

ANNUAL REPORT

APRIL 2017 - MARCH 2018

supporting social change

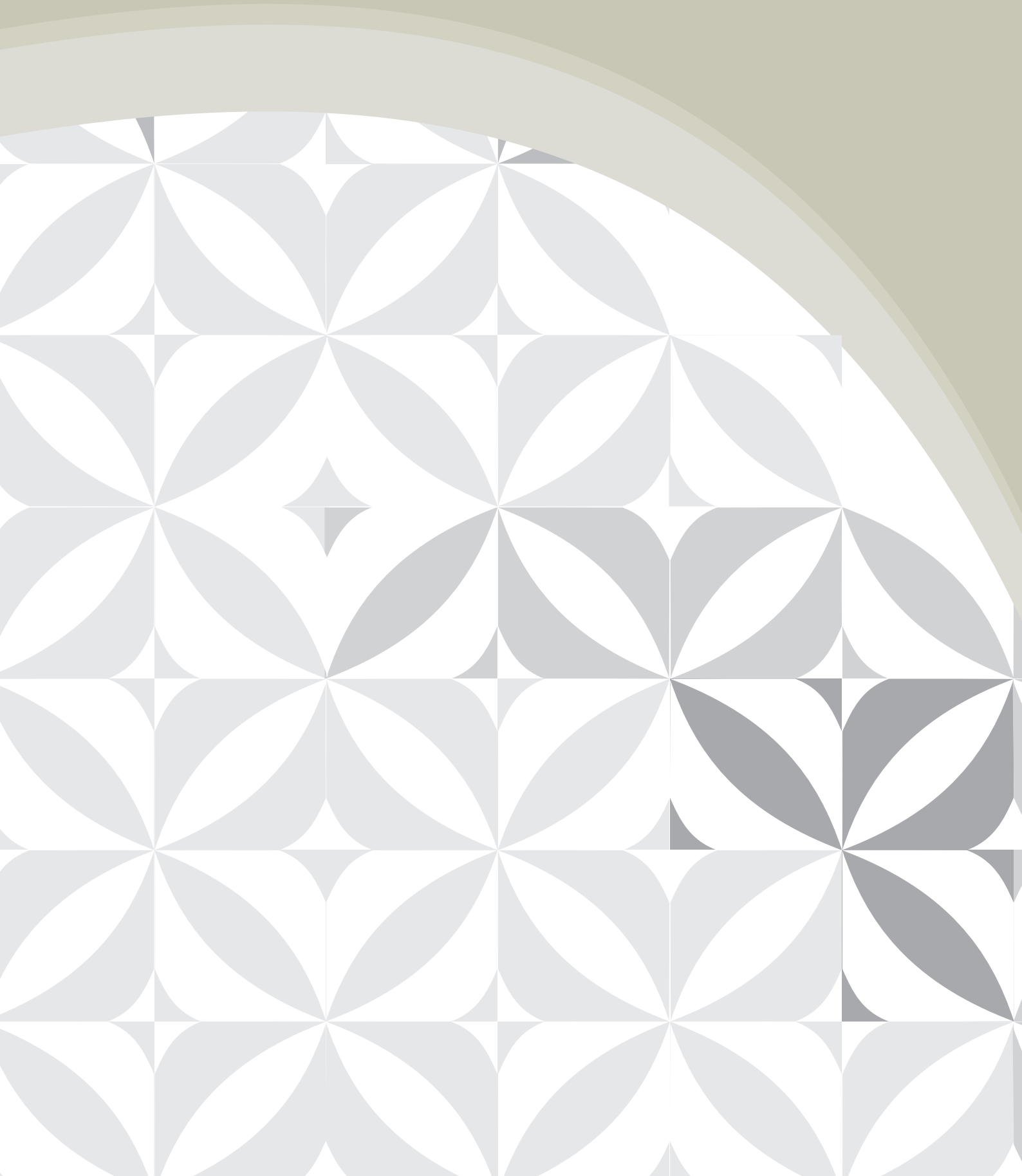


an agency of the
Department of Arts and Culture

CONTENTS

PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION	3
1. NATIONAL MUSEUM'S GENERAL INFORMATION	4
2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS	8
3. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW	9
3.1. Vision	9
3.2. Mission	9
3.3. Values	9
3.4. Strategic outcome orientated goals	10
4. LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES	12
5. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE	12
6. FOREWORD BY THE CHAIRPERSON	13
7. DIRECTOR'S OVERVIEW	15
PART B: PERFORMANCE INFORMATION	17
1. STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR PERFORMANCE INFORMATION	18
2. AUDITOR'S REPORT: PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES	19
3. OVERVIEW OF PUBLIC ENTITY'S PERFORMANCE	19
3.1. Service Delivery Environment	19
3.2. Organisational environment	22
3.3. Key policy developments and legislative changes	22
3.4. Strategic Outcome Oriented Goals	23
4. PERFORMANCE INFORMATION BY PROGRAMME	25
4.1. Programme 1: Administration	25
4.2. Programme 2: Business Development	26
5. SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION	45
5.1. Revenue Collection	45
5.2. Programme Expenditure	44
5.3. Capital investment, maintenance and asset management plan	46
PART C: GOVERNANCE	47
1. INTRODUCTION	48
2. EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY	48
3. THE ACCOUNTING AUTHORITY / BOARD	49
4. RISK MANAGEMENT	53
5. INTERNAL CONTROL UNIT	54
6. INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEES	54
7. COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS	56
8. FRAUD AND CORRUPTION	56
9. MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST	56
10. CODE OF CONDUCT	57
11. HEALTH SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	57
12. SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY	57
13. AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT	59
PART D: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	61
1. INTRODUCTION	62
2. HUMAN RESOURCE OVERSIGHT STATISTICS	62
PART E: FINANCIAL INFORMATION	64
1. STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY	65
2. REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	66
3. REPORT OF THE EXTERNAL AUDITOR	67
4. ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	72

PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION



NATIONAL MUSEUM'S GENERAL INFORMATION

The National Museum* is a Declared Cultural Institution with framework autonomy which resorts under the Department of Arts and Culture and is governed by a Council. The Museum is a natural history, cultural history and art museum which systematically and selectively collects examples and information relevant to these fields over the whole spectrum of prehistory up to the present. It is its task to document, preserve, conserve, restore, make available, study and promote such items, specimens, examples, collections and information.

