments	0	1 614 739
Sub-total	724 794	2 556 473
TOTAL INCOME	17 367 654	12 700 973
EXPENDITURE	19 535 007	15 220 741
Administration	10 340 000	8 119 651
Education fund	842 284	705 800
Honoraria payments	960 129	325 182
Marketing	226 962	899 416
Staff salaries	7 110 374	3 970 692
Sponsorships	55 258	1 200 000
Net surplus (loss) for the year	(2 167 353)	(2 519 768)





CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

There were no major capital expenditure during the course of the financial year, save for the procurement of laptops and office furniture following the recruitment of the Chief Operations Officer and the Legal and Compliance Officer. In addition, office partitioning costs were incurred to restructure offices to accommodate additional staff.

PROPERTY DISPOSAL (Randpark Ridge Ext 52 offices)

The Randpark Ridge offices sold during 2008/2009 financial year were transferred in October 2009. Hence, the proceeds from the sale of the offices amounting to R3,2 million boosted SACAP's financial resources.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

SACAP is committed to maintaining high standards of corporate governance and endorses

the application and principles recommended by the King Code of Governance Principles (King III). During the course of the year, the Council reaffirmed the appointment of three independent members to the Audit and Risk Committee.

These appointments enhance the independence and the balance of the Audit and Risk Committee consisting of five members, with two members being existing members of the Council. In October 2009, the Council resolved and appointed Rebahale Chartered Accountants, as an Internal Audit Service provider. This appointment is further commitment by the Council to maintain high standards of corporate governance, which is seen as fundamental to the control environment necessary to sustain SACAP's viability.

The Audit and Risk Committee, in its oversight role, reviewed and recommended to the Council the adoption of a Fraud Prevention Plan, a Travel and Entertainment Policy, and a Procurement Policy during the course of the financial year.

OUR APPROACH TO RISK MANAGEMENT

Managing risks has become an integral part of day-to-day management. SACAP embarked on a risk management process as one of its corporate governance objectives.

The identification and rating of SACAP's business risks was performed in November 2009 and facilitated by the then newly appointed Internal Auditors. The risk management process is designed to identify, evaluate and manage key business risks.

The Audit and Risk Committee reviews progress quarterly against agreed actions to assess how management is managing the risks. Executive Management provides regular reports to the Council who retains ultimate responsibility to risk management.

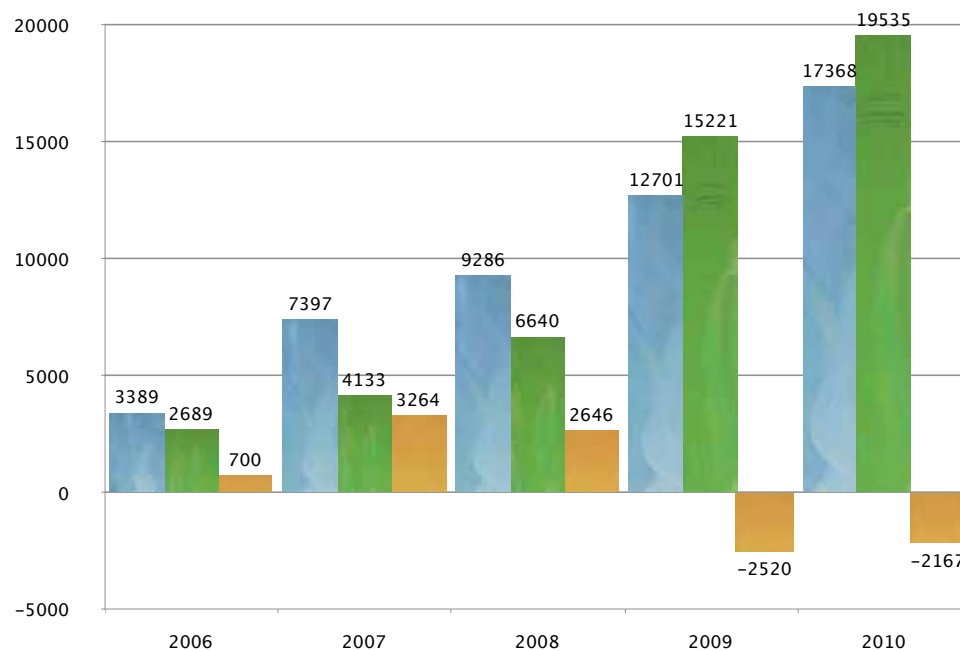
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

SACAP's five-year financial review

	2006 R000s	2007 R000s	2008 R000s	2009 R000s	2010 R000s
Operating income	3,389	7,397	9,286	12,701	17,368
Expenditure	(2,689)	(4,133)	(6,640)	(15,221)	(19,535)
Surplus (loss)	700	3,264	2,646	(2,520)	(2,167)

The decline in financial performance is an indication of the financial challenges that lie ahead. Below is a graphical presentation of SACAP's financial performance for the past five years.

Operating Income/Expenditure/Surplus (Loss) (R000's)



CONCLUSION

SACAP has sustained financial losses for the last two successive financial years. These losses have been financed from the Council's reserves. Given the projected slowdown in economic activity, the Council is planning for cautious and conservative growth during the 2010/11 financial year.

Ongoing review of SACAP's financial management results will continue in line with long-term strategies to assure the Council's financial health and to anticipate and prevent any further financial losses.

A modest fee increase of 10% was implemented from April 2010 to March 2011. This increase was to directly offset inflationary cost increases expected during the financial year.

Expenditure controls are in place supported by increased revenue collections strategies. In this regard, the Executive Management has embarked on strict expenditure controls to ensure that only inevitable expenditures relating to specific programmes and services are committed and that expenses are aligned to revenue.

Audit and Risk Committee Chairperson's Report

Chairperson: Charles Senoamadi

Committee members

Charles Senoamadi

(Independent member reappointed: 19 February 2010)

Rene Kenosi

(Independent member reappointed: 19 February 2010)

Victor Mbuli

(Independent member reappointed: 19 February 2010)

Lula Scott

(Council member appointed: 19 February 2010)

Anthea Houston

(Council member appointed: 19 February 2010)

Dates of meetings

12 May 2009

25 June 2009

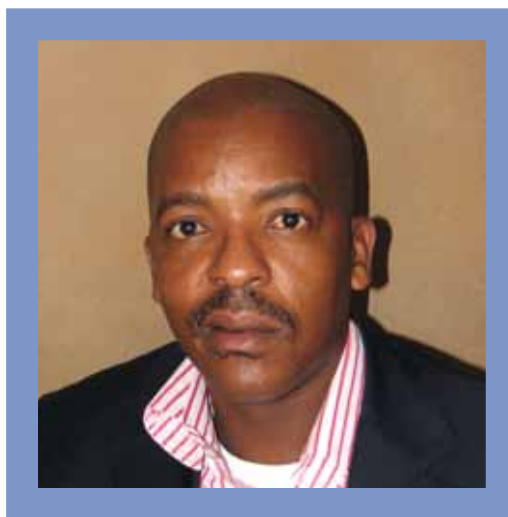
5 August 2009

24 Nov 2009

4 February 2010

Secretary: Kagiso Noke

Operational accountability: The Audit and Risk Committee reports to Council in respect of all its activities



Terms of reference:

- Assist Council in its evaluation of the adequacy and efficiency of the internal control systems, accounting practices, information systems and auditing processes applied in the day-to-day management of the organisation;
- Recommend the introduction of measures which the Audit and Risk Committee believes may enhance the credibility and objectivity of financial statements and reports concerning the affairs of the organisation; and
- Advise on any matter referred to the Committee by Council.

