SOUTH AFRICAN PHOTOVOLTAIC INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION
(REGISTRATION NUMBER 129-644 NPO)
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

DRAFT - UNAUDITED

South African Photovoltaic Industry Association

(Registration number: 129-644 NPO)
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	Non profit association promoting photovoltaic technologies
Members of key management	N. Moyo (Chairperson) D. Botha (Vice-Chair) M. Xulu (Treasurer) F. Spence C. Peters A. Klauss - Vorreiter J. Frick N. Cancelli M. Mathebula K. Selokoma
Business address	AMR Office Park Johannesburg Gauteng 2008
Postal address	AMR Office Park Johannesburg Gauteng 2008
Bankers	First National Bank Limited, a division of First Rand Bank Limited
Auditors	BVA Incorporated Chartered Accountants (SA) Registered Auditors
Company registration number	129-644 NPO
Level of assurance	These annual financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Non Profit Organisation Act.
Preparer	The annual financial statements were independently compiled by: DA Steenkamp AGA(SA)
Issued	_____

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Management Committee's Responsibilities and Approval

The management committee is required by the Non Profit Organisation Act, to maintain adequate accounting records and is responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the company 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 IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with the IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

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

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

The management committee have reviewed the entity’s cash flow forecast for the year to 31 March 2026 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the entity has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the entity's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the entity's external auditors and their report is presented on page 5 - 4.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 5 to 14, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the management committee on 31 May 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

Approval of annual financial statements

Director

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Members Committee Report

The management committee have pleasure in submitting their report on the annual financial statements of South African Photovoltaic Industry Association for the year ended 31 March 2025.

1. Nature of business

South African Photovoltaic Industry Association is engaged in non-profit activities promoting photovoltaic technologies and operates principally in South Africa.

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

2. Review of financial results and activities

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Non Profit Organisation Act. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

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

3. Management Committee

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

Management Committee
N. Moyo (Chairperson)
D. Botha (Vice-Chair)
M. Xulu (Treasurer)
F. Spence
C. Peters
A. Klauss - Vorreiter
J. Frick
N. Cancelli
M. Mathebula
K. Selokoma

4. Events after the reporting period

The management committee are not aware of any material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report.

5. Going concern

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

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

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South African Photovoltaic Industry Association

(Registration number: 129-644 NPO)
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2025

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2025	2024
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	16,035	36,978
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	4	3,303	10,921
Cash and cash equivalents	5	7,922,536	7,421,435
		7,925,839	**7,432,356**
Total Assets		**7,941,874**	**7,469,334**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Retained income		5,470,153	4,375,476
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	658,997	661,810
Deferred income	6	1,812,724	2,432,048
		2,471,721	**3,093,858**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**7,941,874**	**7,469,334**

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Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2025	2024
Revenue	8	7,476,244	6,786,222
Other income	9	534,528	399,754
Operating expenses	10	(7,486,038)	(6,497,878)
Operating profit		**524,734**	**688,098**
Investment revenue	13	569,943	480,832
Profit for the year		**1,094,677**	**1,168,930**

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Statement of Changes in Equity

Figures in Rand	Retained income	Total equity
Balance at 01 April 2023	**3,206,546**	**3,206,546**
Profit for the year	**1,168,930**	**1,168,930**
Balance at 01 April 2024	**4,375,476**	**4,375,476**
Profit for the year	**1,094,677**	**1,094,677**
Balance at 31 March 2025	**5,470,153**	**5,470,153**

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Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash (used in) generated from operations	14	(68,842)	2,075,069
Interest income		569,943	480,832
Net cash from operating activities		**501,101**	**2,555,901**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	-	(22,606)
Total cash movement for the year		**501,101**	**2,533,295**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		7,421,435	4,888,140
Total cash at end of the year	5	**7,922,536**	**7,421,435**

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Accounting Policies

1. Basis of preparation and summary of significant accounting policies

The annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and the Non Profit Organisation Act. The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for biological assets at fair value less point of sale costs, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in South African Rands.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.1 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Management did not make critical judgements in the application of accounting policies, apart from those involving estimations, which would significantly affect the annual financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Provision for bad debts

Membership income receivables older than 120+ days are deemed uncollectable and will be cancelled on approval by the COO. The approval and termination of membership services due to unpaid fees is assigned to the MANCO in the Constitution at the recommendation of the COO in line with the Delegation of Authority Matrix.

1.2 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets which the company holds for its own use or for rental to others and which are expected to be used for more than one period.

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

Cost includes 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.

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

Property, plant and equipment is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, except for land which is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

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

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

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

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

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

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Accounting Policies

1.2 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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

1.3 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost and subsequently at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Research and development costs are recognised as an expense in the period incurred.

Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Website	Straight line	5 years

In cases where management is unable to make a reliable estimate of the useful life of an intangible asset, its best estimate is applied, limited to 10 years.

The residual value, amortisation period and amortisation method for intangible assets are reassessed when there is an indication that there is a change from the previous estimate.

1.4 Financial instruments

Initial measurement

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

Financial instruments at amortised cost

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

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

1.5 Leases

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

Operating leases – lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless:

- another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the benefit from the leased asset, even if the payments are not on that basis, or
- the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation (based on published indexes or statistics) to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

Any contingent rents are expensed in the period they are incurred.