**Incorporating the satellites: First Raadsaal Museum; Florisbad Research Station; Freshford House Museum; Oliewenhuis Art Museum; Wagon Museum*



NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN

The National Museum in Bloemfontein was established in 1877 and initially its collections and displays consisted mainly of rarities from around the world. Subsequently the Museum has developed into an omnibus institution with international stature. Intensive research is being done and significant study collections have been assembled in the fields of acarology, arachnology, botany, entomology, herpetology, mammalogy, ornithology, palaeoecology, palaeontology, anthropology, archaeology, cultural history, rock art and fine arts. Education is a further core function of the Museum and is embedded in every Museum activity. Through its displays and programmes the Museum renders a public service for its diverse audiences, engaging them in enjoyable and enlightening experiences and enriching the learning opportunities of all individuals.

OLIEWENHUIS ART MUSEUM (Satellite of the National Museum)

On 19 July 1985 the former State President, Mr P.W. Botha, handed Oliewenhuis to the National Museum to be developed into an art museum. Oliewenhuis was erected in 1941 as residence of the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa. It was also used by the State Presidents of the Republic of South Africa as residence when on official visits to Bloemfontein. Later, however, Oliewenhuis was no longer used and it was thus made available to the National Museum.

Several structural changes had to be made to develop Oliewenhuis into an art museum, which on completion was officially opened on 11 October 1989.

Oliewenhuis Art Museum collects exclusively South African art and its collection consists of paintings, sculpture and graphic art. The pride of the collection are the Pierneef paintings, especially the magnificent *Rustenburg Kloof*, and the paintings of Bloemfontein done by Thomas Baines in 1851, only five years after the establishment of the town. The Art Museum obtains artworks through donations and acquisitions. The City Council of Bloemfontein made important donations, which were first housed at the A.C. White Gallery, and Mrs Dora Scott donated the F.P. Scott Trust Collection. The latter includes 24 artworks of the Bloemfontein Group.



FLORISBAD QUATERNARY RESEARCH STATION (Satellite of the National Museum)

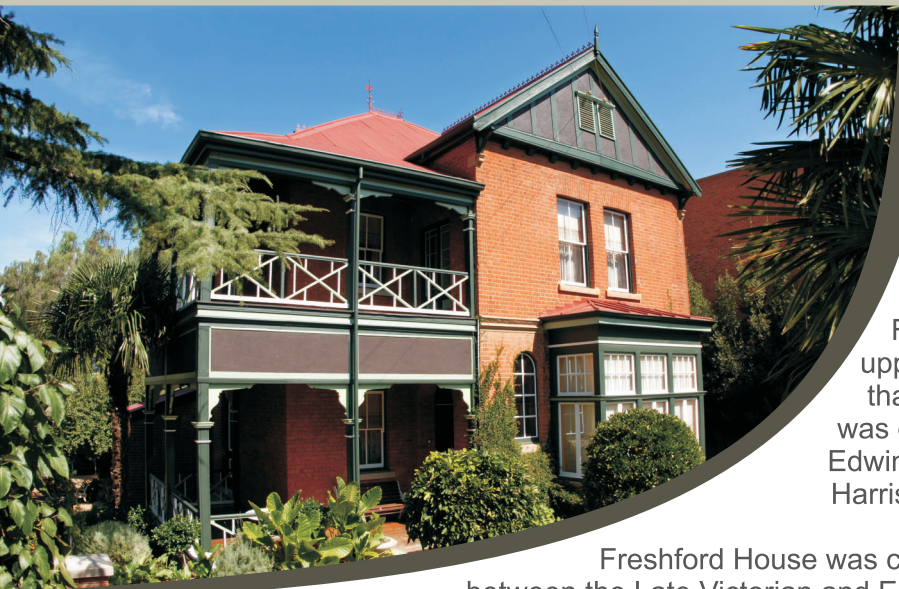
Florisbad is an internationally important fossil locality which has produced an archaic modern human skull in addition to valuable archaeological and palaeontological material.