Functions including role, responsibility, service to Council

1. The Audit and Risk Committee assumes the following fundamental responsibilities:
 - Foster and improve communication and contact among relevant stakeholders in the organisation, i.e. monitoring of management processes.
 - Ensure that all stakeholder interests are taken into account in the management of operations.
 - Ensure that there are adequate processes to assess the organisation's risks and control environment.
 - Ensure that management has implemented policies and procedures to identify risks and appropriately manage these risks through an effective system of internal control.
 - Ensure the oversight of the financial reporting process.
 - Review the financial statements and appropriateness of the accounting policies and significant transactions/estimates.
 - Ensure that both the internal and external audit processes are evaluated.
 - Ensure that the work of internal and external audit is appropriate, risk-based, properly

co-ordinated to ensure no duplication of audit effort takes place and that assurance provided by the Audit and Risk Committee is maximised.

2. The Audit and Risk Committee shall report and make recommendations to the organisation but management retains responsibility for implementing such recommendations.
3. The committee shall monitor and consider any non-audit services rendered by external auditors in order to ensure that any non-audit services will not impair the independence of external auditors, taking into consideration the relevant professional and regulatory requirements.
4. The committee shall evaluate the performance and effectiveness of external auditors annually, i.e. review the audit role, explore objectives, minimise duplication between external audit and internal audit including the discussion of the new auditing methodologies and standards and other relevant regulations and also ensure that the external audit fee is appropriate.
5. Review the financial and enterprise-wide risk management policies and disclosures.
6. The committee shall ensure that the internal auditors discharge their functions effectively and in a timely manner i.e. in terms of an approved plan.

7. The committee shall oversee the process of identification and assessment of the general operational risks, reviewing the outcome of risk assessments and advising management as necessary.

Achievements

- Appointment of internal auditors to Council
- Ensured that a risk management framework is adopted which has resulted in key strategic and operational risks being identified such that they can be managed appropriately in the 2010/11 financial year.
- The Audit Committee reports that it has complied with and discharged its responsibilities as stated in the charter, for the period under review.

Challenges

- Lack of ownership of processes.
- Lack of appropriate capacity to deal with key strategic risks as identified.
- Lack of appropriate policies and procedures within the organisation.

Way forward/recommendations

- Capacitating and retraining of staff members.
- Adequate resourcing of functions which may have to include process regeneration to

establish appropriate staffing requirements.

- Development, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of key policies and procedures in the new financial year.
- Enhance timely and effective monitoring and evaluation of current processes.

Operational input:

With the exception of specific matters listed above, the Audit and Risk Committee is not aware of any contravention of legislation during the period under review.

The Audit and Risk Committee has recommended the annual financial statements for approval by the Council prior to its submission to the external auditors.

Furthermore, the Audit and Risk Committee is not aware of any material misstatements that may impact on the outcome of the audit opinion.

SACAP COMBINED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2010

INDEX

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

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SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION
(ESTABLISHED UNDER THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION ACT NO 44 OF 2000)
Combined Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2010

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To the persons registered with the South African Council for the Architectural Profession (established under the Architectural Profession Act)

We have audited the accompanying combined annual financial statements of the South African Council for the Architectural Profession (Established under the Architectural Profession Act No 44 of 2000), which comprises of the Registrar's report, the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2010, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as set out on pages 76 - 100.

Councils' responsibility for the financial statements

Council is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these combined annual financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and in the manner required by the Architectural Profession Act No 44 of 2000. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of combined annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditors' responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the combined annual financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the combined 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 combined 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 the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the combined annual 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 combined annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of South African Council for the Architectural Profession (established under the Architectural Profession Act No 44 of 2000) as of 31 March 2010, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and in the manner required by the Architectural Profession Act No 44 of 2000.

Accounting and secretarial duties

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw your attention to the fact that with the written consent of council, we have performed certain accounting and secretarial duties.

Supplementary Information

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw your attention to the fact that the supplementary information set out on pages 101 to 102 does not form part of the combined annual financial statements and is presented as additional information. We have not audited this information and accordingly do not express an opinion thereon.

SizweNtsaluba ES.

SizweNtsaluba ES Inc
Registered Auditors
Per: Cilliers van Zyl
Pretoria

21 August 2010

Section Four

SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION

(ESTABLISHED UNDER THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION ACT NO 44 OF 2000)

Combined Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2010

COUNCIL'S RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROVAL

Council is required by the Architectural Profession Act, 2000, to maintain adequate accounting records and is responsible for the content and integrity of the combined annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the combined annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the council as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with the external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the combined annual financial statements.

The combined annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

Council acknowledges that it is ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by council and places considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable Council to meet these responsibilities, 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 Council and all employees are required to maintain the highest

ethical standards in ensuring the Council's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the Council is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the Council. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the group endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

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

Council have reviewed the council's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 March 2011 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the council 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 entity's combined annual financial statements. The combined annual financial statements have been examined by the Council's external auditors and their report is presented on page 75.

The combined annual financial statements set out on pages 77 to 100, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the council on 21 August 2010 and were signed on behalf by:



Mr P Mashabane – Chairperson



Ms D Brislin - Registrar



Ms A Houston - Treasurer

REGISTRAR'S REPORT

The Registrar submitted her report for the year ended 31 March 2010.

1. REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES

Main business and operations

The entity is a statutory body that regulates the architectural profession in South Africa and operates principally in South Africa.

The South African Council for the Architectural Profession ("the Entity") is a regulatory body that was established by the Architectural Profession Act No 44 of 2000 which was published on 1 December 2000 and came into effect on 26 January 2001.

The mission is to make a positive impact on the built environment by ensuring excellence in performance and service delivery by fostering collaborative relationships with role players in order to:

- Effectively regulate the architectural profession;
- Ensure proactive public protection;
- Develop a quality, sustainable and professional skills base;
- Ensure good governance within SACAP;
- Promote the role of architectural profession in transformation;
- Create a legacy of humane and sustainable architecture.

The South African Council for the Architectural Profession is tasked with making the major decisions within the organisation. Council members have a term of four years.

The operating results and state of affairs of the entity are fully set out in the attached combined annual financial statements and do not in my opinion require any further comment.

Net deficit of the entity was
 R2,643,757 (2009: R2,170,728 deficit).

2. GOING CONCERN

The combined 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 operations.

3. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO YEAR-END

The Council Members are not aware of any matter or circumstance arising since the end of the financial year.

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SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION

(ESTABLISHED UNDER THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION ACT NO 44 OF 2000)

Combined Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2010

4. COUNCIL MEMBERS

The members of the Council during the year and to the date of this report are as follows:

Name	Nationality	Changes
Mr P Mashabane – President	South African	Appointed 1 October 2009
Ms P Scott – Vice President	South African	Reappointed 1 October 2009
Ms A Houston – Treasurer	South African	Appointed 1 October 2009
Mr F Motsepe	South African	Appointed 1 October 2009
Prof G Steyn	South African	Re-appointed 1 October 2009
Mr P Crafford	South African	Re-appointed 1 October 2009
Ms M Nienaber	South African	Appointed 1 October 2009
Ms M Gerrans	South African	Appointed 1 October 2009
Mr V Mthimunye	South African	Appointed 1 October 2009
Mr R Ruiters	South African	Appointed 1 October 2009
Mr D Basdew	South African	Appointed 1 October 2009
Mr M Campbell – President	South African	Term ended 30 September 2009
Mr K Moleko – Vice President	South African	Term ended 30 September 2009
Mr S Njobe – Treasurer	South African	Term ended 30 September 2009
Mr J Barnard	South African	Term ended 30 September 2009
Ms P Emmett	South African	Term ended 30 September 2009
Mr R Naicker	South African	Term ended 30 September 2009
Mr T Mthethwa	South African	Term ended 30 September 2009

5. AUDITORS

SizweNtsaluba ES Inc will continue in office for the next financial period.

6. REGISTERED ADDRESS

1st Floor, Lakeside Place
Cnr Ernest Oppenheimer and Queen Street
Bruma
2026

7. ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The annual financial statements are classified as follows:

Combined: South African Council for the Architectural Profession including the balances and transactions of SACAP Education Fund is categorised as “Combined”.

Council: South African Council for the Architectural Profession excluding the balances and transactions of the SACAP Education Fund is categorised as “Council”.

SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION
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Combined Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2010

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Figures in Rand		Combined		Council	
	Notes	2010	2009	2010	2009
ASSETS					
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Investment property	3	-	3,200,000	-	3,200,000
Property, plant and equipment	4	1,610,525	1,122,961	1,610,525	1,122,961
		1,610,525	4,322,961	1,610,525	4,322,961
CURRENT ASSETS					
Other financial assets	5	8,528,723	7,131,222	5,759,756	4,525,661
Trade and other receivables	6	1,205,289	728,369	1,276,087	728,369
Cash and cash equivalents	7	863,573	1,244,012	280,207	91,634
		10,597,585	9,103,603	7,316,050	5,345,664
Total assets		12,208,110	13,426,564	8,926,575	9,668,625
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
EQUITY					
Retained income		8,283,759	10,927,516	4,901,180	7,068,533
LIABILITIES					
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Finance lease obligation	8	491,410	256,808	491,410	256,808
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Finance lease obligation	8	130,498	54,994	130,498	54,994
Trade and other payables	9	3,302,443	2,187,246	3,403,487	2,288,290
		3,432,941	2,242,240	3,533,985	2,343,284
Total liabilities		3,924,351	2,499,048	4,025,395	2,600,092
Total equity and liabilities		12,208,110	13,426,564	8,926,575	9,668,625

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SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION

(ESTABLISHED UNDER THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION ACT NO 44 OF 2000)

Combined Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2010

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Figures in Rand	Notes	Combined		Council	
		2010	2009	2010	2009
Revenue	10	16,642,860	10,217,680	16,642,860	10,217,680
Other income		288,575	257,299	288,575	257,299
Operating expenses		(20,100,731)	(15,077,366)	(19,429,274)	(15,076,961)
Operating deficit	11	(3,169,296)	(4,602,387)	(2,497,839)	(4,601,982)
Investment revenue	12	631,272	1,033,880	436,219	684,435
Fair value adjustments	13	–	1,614,739	–	1,614,739
Finance costs	14	(105,733)	(216,960)	(105,733)	(216,960)
Deficit for the year		(2,643,757)	(2,170,728)	(2,167,353)	(2,519,768)
Other comprehensive income		–	–	–	–
Total comprehensive deficit		(2,643,757)	(2,170,728)	(2,167,353)	(2,519,768)

SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION
 (ESTABLISHED UNDER THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION ACT NO 44 OF 2000)
Combined Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2010

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS

Figures in Rand	Retained Income	Total funds
Combined		
Balance at 01 April 2008	13, 098,244	13,098,244
Changes in funds		
Total comprehensive deficit for the year	(2,170,728)	(2,170,728)
Total changes	(2,170,728)	(2,170,728)
Balance at 01 April 2009	10, 927, 516	10,927, 516
Changes in funds		
Total comprehensive deficit for the year	(2,643,757)	(2,643,757)
Total changes	(2,643,757)	(2,643,757)
Balance at 31 March 2010	8,283,759	8,283,759
Council		
Balance at 01 April 2008	9,588,301	9,588,301
Changes in funds		
Total comprehensive deficit for the year	(2,519,768)	(2,519,768)
Total changes	(2,519,768)	(2,519,768)
Balance at 01 April 2009	7,068,533	7,068,533
Changes in funds		
Total comprehensive deficit for the year	(2,167,353)	(2,167,353)
Total changes	(2,167,353)	(2,167,353)
Balance at 31 March 2010	4,901,180	4,901,180

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SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION

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Combined Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2010

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Figures in Rand	Notes	Combined		Council	
		2010	2009	2010	2009
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Cash utilised in operations	16	(2,157,092)	(4,315,119)	(1,556,433)	(4,314,715)
Interest income		631,272	1,033,880	436,219	684,435
Finance costs		(10,909)	(187,654)	(10,909)	(187,654)
Net cash from operating activities		(1,536,729)	(3,468,893)	(1,131,123)	(3,817,934)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	4	(861,491)	(863,825)	(861,491)	(863,825)
Sale of property, plant and equipment	4	-	(119,377)	-	(119,377)
Sale of investment property	3	3,200,000	-	3,200,000	-
Purchase of financial assets		(1,397,501)	-	(1,234,095)	-
Sale of financial assets			1,564,544	-	1,818,140
Net cash from Investing activities		941,008	581,342	1,104,414	834,938
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Finance lease payments		215,282	282,496	215,282	282,496
Total cash movement for the year		(380,439)	(2,605,055)	188,573	(2,700,500)
Cash at the beginning of the year		1,244,012	3,849,067	91,634	2,792,134
Total cash at end of the year	7	863,573	1,244,012	280,207	91,634

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. PRESENTATION OF COMBINED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The combined annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and the Architectural Profession Act No 44 of 2000. The combined annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except where otherwise indicated, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.1 Significant judgements

In preparing the combined annual financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts represented in the combined annual financial statements and related disclosures. Use of available information and the application of judgement is inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the combined annual financial statements. Significant judgements include:

Trade receivables

The entity assesses its trade receivables for impairment at each reporting date. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the statement of comprehensive income, the Council makes judgements as to whether there is observable data indicating a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash

flows from a financial asset.

Taxation

The receipts and accruals to the entity are exempt from income tax in terms of the provisions of Section 10(1)(cA)(i) of the Income Tax Act.

1.2 Property, plant and equipment

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when:

- it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company; and
- the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

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.

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period.

Any increase in an asset's carrying amount, as a result of a revaluation, is recognised to other comprehensive income and accumulated in the revaluation surplus in equity. The increase is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss.

Any decrease in an asset's carrying amount, as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in profit or loss in the current period.

The decrease is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset. The decrease recognised in other comprehensive income reduces the amount accumulated in the revaluation surplus in equity.

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Item	Average useful life
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Motor vehicles	7 years
Office equipment	5 years
IT equipment	3 years
Computer software	3 years

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

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

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SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION

(ESTABLISHED UNDER THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION ACT NO 44 OF 2000)

Combined Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2010

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item.

1.3 Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial instruments are recognised initially when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

The entity classifies financial instruments, or their component parts, on initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Financial instruments are measured initially at fair value, except for equity investments for which a fair value is not determinable, which are measured at cost and are classified as available for sale financial assets.

For financial instruments which are not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the instrument.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective

interest rate method. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in profit or loss when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 30 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The allowance recognised is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement within operating expenses. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against operating expenses in the income statement.

Trade and other receivables are classified as loans and receivables.

Trade and other payables

Trade payables are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits, and other short-term

highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents are classified as available for sale financial assets.

1.4 Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

Finance leases – lessee

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets of the entity at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation.

The discount rate used in calculating the present value of the minimum lease payments is the interest rate implicit in the lease.

The lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of on the remaining balance of the liability.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Operating leases – lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease asset or liability. This liability is not discounted.

1.5 Impairment of assets

The entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease.

The entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for assets other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of those assets are estimated.

The increased carrying amount of an asset other than goodwill attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation other than goodwill is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as paid vacation leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits such as medical care), are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs.

Defined contribution plans

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.7 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

- the entity has a present obligation as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

The amount of a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period.

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement is recognised when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation. The reimbursement is treated as a separate asset. The amount recognised for the reimbursement does not exceed the amount of the provision.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

If an entity has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract is recognised and measured as a provision.

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SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION

(ESTABLISHED UNDER THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION ACT NO 44 OF 2000)

Combined Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2010

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

A constructive obligation to restructure arises only when an entity:

- has a detailed formal plan for the restructuring, identifying at least:
 - the business or part of a business concerned,
 - the principal locations affected,
 - the location, function, and approximate number of employees who will be compensated for terminating their services,
 - the expenditures that will be undertaken, and
 - when the plan will be implemented
- has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement that plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it.

After their initial recognition contingent liabilities recognised in business combinations that are recognised separately are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount that would be recognised as a provision; and
- the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in note 18.