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Accounting Policies

1.6 Impairment of assets

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

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

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

1.7 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

1.8 Revenue

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

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

1.9 Foreign exchange

Foreign currency transactions

Exchange differences arising on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

All transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in Rand, using the spot rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items at the reporting date are translated using the closing rate. All exchange differences arising on settlement or translation are recognised in profit or loss.

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

2. Property, plant and equipment

	2025			2024		
	Cost or revaluation	**Accumulated depreciation and impairment**	**Carrying value**	**Cost or revaluation**	**Accumulated depreciation and impairment**	**Carrying value**
Office equipment	4,339	(4,339)	-	4,339	(4,339)	-
IT equipment	111,399	(95,364)	16,035	111,399	(74,421)	36,978
Total	**115,738**	**(99,703)**	**16,035**	**115,738**	**(78,760)**	**36,978**

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2025

	Opening balance	**Depreciation**	**Closing balance**
IT equipment	36,978	(20,943)	16,035

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2024

	Opening balance	**Additions**	**Depreciation**	**Closing balance**
Office equipment	398	-	(398)	-
IT equipment	35,582	22,606	(21,210)	36,978
	35,980	**22,606**	**(21,608)**	**36,978**

3. Intangible assets

	2025			2024		
	Cost	**Accumulated amortisation and impairment**	**Carrying value**	**Cost**	**Accumulated amortisation and impairment**	**Carrying value**
Website	85,305	(85,305)	-	85,305	(85,305)	-

4. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables	3,133	10,751
Deposits	170	170
	3,303	**10,921**

5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Cash on hand	115	115
Bank balances	7,922,421	7,421,320
	7,922,536	**7,421,435**

6. Deferred income

Income received in advance	1,812,724	2,432,048

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024
7. Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	214,635	200,975
VAT	220,351	272,056
Accrued leave pay	177,011	144,779
Accrued expense	47,000	44,000
	658,997	**661,810**
8. Revenue		
Subscriptions	7,476,244	6,786,222
9. Other income		
Partnership income	200,000	-
Profit on exchange differences	-	1,959
Sponsorship income	334,528	397,795
	534,528	**399,754**
10. Operating expenses		
Operating expenses include the following expenses:		
Operating lease charges		
Premises		
• Contractual amounts	15,626	14,787
Loss on exchange differences	2,731	-
Depreciation and amortisation	20,943	21,608
Employee costs	5,197,660	4,144,579
Research and development costs	-	313,629
11. Employee cost		
Employee costs		
Basic	5,165,428	4,131,297
Leave pay provision charge	32,232	13,282
	5,197,660	**4,144,579**
12. Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		
The following items are included within depreciation, amortisation and impairments:		
Depreciation		
Property, plant and equipment	20,943	21,608
13. Investment revenue		
Interest revenue		
Bank	569,943	480,832

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

14. Cash (used in) generated from operations

Net profit before taxation	1,094,677	1,168,930
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation, amortisation, impairments and reversals of impairments	20,943	21,608
Loss (profit) on foreign exchange differences	2,731	(1,959)
Investment income	(569,943)	(480,832)
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables	7,618	(10,751)
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables	(5,544)	207,967
Increase (decrease) in deferred income	(619,324)	1,170,106
	(68,842)	**2,075,069**

15. Related parties

Relationships

Members of key management	N. Moyo
	D. Botha
	M Xulu
	F.Spence
	C. Peters
	A Klauss - Vorreiter
	J. Fick
	N. Cancelli
	M. Mathebula
	K. Selokoma

16. Categories of financial instruments

Debt instruments at amortised cost

Cash and cash equivalents	7,922,536	7,421,435
Trade and other receivables	3,303	10,921
	7,925,839	**7,432,356**

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Trade and other payables	261,635	244,975

17. 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.

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Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2025	2024
Revenue			
Subscriptions		7,476,244	6,786,222
Other income			
Partnership income		200,000	-
Profit on exchange differences		-	1,959
Sponsor income		334,528	397,795
		534,528	**399,754**
Operating expenses			
Advertising		(366,166)	(512,327)
Auditors remuneration		(70,000)	(44,300)
Bank charges		(7,188)	(6,253)
Bank charges: PeachPayment online payment portal		(16,677)	(29,991)
Computer expenses		(16,577)	(2,919)
Consulting and professional fees		(100,000)	-
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		(20,943)	(21,608)
Employee costs		(5,197,660)	(4,144,579)
General expenditure		(19,527)	(5,912)
IT expenses		(166,157)	(377,887)
Insurance		(13,770)	(11,929)
Lease rentals on operating lease		(15,626)	(14,787)
Legal expenses		(86,193)	(119,980)
Loss on exchange differences		(2,731)	-
Member events		(878,786)	(272,084)
Member value added expense		(33,840)	(65,526)
Movement inprovision for doubtfull debt		-	(130,277)
Postage		(536)	(230)
Printing and stationery		(2,126)	(443)
Research and development costs		-	(313,629)
Staff recruitment		(30,000)	(15,000)
Staff welfare		(19,367)	(15,813)
Subscriptions		(75,192)	(53,963)
Telephone and fax		(71,367)	(65,046)
Training - Staff development		(62,495)	-
Travel - local		(30,831)	(37,023)
Webinar costs - SAWEA		(25,138)	(104,780)
Website costs - PVGC		(107,325)	(79,200)
Website costs - SAPVIA		(49,820)	(52,392)
		(7,486,038)	**(6,497,878)**
Operating profit		**524,734**	**688,098**
Investment income	13	569,943	480,832
Profit for the year		**1,094,677**	**1,168,930**

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