It is a key site for information not only on the physical development of modern humans, but also on their environment and subsistence behaviour.

In September 1912 an earthquake opened up a new spring at the Florisbad mineral spring, and fossil bones and stone artefacts were brought to the surface with the water. Robert Broom investigated the find and in 1913

published an article on the material.

The discoveries prompted further investigations in the 1920s and 1930s by Prof. T.F. Dreyer from the Grey University College in Bloemfontein. This culminated in the discovery of the Florisbad human cranium in 1932. Dr A.C. Hoffman, Director of the National Museum in Bloemfontein, carried out further work in 1952. In 1980 Florisbad was bought by the South African Government for research purposes and was placed under the administration of the National Museum, Bloemfontein.



FRESHFORD HOUSE MUSEUM (Satellite of the National Museum)

Freshford is one of the few houses of the upper middle class of the Edwardian period that still exists in Bloemfontein. The house was designed and built by the architect, John Edwin Harrison. Born and trained in England, Harrison immigrated to South Africa in 1894.

Freshford House was completed in 1897, i.e. during a transition between the Late Victorian and Edwardian periods. With its asymmetrical facade, unplastered red brick walls, bay windows, veranda with carved wood and galvanised iron roof with cast-iron finishes, Freshford House is a typical example of a residence during this period in Bloemfontein.

The house was acquired by the National Museum in 1982, restored to its former glory and was opened to the public in 1986.

FIRST RAADSAAL MUSEUM (Satellite of the National Museum)

The British Resident, Maj. H.D. Warden, built this typical South African pioneer's building in 1849. It was the first school building north of the Orange River. It served as a church until 1852 and it was used by the Legislative Council of the Orange River Sovereignty and, from 1854, by the Orange Free State Republic as Assembly Hall and offices. When the Assembly moved to larger premises in 1856, the building reverted to its use as a school, which it remained until 1877.

The little building was put to a different use once again when in that year it housed the newly established National Museum. It was vacated in 1915 when the Museum moved to its present premises, and it was proclaimed a National Monument in 1936. In 1975 the wheel had turned full circle when the old Raadsaal was once again vacated and transferred to the National Museum.





WAGON MUSEUM *(Satellite of the National Museum)*

The Wagon Museum is situated on the same premises as the First Raadsaal Museum. It houses a collection of historical wagons and carriages, such as a spring wagon, Voortrekker ox wagon, transport wagon, stage coach, mule wagon, spider and Cape cart. In the exhibition area are various panels depicting the development of transport through the ages and the making of a wagon wheel.

A miniature diorama gives the visitor an impression of a team of oxen in front of a Voortrekker ox wagon. An exhibit of modes of transport used by black people has recently been included in the Museum.



AGSA	Auditor General of South Africa
MEC	Member of Executive Council
BBBEE	Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
TR	Treasury Regulations
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
SMME	Small Medium and Micro Enterprises
SCM	Supply Chain Management

3.1. Vision

To be known as the best heritage centre in Africa.

3.2. Mission

To provide heritage information, an enjoyable experience and an invaluable tourism resource to all people through quality research, conservation, education and exhibitions.

The Museum's functions are

- *Conservation:* To build and curate representative collections of natural science, human science and art objects which are consistent with the objectives and activities of the Museum.
- *Research:* To undertake and promote research in the approved disciplines of the Museum.
- *Education:* To disseminate information on nature, culture and art, through publications, exhibitions and a variety of educational programmes.
- *Tourism:* To provide an invaluable tourism resource in the central interior of South Africa.

3.3. Values

The National Museum is driven by the following values:

- 3.3.1 Excellence
- 3.3.2 Professionalism
- 3.3.3 Respect
- 3.3.4 Co-operation
- 3.3.5 Teamwork
- 3.3.6 Commitment & Passion
- 3.3.7 Innovation
- 3.3.8 Community empowerment

3.4. Strategic outcome orientated goals

Oriented Goal 1	Celebrating the diversity of South Africa's cultural and natural heritage and making this accessible to all.
Goal Statement	To preserve and promote an inclusive heritage through curation, conservation, research and exhibitions of heritage items, thereby contributing to nation building, social cohesion and access to heritage information by all South Africans.
Link to government priorities	An efficient, effective and development-orientated public service (Outcome 12); A diverse, socially cohesive society with a common national identity (Outcome 14 - Nation Building and National Identity; Social cohesion); Citizen participation - Access to information)
Link to DAC focus areas	Nation building through effective social cohesion programme implementation; A productive, diverse and inclusive ACH Sector (Development, preservation & promotion of arts, culture and heritage; Nation building and Social cohesion; improved access to information; African Advancement and enhanced international cooperation)
Strategic objectives flowing from this goal	Programme 2 (Strategic Objectives 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8); Programme 3 (Strategic Objectives 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6)