1.8 Revenue

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

NOTES

2. NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

2.1 Standards and interpretations effective and adopted in the current year

In the current year, the entity has not adopted any effective standards and interpretations as none are relevant to its operations.

2.2 STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS EARLY ADOPTED

The entity has not chosen to early adopt any standards and interpretations.

2.3 STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The entity has chosen not to early adopt the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the entity's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 April 2010 or later periods:

Amendment to IAS 39 and IFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets

The amendment permits the entity to reclassify certain financial assets out of the fair value through profit and loss category if certain stringent conditions are met. It also permits an entity to transfer from the available for sale category to loans and receivables under certain circumstances. Additional disclosures are required in the event of any of these reclassifications.

The effective date of the amendment is for years beginning on or after 01 July 2009.

The entity expects to adopt the amendment for the first time in the 2011 annual financial statements.

It is unlikely that the amendment will have a material impact on the entity's annual financial statements.

SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION
 (ESTABLISHED UNDER THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION ACT NO 44 OF 2000)
Combined Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2010

NOTES (CONTINUED)

3. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	2010			2009		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Combined						
Investment property	-	-	-	3,200,000	-	3,200,000
Council						
Investment property	-	-	-	3,200,000	-	3,200,000
Reconciliation of investment property – Combined – 2010				Opening Balance	Disposals	Total
Investment property				3,200,000	(3,200,000)	-
Reconciliation of investment property – Combined – 2009				Opening Balance	Transfers	Fair value adjustments
Investment property				-	1,585,261	1,614,739
						3,200,000
Reconciliation of investment property – Council – 2010				Opening Balance	Disposals	Total
Investment property				3,200,000	(3,200,000)	-
Reconciliation of investment property - Council – 2009				Opening Balance	Transfers	Fair value adjustments
Investment property				-	1,585,261	1,614,739
						3,200,000
Details of property				Combined	Council	
				2010	2009	2010
Erf 3614, portion 7, Randpark Ridge Ext 52						2009
- Transfer from property, plant and equipment				1,585,261	1,585,261	1,585,261
- Fair value adjustments				1,614,739	1,614,739	1,614,739
- Sale of investment property				(3,200,000)	-	(3,200,000)
				-	3,200,000	3,200,000

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NOTES (CONTINUED)

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Combined	2010			2009		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Buildings	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and fixtures	619,756	(124,012)	495,744	435,162	(77,132)	358,030
Motor vehicles	131,300	(59,085)	72,215	131,300	(39,390)	91,910
Office equipment	941,748	(176,185)	765,563	412,327	(61,351)	350,976
IT equipment	753,912	(559,591)	194,321	642,943	(396,181)	246,762
Leasehold improvements	113,557	(30,875)	82,682	77,056	(1,773)	75,283
Total	2,560,273	(949,748)	1,610,525	1,698,788	(575,827)	1,122,961

Council	2010			2009		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Buildings	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and fixtures	619,756	(124,012)	495,744	435,162	(77,132)	358,030
Motor vehicles	131,300	(59,085)	72,215	131,300	(39,390)	91,910
Office equipment	941,748	(176,185)	765,563	412,327	(61,351)	350,976
IT equipment	753,912	(559,591)	194,321	642,943	(396,181)	246,762
Leasehold improvements	113,557	(30,875)	82,682	77,056	(1,773)	75,283
Total	2,560, 273	(949,748)	1,610,525	1,698,788	(575,827)	1,122,961

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NOTES (CONTINUED)

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - Combined - 2010

	Opening Balance	Additions	Depreciation	Total
Furniture and fixtures	358,030	186,230	(48,516)	495,744
Motor vehicles	91,910	–	(19,695)	72,215
Office equipment	350,976	529,420	(114,833)	765,563
IT equipment	246,762	110,840	(163,281)	194,321
Leasehold improvements	75,283	35,001	(27,602)	82,682
	1,122,961	861,491	(373,927)	1,610,525

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - Combined - 2009

	Opening Balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Depreciation	Total
Buildings	1,585,261	–	–	(1,585,261)	–	–
Furniture and fixtures	160,632	250,575	(15,009)	–	(38,168)	358,030
Motor vehicles	111,605	–	–	–	(19,695)	91,910
Office equipment	15,849	390,790	–	–	(55,663)	350,976
IT equipment	230,625	145,404	(3,524)	–	(125,743)	246,762
Leasehold improvements	–	77,056	–	–	(1,773)	75,283
	2,103,972	863,825	(18,533)	(1,585,261)	(241,042)	1,122,961

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NOTES (CONTINUED)

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - Council - 2010

	Opening Balance	Additions	Depreciation	Total
Furniture and fixtures	358,030	186,230	(48,516)	495,744
Motor vehicles	91,910	–	(19,695)	72,215
Office equipment	350,976	529,420	(114,833)	765,563
IT equipment	246,762	110,840	(163,281)	194,321
Leasehold improvements	75,283	35,001	(27,602)	82,682
	1,122,961	861,491	(373,927)	1,610,525

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - Council - 2009

	Opening Balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Depreciation	Total
Buildings	1,585,261	–	–	(1,585,261)	–	–
Furniture and fixtures	160,632	250,575	(15,009)	–	(38,168)	358,030
Motor vehicles	111,605	–	–	–	(19,695)	91,910
Office equipment	15,849	390,790	–	–	(55,663)	350,976
IT equipment	230,625	145,404	(3,524)	–	(125,743)	246,762
Leasehold improvements	–	77,056	–	–	(1,773)	75,283
	2,103, 972	863,825	(18,533)	(1,585,261)	(241,042)	1,122,961

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NOTES (CONTINUED)

Property, plant and equipment - beginning Council - 2009

	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Buildings	1,585,261	-	1,585,261
Furniture and fixtures	182,522	(21,890)	160,632
Motor vehicles	131,300	(19,695)	111,605
Office equipment	20,163	(4,314)	15,849
IT equipment	310,537	(79,912)	230,625
	2,229,783	(125,811)	2,103,972

Assets subject to finance lease (Net carrying amount)

	Combined		Council	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Office equipment	599,755	300,353	599,755	300,353
Leasehold improvements	82,682	75,283	82,682	75,283
	682,437	375,636	682,437	375,636

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NOTES (CONTINUED)

5. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

Figures in Rand	Combined		Council	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Investments				
First National Bank 32-day notice account	5,759,756	4,525,661	5,759,756	4,525,661
Nedbank 32-day ntc dep @ 9.85%	206,741	193,351	-	-
Nedbank Call @ 7.75%	821,303	776,079	-	-
investec 32 day notice (prime linked)	539,180	505,710	-	-
Nedbank 32-day ntc dep @ 9.85%	662,320	619,424	-	-
Nedbank Call Deposit	539,423	510,997	-	-
	8,528,723	7,131,222	5,759,756	4,525,661

Current assets

Available for sale	8,528,723	7,131,222	5,759,756	4,525,661
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Fair values of investments reflects the approximate fair value at year end,

There were no gains or losses realised on the disposal of held to maturity financial assets in 2010 and 2009, as all the financial assets were disposed of at their redemption date.

6. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables	320,955	26,453	320,955	26,453
Travel allowances in advance	8,133	16,933	8,133	16,933
Prepayments	10,809	7,112	10,809	7,112
VAT	865,392	677,871	865,392	677,871
SACAP Education Fund	-	-	70,798	-
	1,205,289	728,369	1,276,087	728,369

The carrying value of trade and other receivables reflects the approximate fair value at year-end.

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NOTES (CONTINUED)

Trade and other receivables Impaired

According to to Section 20(1)(a)(iii) of the Architectural Professions Act no 44, 2000, registered persons who fail to pay the prescribed annual fee or portion thereof, within 60 days from it becoming due or within such further period as the Council may allow, either before or after the expiry of the 60 days, will be removed as a registered person.

As per Council's discretion, trade receivables that are older than 12 months are considered to be overdue.