Strategic Outcome Oriented Goal 2	Providing quality basic education as well as opportunities for lifelong learning.
Goal Statement	To produce quality, informative curriculum-based educational programmes, outreach activities and materials, and to distribute and communicate these through presentation of exhibitions, lessons, guided tours, educator training workshops, via Mobile Museum trips and through regular media coverage.
Link to government priorities	Quality Basic Education (Outcome 1)
Link to DAC focus areas	A professional and capacitated ACH Sector; A productive, diverse and inclusive ACH Sector; Nation building through effective social cohesion programme implementation (Skills development; Economic development; Improved basic education)
Strategic objectives flowing from this goal	Programme 3 (Strategic Objectives 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6)

Strategic Outcome Oriented Goal 3	Providing (limited) heritage skills development and employment opportunities.
Goal Statement	Develop skills through workshop attendance, in-service training and mentorship programmes, leading to improved employment opportunities.
Link to government priorities	Decent employment through inclusive economic growth; economic upliftment (Outcome 4)
Link to DAC focus areas	A professional and capacitated ACH Sector (Skills development; Economic development)
Strategic objectives flowing from this goal	Programme 2 (Strategic Objectives 2.3, 2.9)

Strategic Outcome Oriented Goal 4	Rural job creation linked to educational outreach, skills development and promotion of economic livelihoods through development of heritage tourism.
Goal Statement	Skills development, mentoring and support for heritage site guides from local communities to retain heritage information in situ, to empower South Africans and to facilitate access to economic benefit.
Link to government priorities	Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all; rural development (Outcome 7).
Link to DAC focus areas	Nation building through effective social cohesion programme implementation; A productive, diverse and inclusive ACH Sector (Development, preservation & promotion of arts, culture and heritage; Nation building and Social cohesion; Skills development; Economic development)
Strategic objectives flowing from this goal	Programme 3 (Strategic Objectives 3.4, 3.5, 3.6)



On 25 May 2017 the Museum hosted a function to celebrate Africa Day. This year the focus fell on xenophobia, and how Oliver Reginald Tambo's vision of Pan-Africanism should inspire South Africans to embrace multiculturalism. African foreign nationals and immigrants living in Bloemfontein shared their experiences and explained the misconceptions South Africans have of them. Guests were treated to West African cultural dances, and the traditional cuisine of Ghana, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe and South Africa.



Members of the Adowa Dance Group performed traditional Ghanaian song and dance items.

4 LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

The National Museum was established in terms of section 3 of the Cultural Institutions Act (Act 119 of 1998) and in terms of section 5 it is governed by a Council appointed by the Minister of Arts and Culture.

5 ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



6 FOREWORD BY THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

"The roles of the museums are to exhibit from their collections, reflect societies, history, cultural behaviors, traditions, rituals and to provide their visitors with the equal opportunity to access, understand and recognize their history, identity and cultural background. In order to meet the requirements from a diverse audience, the stories told and the objects exhibited must be selected and interpreted in a way that is all inclusive."

Kristiane Straetkvern, Chair of the ICOM
International Committee of Conservation



Mr M.G. Kgarume
Chairperson

Introduction

Museums have traditionally been viewed as democratic institutions which hold knowledge, truth and beauty. The information and research produced by museums is generally held in high regard, viewed as neutral and enjoys a unique position of trust. However, over the recent past, there have been increased calls for museums to become more inclusive, democratic and relevant to the communities that they serve. Against this background, the 2017 ICOM theme for International Museum Day was: Museums and Contested Histories: Saying the unspeakable in museums. This is an important conversation for museums in South Africa that traditionally presented selective pictures of our collective past; often choosing not to depict what was reality for the majority of our ancestors: slavery, colonialism, imperialism and apartheid.

The words of Kristiane Straetkvern, reflect the current trend whereby museums throughout the world are being asked to cater for a more diverse audience and to select stories and objects that we exhibit that are all inclusive. This has been a challenge that Council has embraced at the National Museum, and this is the reason we have chosen the theme of the Annual Report for this year to be "supporting social change". Against this theme, I am pleased to report that the Museum has made significant progress in achieving its targets as well as contributing to the national agenda of a diverse, socially cohesive society with a common national identity.

I am pleased to report that the National Museum and its satellite museums attracted a total of 180 460 visitors during the year; this included a significant percentage of school learners, as well as street children, the physically handicapped and the elderly - testimony to the popularity of the community-related and special programmes and exhibitions offered by the Museum.