As of 31 March 2010, trade and other receivables of R2,237,445 (2009: R83,425) were impaired and provided for. The amount of the provision inclusive of VAT amounted to R(2,237,445) as of 31 March 2010 (2009: R83,425).

The ageing of these trade receivables provided for is as follows:

Older than 12 months	2,237,445	83,425	2,237,445	83,425
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7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Cash on hand	3,281	2,006	3,281	2,006
Bank balances	860,292	1,242,006,	276,926	89,628
	863,573	1,244,012	280,207	91,634

Bank balances earn interest at a floating rate based on a daily bank deposit rate.

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NOTES (CONTINUED)

8. FINANCE LEASE OBLIGATION

Figures in Rand	Combined		Council	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Minimum lease payments due				
- within one year	198,490	96,840	198,490	96,840
- in second to fifth year inclusive	591,445	315,570	591,445	315,570
	789,935	412,410	789,935	412,410
less: future finance charges	(168,027)	(100,608)	(168,027)	(100,608)
Present value of minimum lease payments	621,908	311,802	621,908	311,802
Present value of minimum lease payments due				
- within one year	130,498	54,994	130,498	54,994
- in second to fifth year inclusive	491,410	256,808	491,410	256,808
	621,908	311,802	621,908	311,802
Non-current liabilities	491,410	256,808	491,410	256,808
Current liabilities	130,498	54,994	130,498	54,994
	621,908	311,802	621,908	311,802

NEFCO

SACAP entered into an agreement with NEFCO for a copier (Canon 2880i). The rental agreement is for a period of 60 months with monthly instalments of R3 185 and an escalation of 15% per annum. The monthly instalments, payable in advance, commenced on 28 February 2008.

SAPOR

SACAP entered into an agreement with SAPOR for a copier (Sagem 6590N). The rental agreement is for a period of 60 months with monthly instalments of R675 and an escalation of 0% per annum. The monthly instalments, payable in advance, commenced on 30 August 2006.

ABSA

SACAP entered into an agreement with ABSA for a copier (Toshiba 2820c). The rental agreement is for a period of 60 months with monthly instalments of R 2 300 and an escalation of 15% per annum. The monthly instalments, payable in advance commenced on 1 April 2009.

CANON BUSINESS CENTRE

SACAP entered into an agreement with Canon Business Centre for a copier (HP Edgeline CM8050). The rental agreement is for a period of 60 months with monthly instalments of R 8 470,80 and an escalation of 0% per annum. The monthly instalments, payable in advance commenced on 1 December 2009.

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NOTES (CONTINUED)

9. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Combined		Council	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Trade payables	1,440,883	1,782,837	1,440,882	1,782,836
VAT	61,449	61,449	–	–
VAT on property transfer	192,000	–	192,000	–
Accrued leave pay	191,569	165,236	191,569	165,236
Accrued bonus	172,859	78,334	172,859	78,334
SACAP Education Fund	–	–	162,494	162,494
Payroll accruals	141,248	99,390	141,248	99,390
Unallocated receipts	1,102,435	–	1,102,435	–
	3,302,443	2,187,246	3,403,487	2,288,290

10. REVENUE

Figures In Rand	Combined		Council	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Annual fees	15,136,051	9,095,337	15,136,051	9,095,337
Exam fees	457,293	293,399	457,293	293,399
Registration fees	1,049,516	828,944	1,049,516	828,944
	16,642,860	10,217,680	16,642,860	10,217,680

Registrations are cancelled where the registered persons do not pay their fees within the prescribed time. When such a person wants to re-register, the prior years' outstanding fees must be settled first. These fees are then recognised in the year in which they are received.

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NOTES (CONTINUED)

11. OPERATING DEFICIT

Operating deficit for the year is stated after accounting for the following:

	Combined		Council	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Operating lease charges				
Lease rentals on operating lease - Buildings				
Contractual amounts	567,438	398,964	567,438	398,964
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	–	(137,910)	–	(137,910)
Impairment on trade and other receivables	192,000	–	192,000	–
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	373,921	241,042	373,921	241,042
Employee costs	7,110,374	3,970,692	7,110,374	3,970,692

12. INVESTMENT REVENUE

Interest revenue

Bank	631,272	1,033,880	436,219	684,435
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The following is an analysis of Investment revenue earned per financial asset category:

Available-for-sale financial assets	631,272	1,033,880	436,219	684,435
Loans and receivables	–	–	–	–
Held-to-maturity investments	–	–	–	–
Total interest income for financial assets not designated as at fair value through profit or loss	631,272	1,033,880	436,219	684,435
Investment income earned on non-financial assets	–	–	–	–
	631,272	1,033,880	436,219	684,435

13. FAIR VALUE ADJUSTMENTS

Investment property (Fair value model)	–	1,614,739	–	1,614,739
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NOTES (CONTINUED)

14. FINANCE COSTS

Figures in Rand	Combined		Council	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Finance leases	94,824	29,306	94,824	29,306
Late payment of VAT	9,906	183,044	9,906	183,044
Suppliers	1,003	4,610	1,003	4,610
	105,733	216,960	105,733	216,960

15. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

Fees	178,840	240,673	178,840	240,673
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16. CASH UTILISED IN OPERATIONS

Deficit for the year	(2,643,757)	(2,170,728)	(2,167,353)	(2,519,768)
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and amortisation	373,921	241,042	373,921	241,042
Loss on sale of assets	–	137,910	–	137,910
Interest received	(631,272)	(1,033,880)	(436,219)	(684,435)
Finance costs	105,733	216,960	105,733	216,960
Fair value adjustments	–	(1,614,739)	–	(1,614,739)
Impairment loss	192,000	–	192,000	–
Changes in working capital:				
Trade and other receivables	(668,914)	(290,073)	(739,718)	(452,567)
Trade and other payables	1,115,197	198,389	1,115,203	360,882
	(2,157,092)	(4,315,119)	(1,556,433)	(4,314,715)

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NOTES (CONTINUED)

17. COMMITMENTS

	Combined		Council	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Operating leases - as lessee (expense)				
Minimum lease payments due				
- within one year	695,177	536,545	695,177	536,545
- in second to fifth year inclusive	207,246	676,416	207,246	676,416
	902,423	1,212,961	902,423	1,212,961

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the entity for certain of its office properties. Leases are negotiated for an average term of three years and rentals will escalate annually by an average of 9.5%.

18. CONTINGENCIES

The Council currently has a possible claim of R 1,3 million against it by one of its suppliers for alleged breach of contract. The supplier was engaged by management to set up a contact centre for SACAP. It is the view of SACAP's attorneys that the claim for alleged breach of contract and damages is without merit and that should the supplier institute a claim out of the High Court, the claim ought to be dismissed. The anticipated legal fees and disbursements is approximated to be R 400 000.

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NOTES (CONTINUED)

19. RELATED PARTIES

Relationships

<i>Members of key management</i>	Ms D Brislin – Registrar Mr S Moyo – Chief Financial Officer Ms D Le Roux – Chief Operating Officer
<i>Executive authority</i>	Department of Public Works
<i>Governing body</i>	Refer to point 4 of the Registrar's report for details on Council Members
<i>Fund under control of Council</i>	Education Fund of the SA Council for the Architectural Profession
<i>Relationship governed by law</i>	Council for the Built Environment

	Council	
	2010	2009
Related party balances		
Amounts included In Trade receivable		
(Trade payable) regarding related parties		
Council for the Built Environment	(356,337)	(398,472)
Education Fund of the SA Council for the Architectural Profession	70,798	–
Provision for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances		
None		

Related party transactions

Included in operating expenses

Education Fund of the SA Council for the Architectural Profession	842,284	705,800
Council for the Built Environment	356,337	398,472

Compensation to Council Members and Executive management

Basic salaries	1,878,972	701,167
Allowances	–	18,000
Council contributions	337,787	128,460
Bonus	117,602	–
	2,334,361	847,627

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20. RISK MANAGEMENT

Capital risk management

Council's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

The capital structure of the entity consists of cash and cash equivalents, disclosed in note 7, and accumulated funds as disclosed in the statement of financial position,

Financial risk management

The entity's activities expose it to cash flow interest rate risk and liquidity risk.

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of cash available to perform its duties.

The entity's risk to liquidity is a result of the funds available to cover future commitments. The entity manages liquidity risk through an ongoing review of future commitments and credit facilities.

Cash flow forecasts are prepared and the amount of cash available are monitored.

Interest rate risk

The entity has significant interest-bearing assets, that causes the entity's income and operating cash flows to be substantially dependent of changes in market interest rates.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant of the council's profit before tax.

Interest rate risk table

	Increase / (decrease) in base points	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on equity
South African Rand	1 %	79,068	79,068
South African Rand	(1%)	(79,068)	(79,068)

Credit risk

Credit risk consists mainly of cash deposits and trade debtors. The entity only deposits cash with major banks with high quality credit standing and limits exposure to any one counterparty.

Receivables comprise of annual fees owed by registered persons in terms of the Architectural Professions Act no 44 of 2000. Receivables comprise of a wide spread registered person's base. Receivables are monitored for impairment on an ongoing basis. Non payment by registered persons result in deregistration, in which event outstanding fees are provided for as bad debt.

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DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT

Figures In Rand	Combined		Council		
	Note(s)	2010	2009	2010	2009
REVENUE					
Annual fees		15,136,051	9,095,337	15,136,051	9,095,337
Exam fees		457,293	293,399	457,293	293,399
Registration fees		1,049,516	828,944	1,049,516	828,944
	10	16,642, 860	10,217, 680	16, 642,860	10,217, 680
OTHER INCOME					
Rental income		176,000	–	176,000	–
Other income		112,575	257,299	112,575	257,299
Interest received	12	631,272	1,033,880	436,219	684,435
Fair value adjustments	13	–	1,614,739	–	1,614,739
		919,847	2,905,918	724,794	2,556,473
Expenses (Refer to page 102)					
		(20,100,731)	(15,077,366)	(19,429,274)	(15,076,961)
Operating deficit	11	(2,538,024)	(1,953,768)	(2,061,620)	(2,302,808)
Finance costs	14	(105,733)	(216,960)	(105,733)	(216,960)
Deficit for the year		(2,643,757)	(2,170,728)	(2,167,353)	(2,519,768)

The supplementary information presented does not form part of the combined annual financial statements and is unaudited

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DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT

Figures In Rand	Combined		Council		
	Note(s)	2010	2009	2010	2009
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Advertising		(134,533)	(7,807)	(134,533)	(7,807)
Auditors remuneration	15	(178,840)	(240,673)	(178,840)	(240,673)
Bad debts		(1,962,671)	(73,180)	(1,962,671)	(73,180)
Bank charges		(55,411)	(67,623)	(54,752)	(67,218)
Computer expenses		(61,445)	(175,096)	(61,445)	(175,096)
Consulting and professional fees		(1,461,718)	(2,075,824)	(1,461,718)	(2,075,824)
Courier cost		(41,217)	(80,584)	(41,217)	(80,584)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		(565,921)	(241,042)	(565,921)	(241,042)
Document storage		(13,179)	(912)	(13,179)	(912)
Donations		(670,798)	(88,772)	–	(88,772)
Employee costs		(7,110,374)	(3,970,692)	(7,110,374)	(3,970,692)
Equipment		(3,003)	(30,212)	(3,003)	(30,212)
Equipment hire		–	(8,042)	–	(8,042)
Examination fees		(29,793)	(54,367)	(29,793)	(54,367)
Fee levy - CBE		(356,337)	(398,472)	(356,337)	(398,472)
Fee levy - Education Fund		–	–	(842,284)	(705,800)
Gifts and awards		(9,815)	(1,110)	(9,815)	(1,110)
Honorariums		(960,129)	(325,182)	(960,129)	(325,182)
Insurance		(42,745)	(48,005)	(42,745)	(48,005)
Lease rentals an operating lease		(567,438)	(398,964)	(567,438)	(398,964)
Legal expenses		(970,411)	(385,210)	(970,411)	(385,210)
Levies		(416)	-	(416)	–
License fees		(66,253)	(33,685)	(66,253)	(33,685)
Loss on disposal of assets		–	(137,910)	–	(137,910)

The supplementary information presented does not form part of the combined annual financial statements and is unaudited

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DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT

Figures In Rand	Combined		Council		
	Note(s)	2010	2009	2010	2009
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Loss relating to missing cash		–	(500)	–	(500)
Marketing		(226,962)	(899,416)	(226,962)	(899,416)
Meeting expenses		(466,778)	(568,914)	(466,778)	(568,914)
Motor vehicle expenses		(14,109)	(11,716)	(14,109)	(11,716)
Office plants		(30,769)	(18,024)	(30,769)	(18,024)
Penalties - SARS		(21,320)	(218,078)	(21,320)	(218,078)
Postage		(889,935)	(297,515)	(889,935)	(297,515)
Printing and stationery		(402,444)	(462,227)	(402,444)	(462,227)
RPL Assessments		–	(9,120)	–	(9,120)
Registration certificates		(840)	(35,085)	(840)	(35,085)
Relocation costs		–	(23,558)	–	(23,558)
Repairs and maintenance		(39,239)	(41,675)	(39,239)	(41,675)
Security		(23,843)	(28,782)	(23,843)	(28,782)
Sponsorships and grants		(897,542)	(1,905,800)	(55,258)	(1,200,000)
Staff welfare		(119,422)	(46,983)	(119,422)	(46,983)
Strategic management sessions		(10,000)	(160,676)	(10,000)	(160,676)
Subscriptions		(10,541)	(11,413)	(10,541)	(11,413)
Telephone and fax		(271,778)	(256,261)	(271,778)	(256,261)
Training		(87,046)	(60,884)	(87,046)	(60,884)
Travel - local		(884,603)	(85,140)	(884,603)	(85,140)
Travel - overseas		(58,107)	(890,946)	(58,107)	(890,946)
Utilities		(87,976)	(71,265)	(87,976)	(71,265)
Website cost		(295,030)	(130,024)	(295,030)	(130,024)
		(20,100,731)	(15,077,366)	(19,429,274)	(15,076,961)

The supplementary information presented does not form part of the combined annual financial statements and is unaudited

Section Four

THE EDUCATION FUND OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2010

SACAP EDUCATION FUND

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2010

INDEX

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

INDEX PAGE

Report of the Independent Auditors	105
Councils' Responsibilities and Approval	106
Registrar's Report	107
Statement of Financial Position	108
Statement of Comprehensive Income	109
Statement of Changes in Funds	109
Cash Flow Statement	110
Accounting Policies	111
Notes to the Annual Financial Statements	111

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

Detailed Income statement	115
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REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To the council members of The Education Fund of the South African Council for the Architectural Profession

We have audited the accompanying annual financial statements of The Education Fund of the South African Council for the Architectural Profession, which comprise the Registrar's report, the balance sheet as at 31 March 2010, the income statement, the statement of changes in funds and cash flow statement for the year then ended, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as set out on pages 107 to 114.

Councils' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Council is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these annual financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and in the manner required by the Architectural Profession Act no 44 of 2000. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

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 the trustees, 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.

Opinion

In our opinion, the annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the fund as of 31 March 2010, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in

accordance with

International Financial Reporting Standards, and in the manner required by the Architectural Profession Act no 44 of 2000.

Accounting and Secretarial Duties

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw your attention to the fact that with the written consent of the Council, we have performed certain accounting and secretarial duties.

Supplementary Information

We draw your attention to the fact that the supplementary information set out on page 115 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.

SizweNtsaluba ES.

SizweNtsaluba ES Inc
Registered Auditors
Per: Cilliers van Zyl
Pretoria

21 August 2010

Section Four

THE EDUCATION FUND OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2010

COUNCILS' RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROVAL

Council is required 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 its responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the fund 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 International Financial Reporting Standards. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates.