National Art Bank

Our satellite, Oliewenhuis Art Museum was chosen by the department to be the host of South Africa's National Art Bank. The Mzansi Golden Economy strategy amongst others proposed that the National Art Bank be established as one of two interventions in the Visual Arts Sector and the project is aimed at developing our emerging artists and providing them with a platform to showcase their artistic talent to the people of South Africa as well as contribute substantially to job creation and the development of the sector.

Significant progress has been made in establishing the Art Bank, culminating in the official launch by Minister Nathi Mthetwa, which took place in Bloemfontein in December last year. An exhibition was held at the launch under the theme: "Emerging Visions: Telling the South African story".

Research shows that that the sector contributes over R1 billion to the economy and provides employment to almost 18 000 people. The long term goal is to make the Art Bank financially self sustainable through leasing and selling the art to government departments, the private sector and the general public. Thus far the Art Bank has purchased 54 works of art from 34 contemporary artist to the value of R1,72 million and payment of the artist commenced in the new financial period.

Collections and Research output

Our collection continue to receive curatorial attention of a high standard and a total of 10 423 material 'units' (specimens, objects, site information, artworks, books, etc.) were added to the diverse collections managed by the Museum during the year. Scientists of the Museum are held in high regard both nationally and internationally and we now have 5 researchers with a National Research Foundation (NRF) rating. Cumulatively we have produced over 70 research papers, 24 semi-scientific / popular publications, and contributed 22 presentations at national and international conferences and workshops.

Our scientists presented 8 academic and 29 popular lectures and, in addition were involved in collaborative projects with numerous researchers and research institutions both in South Africa and internationally. Museum staff reviewed a total of 95 manuscripts for international and national scientific publications, research theses, scientific reports and researcher evaluations. The full details of all these publications appear in the back section of this annual report.

In addition our oral history research investigates and documents intangible heritage; a continuing strategic research focus is the Museum's Batho Community History Project. Oral history research investigates and documents intangible heritage; a continuing strategic research focus is the Museum's Batho Community History Project. This is done in collaboration with the University of the Free State through training of students.

Challenges faced by Council

Our biggest challenge was occasioned by the management vacuum that was created as a result of the suspensions of three critical staff members following the forensic investigation and suspension of three staff members. Two of the staff resigned and the matter has been handed over to the police as required by the law. We are indebted to Lebo Matlala, Dawie de Swardt and Lizel Hugo-Coetzee for acting as CEO and Deputy Director. We formally welcome to the family of the National Museum our new CEO, Sharon Snell.

Unfortunately the Museum received a budget cut from DAC, and is increasingly relying on grant funding to deliver its programmes.

The year ahead

The Council will focus on the following in the coming year:

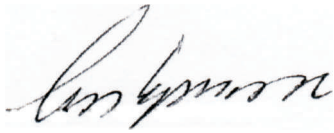
- Enhancement of the transformation of the Museum through employment equity planning and implementation when vacancies arise;
- Inclusive displays and exhibits;
- Reparations and Maintenance of the ailing infrastructure at the Florisbad Quaternary Research Station;
- Additional launch and acquisition of more art work for the Art Bank;
- Digitisation of the collections;
- Implementation of a marketing strategy to increase visitor numbers to the Museum;
- Strengthening of the governance of the organisation.

Acknowledgements /Appreciation

Well done to the Management and staff of the National Museum for pulling together despite all the challenges they faced throughout the year and delivering another sterling performance. I am blessed with a knowledgeable, caring Council, who did not hesitate to provide me with support, assistance and professional expertise in fulfilling my role. Our thanks is also extended to the management and staff of the Department of Arts and Culture for their guidance and support. Lastly, I am indebted to the Honourable Minister Mthetwa for his unwavering support for the sector and the Museum.

Conclusion

The Museum will boldly confront our 21st century challenges and take all necessary steps to ensure that we remain relevant and inclusive.



Mr Maupe George Kgarume
Chairperson of Council
National Museum, Bloemfontein
31 July 2018

"Museums need to stand firm, with individuals and diverse communities around the world, against prejudice, stereotype and inequality. We are not islands of pure research and conservation, laying out 'our' superior knowledge for 'them' the passive elite visitors, but dynamic forums for justice in the global contemporary. Gender equality is central to this mandate."

Dr. Viv Golding, Chair of the ICOM International Committee for Museums and Collections of Ethnography

Our vision is to be known as the best heritage centre in Africa. We have thus far made great strides in achieving this vision. Dr. Viv Golding's words in the quote above are important and should set the standard for excellence when judging the performance of museums in the 21st century. The recent public outcry following Winnie Mandela's death has sadly highlighted gender bias in our retelling of our history.

We need to ensure that in our quest to rewrite our contested history and democratising our collections and exhibitions, we do not exclude the contributions of our women. Through its varied activities, the National Museum is involved in transforming the heritage landscape, thereby contributing to nation-building and social cohesion.

This reporting period 2017/18 marks the third year of the Museum's approved Strategic Plan. The plan sets out our objectives and targets for the five year period culminating in 2019/20. At an aggregate level, the Museum has improved on its performance as evidenced by certain key indicators, the detail of which is expanded on in Part B of this report.

Research Excellence

Ongoing research on our diverse collections has positioned the Museum both locally and internationally as a recognised institution of research excellence. The Museum has established a formal Ethics Committee and through their oversight, has endeavoured to ensure that the Museum complies with the highest ethical standard for research. In addition, ongoing and new research, particularly that involving oral history methodology, will contribute towards promotion of our heritage and address some of the key challenges facing biodiversity.

I am pleased to report that Museum researchers exceeded their planned targets and achieved a significant 92% progress rate on aggregate of total number of research projects. Further 5 of our scientist achieved NRF ratings. We obtained ethical clearance for 3 new registered research projects which have commenced. Museum researchers conducted 95 reviews of articles, reports, proposals, theses and management plans for the period.

Promoting an enhanced sense of national pride in our shared heritage

The Museum provides professional curation and conservation, research and education services



Ms Sharon Snell
CEO

relevant to our heritage-based collections, for the benefit to all communities that we serve. We do this in order to promote increased awareness and a better understanding imbuing communities with a sense of national pride in the diverse cultural and natural heritage shared by all South Africans. We provided multilingual (3 languages) text in various formats for all new displays and internal temporary exhibitions hosted during the year. 25 Mobile Museum trips were undertaken in 9 rural areas. Our mobile museum has been updated with new exciting displays which have proven very popular with the youth.

The Museum will continue to investigate ways to increase the use of web-based technologies to enhance accessibility to its heritage resources, particularly for educators and learners. Ongoing implementation of measures to make the National Museum's facilities and heritage resources accessible to persons with physical disabilities, and strengthen existing partnerships with relevant organisations in order to ensure that measures already in place are either maintained or improved upon, is regarded as a priority.

Despite challenges experienced with storage space for our collections, the Museum, continues to amass an enviable trove of material 'units' (specimens, artefacts, objects, books, artworks, etc.). 10 423 new specimens were added during the year to the diverse heritage collections managed by the Museum. The Museum exceeded its target and maintained an audited average of 88.6% compliance with required procedures for conservation, curation and management of collections was achieved. In addition, a review was successfully completed of the Collections Policy and the Updated User Asset Management Plan (UAMP).

Oliewenhuis Art Museum added 8 artworks in various media to the collection including works by Toni Pretorius, Christiaan Diederick, Gerard Bhengu and Julian Motau. The Art Museum also hosted and curated a total of 15 excellent and well-supported temporary art exhibitions.

In addition, the Art Museum offers numerous formal and informal activities, exhibitions and public outreach programmes to achieve this goal.

Providing heritage skills development and employment opportunities

The Museum set a goal to develop heritage skills through workshop attendance, in-service training and mentorship programmes, in order to improve employment opportunities and succession planning. Four post-graduate students were supervised by Museum staff members. Training and temporary employment opportunities were provided for 5 tourism students, acting as Assistant Museum Guides. The training of Museum staff to undertake appropriate conservation techniques relevant to Museum collections is crucial. A total of 5 conservation training opportunities were attended by collections management staff during the year. Fossil preparators continued with the Karoo Palaeontology mentorship programme under the expert guidance of Mr John Nyaphuli, South Africa's most experienced preparator. The Museum had occasion to prepare and host one 3-day collections management training course.

Professional skills of our researchers were also developed through the attendance of 32 research conferences & workshops by research staff.

The National Museum in the Triennium

It is expected that at the end financial period 2018 to 2021, the National Museum would have in its employ about 120 staff members. Staff salaries consumes about 74% of the budget. This poses a budgetary challenge that will need attention if the Museum is to continue with its reputation of attracting the best research talent.

The National Museum and its satellite museums represent significant tourism assets; the Museum however lacks the capacity to effectively market and promote these. The development of strategic

partnerships with tourism authorities remains an ongoing priority in order to most appropriately tap the Museum's tourism potential, particularly in the central interior of South Africa. Digitisation of the Museum's collections will also be a focus area for the coming period.