Council acknowledges that it is ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the fund and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the Council to meet these responsibilities, the executive committee sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk.

These controls are monitored throughout the fund and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical

standards in ensuring the fund's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the fund is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the fund. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the fund endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

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.

Council has reviewed the fund's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 March 2011 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, it is satisfied that the fund has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Although Council is primarily responsible for the financial affairs of the fund, they are supported by the fund's external auditors.

The external auditors are responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on the fund's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the

fund's external auditors and their report is presented on page 105.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 107 to 114, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the Council on 21 August 2010 and were signed on its behalf by:



Mr P Mashabane - President



Ms D Brislin - Registrar



Ms A Houston - Treasurer

THE EDUCATION FUND OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2010

REGISTRAR'S REPORT

The registrar submits her report for the year ended 31 March 2010.

1. REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES**Main business and operations**

The Education Fund is a fund that was established by the South African Council for the Architectural Profession for the purpose of education, training and continuing education and training of registered persons and students in the architectural profession.

The South African Council for the Architectural Profession may render assistance to educational institutions, voluntary associations or examining body with regard to educational facilities for and the training of registered persons and prospective registered persons.

The South African Council for the Architectural Profession maintains full control of the Education Fund for Architectural Profession.

The mission is aligned with that of SACAP.

The South African Council for the Architectural Profession is tasked with making the major decisions within the organisation.

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

Net deficit of the fund was R476,404 (2009: surplus R349,040).

2. 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.

3. COUNCIL MEMBERS

The Council members of the Educational Fund of the South African Council for the Architectural Profession during the year and to the date of this report are as follows:

Name	Nationality	Changes
Mr P Mashabane - President	South African	Appointed 01 October 2009
Ms P Scott - Vice President	South African	Re-appointed 01 October 2009
Ms A Houston - Treasurer	South African	Appointed 01 October 2009
Mr F Motsepe	South African	Appointed 01 October 2009
Prof G Steyn	South African	Re-appointed 01 October 2009
Mr P Crafford	South African	Re-appointed 01 October 2009
Ms M Nienaber	South African	Appointed 01 October 2009
Ms M Gerrans	South African	Appointed 01 October 2009
Mr V Mthimunye	South African	Appointed 01 October 2009
Mr R Ruiters	South African	Appointed 01 October 2009
Mr D Basdew	South African	Appointed 01 October 2009
Mr M Campbell - President	South African	Term ended 30 September 2009
Mr K Moleko - Vice President	South African	Term ended 30 September 2009
Mr S Njobe - Treasurer	South African	Term ended 30 September 2009
Mr J Barnard	South African	Term ended 30 September 2009
Ms P Emmett	South African	Term ended 30 September 2009
Mr R Naicker	South African	Term ended 30 September 2009
Mr T Mthethwa	South African	Term ended 30 September 2009

4. AUDITORS

SizweNtsaluba ES Inc will continue in office for the next financial period.

5. REGISTERED ADDRESS

1st Floor, Lakeside Place
Cnr Ernest Oppenheimer and Queen Street
Bruma
2026

Section Four

THE EDUCATION FUND OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2010

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Figures in Rand

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS

Other financial assets	3	2,768,967	2,605,561
Trade and other receivables	4	162,493	162,493
Cash and cash equivalents	5	583,366	1,152,378

3,514,826 3,920,432

Total Assets

3,514,826 3,920,432

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES

FUNDS

Accumulated surplus		3,382,579	3,858,983
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LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Trade and other payables		132,247	61,449
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Total Funds and Liabilities

3,514,826 3,920,432

THE EDUCATION FUND OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2010

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2010	2009
Grants Received		842,284	705,800
Operating expenses		(1,513,741)	(706,205)
Operating deficit		(671,457)	(405)
Investment revenue	6	195,053	349,445
(Deficit) surplus for the year		(476,404)	349,040

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS

Figures in Rand	Accumulated surplus	Total funds
Balance at 01 April 2008	3,509,943	3,509,943
Changes in funds		
Surplus for the year	349,040	349,040
Total changes	349,040	349,040
Balance at 01 April 2009	3,858,983	3,858,983
Changes in funds		
Deficit for the year	(476,404)	(476,404)
Total changes	(476,404)	(476,404)
Balance at 31 March 2010	3,382,579	3,382,579

Section Four

THE EDUCATION FUND OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2010

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Figures in Rand

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Cash used in operations

7

(600,659)

(405)

Interest income

195,053

349,445

Net cash from operating activities

(405,606)

349,040

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Increase in financial assets

(163,406)

(253,596)

Net cash from investing activities

(163,406)

(253,596)

(569,012)

95,444

Total cash movement for the year

Cash at the beginning of the year

1,152,378

1,056,933

Total cash at end of the year

5

583,366

1,152,377

ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES

1. PRESENTATION OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments at fair value, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.1 SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENTS

In preparing the annual financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts represented in the annual financial statements and related disclosures. Use of available information and the application of judgement is inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the annual financial statements. Significant judgements include:

Trade Receivables

The fund assesses its trade receivables for impairment at each balance sheet date. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the income statement, the fund makes judgements as to whether there is observable data indicating a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a financial asset.

Taxation

The receipts and accruals to the fund are exempt from income tax in terms of the provisions of section 10(1)(cA)(i) of the Income Tax Act.

NOTES

2. NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

2.1 Standards and interpretations effective and adopted in the current year

In the current year, the fund has not adopted any effective standards and interpretations as none are relevant to its operations.

2.2 Standards and Interpretations early adopted

The fund has not chosen to early adopt any standards and interpretations.

2.3 Standards and interpretations not yet effective

The fund has chosen not to early adopt the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the fund's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 April 2010 or later periods:

Amendment to IAS 39 and IFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets

The amendment permits an entity to reclassify certain financial assets out of the fair value through profit or loss category if certain stringent conditions are met. It also permits an entity to transfer from the available for sale category to loans and receivables under certain circumstances. Additional disclosures are required in the event of any of these reclassifications.

The effective date of the amendment is for years beginning on or after 01 July 2009.

The fund expects to adopt the amendment for the first time in the 2011 annual financial statements.

It is unlikely that the amendment will have a material impact on the fund's annual financial statements.

Section Four

THE EDUCATION FUND OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2010

NOTES (CONTINUED)

3. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

Figures in Rand

Investments

	2010	2009
Nedbank Call Deposit	539,423	510,997
Nedbank 32-day ntc dep @ 9.85%	206,741	193,351
Nedbank Call @ 7.75%	821,303	776,079
Investec 32 Day Notice (Prime Linked)	539,180	505,710
Nedbank 32-day ntc dep @ 9.85%	662,320	619,424
	2,768,967	2,605,561

Current assets

Loans and receivables	2,768,967	2,605,561
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4. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables	162,493	162,493
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The carrying value of trade and other receivables reflects the approximate fair value at year end.

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Bank balances	583,366	1,152,378
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6. INVESTMENT REVENUE

Interest revenue

Bank	195,053	349,445
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THE EDUCATION FUND OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2010

NOTES (CONTINUED)

Figures in Rand**7. CASH USED IN OPERATIONS**

	2010	2009
(Deficit) surplus before taxation	(476,404)	349,040
Adjustments for:		
Interest received	(195,053)	(349,445)
Changes in working capital:		
Trade and other payables	70,798	-
	(600,659)	(405)

8. RELATED PARTIES**Relationships**

South African Council for the Architectural Profession	Significant influence
--------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------

Related party balances

Amounts included in Trade receivable (Trade Payable) regarding related parties

SACAP	157,403	157,403
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Related party transactions**Grants received**

South African Council for the Architectural Profession	842,284	705,800
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Section Four

THE EDUCATION FUND OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2010

NOTES (CONTINUED)

9. RISK MANAGEMENT

Capital risk management

The fund's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the fund's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for members and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The capital structure of the fund consists of cash and cash equivalents disclosed in note 5, and accumulated funds as disclosed in the balance sheet.

Consistent with others in the industry, the fund monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio.