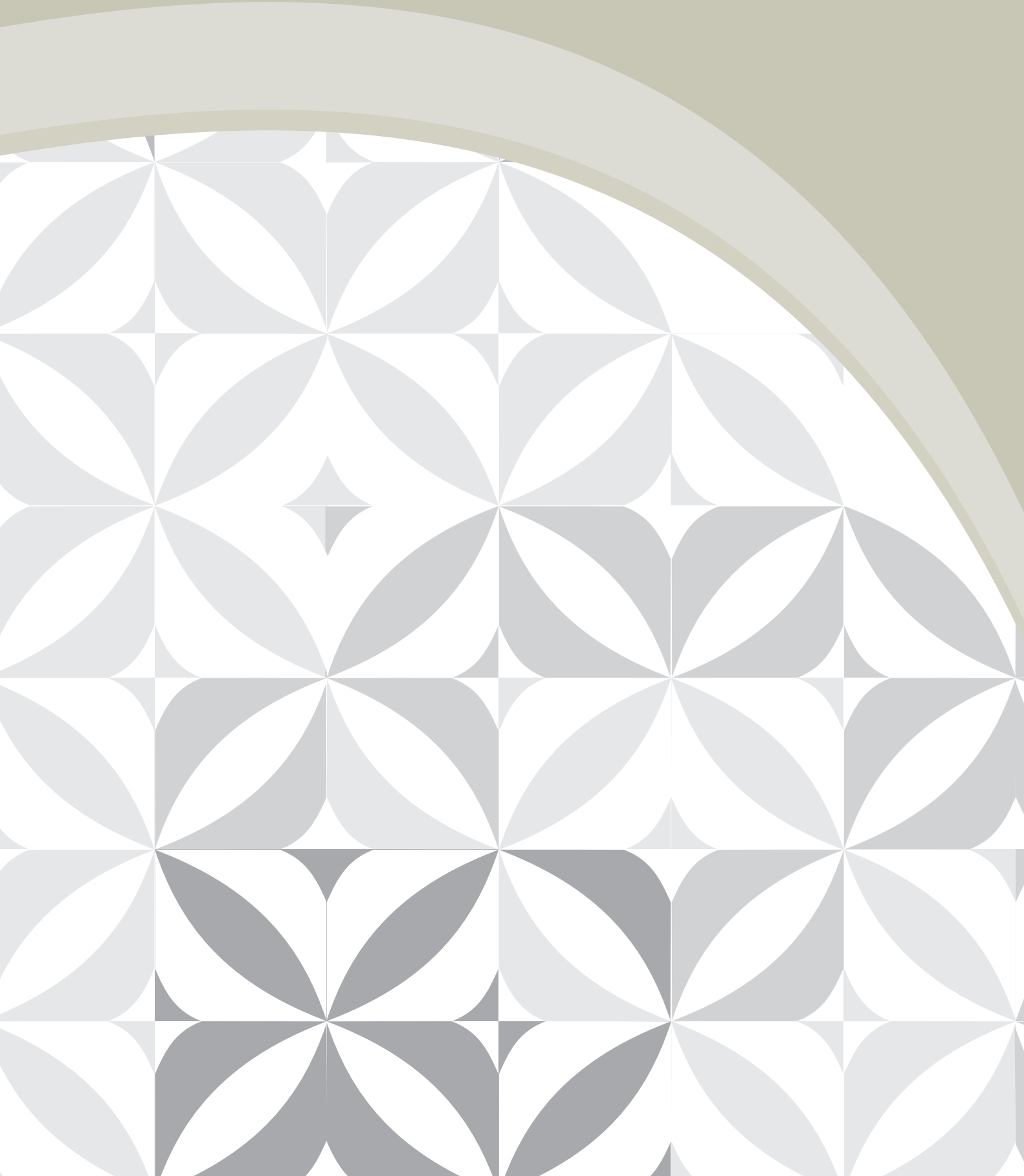
Acknowledgements

I started my journey with the National Museum after the close of the financial period that we are reporting on. My role is to report and not take credit for the trove of achievements detailed in this report. It would be remiss of me not to acknowledge the role played by the staff of the National Museum in achieving this great result. Our thanks and appreciation must be extended to George Kgarume and Afrika Msimang, who had to become hands on in steering the Museum pass an uncomfortable management vacuum and provide staff with comfort and encouragement during this difficult time. Further our sincere thanks is extended to the Council of the National Museum and committees for their guidance throughout the period.



Sharon Snell
Chief Executive Officer
National Museum, Bloemfontein
31 July 2018

PART B: **PERFORMANCE INFORMATION**



1 STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Statement of Responsibility for Performance Information for the year ended 31 March 2018

The CEO is responsible for the preparation of the National Museum's performance information and for the judgements made in this information.

The CEO is responsible for establishing, and implementing a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of performance information.

In my opinion, the performance information fairly reflects the actual achievements against planned objectives, indicators and targets as per the strategic and annual performance plan of the National Museum for the financial year ended 31 March 2018.

The National Museum performance information for the year ended 31 March 2018 have been examined by the external auditors and their report is presented on page 64 to 69.

The performance information is set out on page 27 to page 45 and was approved by the Council.



Ms Sharon Snell
Chief Executive Officer
National Museum, Bloemfontein

2 AUDITOR'S REPORT: PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

The AGSA/auditor currently performs the necessary audit procedures on the performance information to provide reasonable assurance in the form of an audit conclusion. The audit conclusion on the performance against predetermined objectives is included in the report to management, with material findings being reported under the *Predetermined Objectives* heading in the *Report on other legal and regulatory requirements* section of the auditor's report.

Refer to page 64 of the Report of the Auditors Report, published as Part E: Financial Information.