There are no externally imposed capital requirements.

Financial risk management

The fund's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk and cash flow interest rate risk), and liquidity risk.

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities.

The fund's risk to liquidity is a result of the funds available to cover future commitments. The fund manages liquidity risk through an ongoing review of future commitments.

Cash flow forecasts are prepared and adequate utilised borrowing facilities are monitored.

Interest rate risk

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant of the company's profit before tax.

Interest rate risk table

	Increase / (decrease) in base points	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on equity
South African Rand	1%	41,110	41,110
South African Rand	(1%)	(41,110)	(41,110)

THE EDUCATION FUND OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2010

NOTES (CONTINUED)

Credit risk

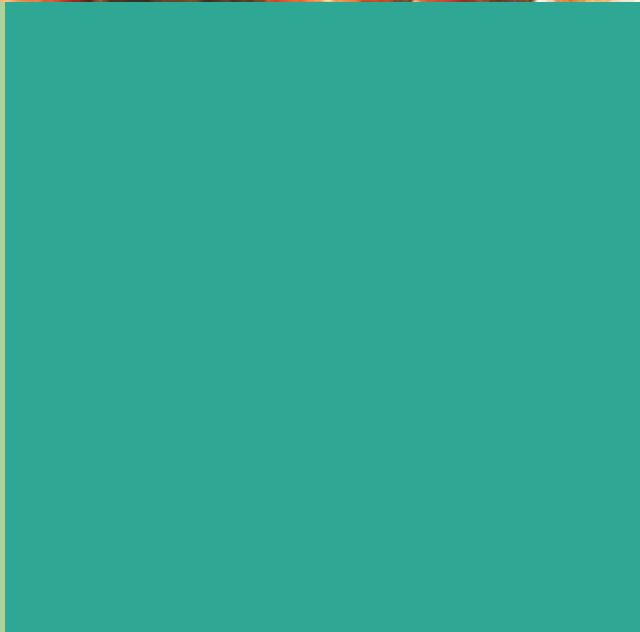
Credit risk consists mainly of cash deposits and cash equivalents. The fund only deposits cash with major banks with high quality credit standing and limits exposure to any one counter-party.

Trade receivables comprise of balance owed by SACAP which is a regulatory body in terms of the Architectural

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2010	2009
OTHER INCOME			
Grants Received		842,284	705,800
Interest received	6	195,053	349,445
		1,037,337	1,055,245
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Bank charges		(659)	(405)
Donations		(670,798)	-
Grants		(842,284)	(705,800)
		(1,513,741)	(706,205)
(Deficit) surplus for the year		(476,404)	349,040

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



Glossary

Stakeholders (National)

CBE	Council for the Built Environment
CHE	Council for Higher Education
CIDB	Construction Industry Development Board
DPW	Department of Public Works
DEAT	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DLA	Department of Land Affairs
DAC	Department of Arts and Culture
DOE	Department of Education
ECSA	Engineering Council of South Africa
NHBRC	National Home Builders Regulations Council
SACAP	South African Council for the Architectural Profession
SAQA	South African Qualifications Authority
SACPCMP	South Africa Council for Project & Construction Managers Profession
SACQSP	South African Council for the Quantity Surveyors Profession

Stakeholders (International)

AUA	African Union of Architects
ARB	Architectural Regulations Board
CAA	Commonwealth Association of Architects
RIBA	Royal Institute of British Architects
UIA	International Union of Architects

Stakeholders (Accredited Learning Sites) ALS

CPUT	Cape Peninsula University of Technology
DUT	Durban University of Technology
UKZN	University of KwaZulu-Natal
NMMU	Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University
TUT	Tshwane University of Technology
UCT	University of Cape Town
UFS	University of the Free State
UJ	University of Johannesburg
UP	University of Pretoria
WITS	University of the Witwatersrand
INSCAPE	Inscape Design College

Stakeholders (Voluntary Associations)

SAIA	South African Institute of Architects
SAIAT	South African Institute of Architectural Technologists
SAIBD	South African Institute of Building Design
SAID	South African Institute of Draughting
BKIA	Border Kei Institute of Architects
CIA	Cape Institute for Architecture
ECIA	Eastern Cape Institute of Architects
FSIA	Free State Institute of Architects
GIFA	Gauteng Institute for Architecture
IID	South African Institute of Interior Design Professions
KZNIA	KwaZulu-Natal Institute for Architecture
PIA	Pretoria Institute for Architecture

SACAP Categories of Registration

CANT	Candidate Architect
CAD	Candidate Architectural Draughtsperson
CAT	Candidate Architectural Technologist
CSAT	Candidate Senior Architect Technologist
PAD	Professional Architectural Draughtsperson
PAT	Professional Architectural Technologist

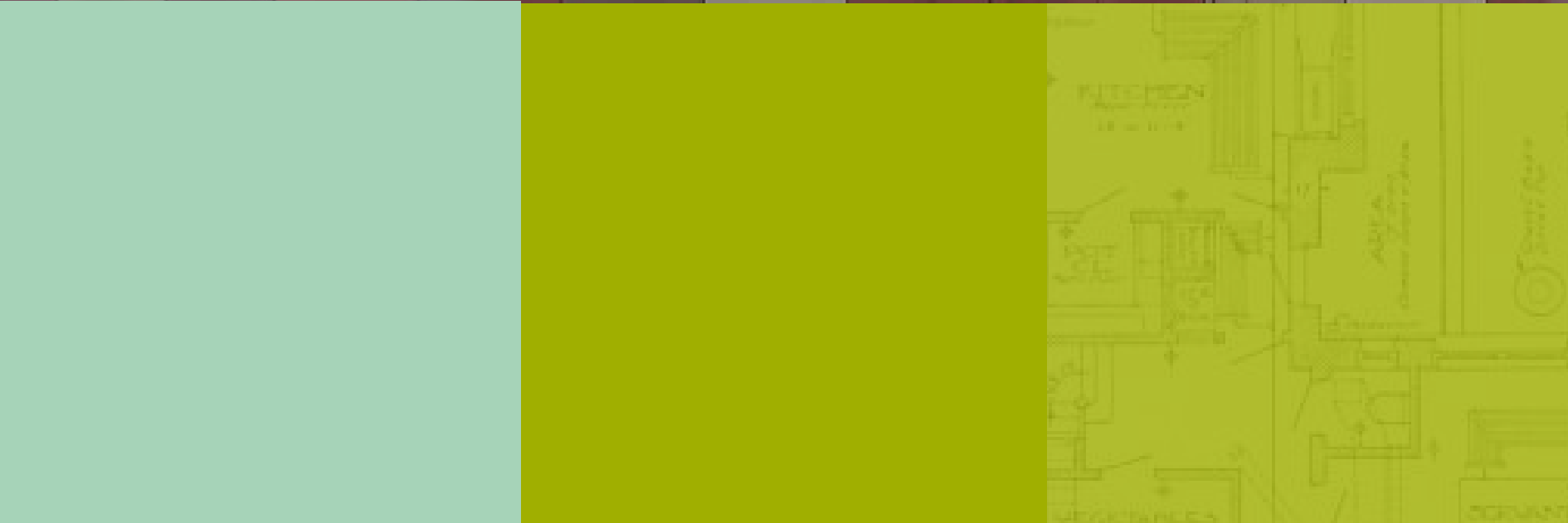
PSAT	Professional Senior Architectural Technologist
Pr Arch	Professional Architect

Other - Generic

Act 44 of 2000	Architectural Profession Act No 44 of 2000
ALS	Accredited learning Site
AAFF	Architect Africa Film Festival
CPD	Continuing Professional Development
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
HR	Human Resources
MCS	Management Control Systems
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
QMS	Quality Management Systems
RPL	Recognition Prior Learning

Credits

Concept, design and layout:	Limeblue Design
Images:	Tripod Architectural Photographic Competition 2009 SACAP Marketing and Communication Unit
Interviews/Articles:	Nicola King (Nikita Communications)





SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL for the ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION

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