3 OVERVIEW OF PUBLIC ENTITY'S PERFORMANCE

By silencing or ignoring the voices of those who do not comply with the dominant model, by avoiding hard and painful topics, by not recognizing the multilayered past, and by not indicating the mechanisms of social control and hegemony, we cannot build a society which is more humane, equal and conscious than the societies we live in.

Dr Visnja Kisic

3.1. Service Delivery Environment

The National Museum provides professional services in the curation and conservation of heritage-based collections, in research and education, of benefit to a broad spectrum of the community. Outputs and standards have either been maintained or improved upon by the Museum. Where targets have not been achieved, measures will be considered in future to address these aspects. The Museum strives to address transformation, in a broad sense, across the range of its processes and activities, from policy development and recruitment, through to its collections, research, education and community outreach programmes. There is an ongoing emphasis on the important role the Museum must play in contributing to the transformation of the heritage sector.

3.2. Key policy developments and legislative changes

There were no significant changes to the National Museum's legislative and other mandates. The pending White Paper on Arts, Culture and Heritage, as well as the National Museums Policy, the draft versions of which are still under discussion, will doubtless impact on the Museum's operations.

3.3. Strategic Outcome Oriented Goals

Below are the approved Strategic Outcome Oriented Goals:

Strategic Outcome Oriented Goal 1	Celebrating the diversity of South Africa's cultural and natural heritage and making this accessible to all.
Goal Statement	To preserve and promote an inclusive heritage through curation, conservation, research and exhibitions of heritage items, thereby contributing to nation building, social cohesion and access to heritage information by all South Africans.
Link to government priorities	An efficient, effective and development-orientated public service (Outcome 12); A diverse, socially cohesive society with a common national identity (Outcome 14 - Nation Building and National Identity; Social cohesion); Citizen participation - Access to information)
Link to DAC focus areas	Nation building through effective social cohesion programme implementation; A productive, diverse and inclusive ACH Sector (Development, preservation & promotion of arts, culture and heritage; Nation building and Social cohesion; improved access to information; African Advancement and enhanced international cooperation)
Strategic objectives flowing from this goal	Programme 2 (Strategic Objectives 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8); Programme 3 (Strategic Objectives 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6)

Strategic Outcome Oriented Goal 2	Providing quality basic education as well as opportunities for lifelong learning.
Goal Statement	To produce quality, informative curriculum-based educational programmes, outreach activities and materials, and to distribute and communicate these through presentation of exhibitions, lessons, guided tours, educator training workshops, via Mobile Museum trips and through regular media coverage.
Link to government priorities	Quality Basic Education (Outcome 1)
Link to DAC focus areas	A professional and capacitated ACH Sector; A productive, diverse and inclusive ACH Sector; Nation building through effective social cohesion programme implementation (Skills development; Economic development; Improved basic education)
Strategic objectives flowing from this goal	Programme 3 (Strategic Objectives 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6)

Strategic Outcome Oriented Goal 3	Providing (limited) heritage skills development and employment opportunities.
Goal Statement	Develop skills through workshop attendance, in-service training and mentorship programmes, leading to improved employment opportunities.
Link to government priorities	Decent employment through inclusive economic growth; economic upliftment (Outcome 4)
Link to DAC focus areas	A professional and capacitated ACH Sector (Skills development; Economic development)
Strategic objectives flowing from this goal	Programme 2 (Strategic Objectives 2.3, 2.9)

Strategic Outcome Oriented Goal 4	Rural job creation linked to educational outreach, skills development and promotion of economic livelihoods through development of heritage tourism.
Goal Statement	Skills development, mentoring and support for heritage site guides from local communities to retain heritage information in situ, to empower South Africans and to facilitate access to economic benefit.
Link to government priorities	Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all; rural development (Outcome 7).
Link to DAC focus areas	Nation building through effective social cohesion programme implementation; A productive, diverse and inclusive ACH Sector (Development, preservation & promotion of arts, culture and heritage; Nation building and Social cohesion; Skills development; Economic development)
Strategic objectives flowing from this goal	Programme 3 (Strategic Objectives 3.4, 3.5, 3.6)

3.4. General review of state of affairs and report on performance by the Accounting Authority to the Executive Authority and Parliament of the Republic of South Africa.

3.4.1. General review of the state of affairs

The National Museum provides professional services in the curation and conservation of heritage-based collections, in research and education, of benefit to a broad spectrum of the community. Outputs and standards have either been maintained or improved upon by the Museum. Where targets have not been achieved, measures will be considered in future to address these aspects.

3.4.2. Curation and Conservation of Heritage Collections

Despite ongoing concerns regarding inadequate accommodation for Museum's heritage collections, these continue to receive curatorial attention of a high standard as indicated by the outcome of the annual audit of collections undertaken by Museum staff. A total of 10 423 material 'units' (specimens, objects, site information, artworks, books, etc.) were added to the diverse collections managed by the Museum during the year.

Oliewenhuis Art Museum is committed to developing a representative collection of South African Art. During the year, eight artworks in various media were added to the collection; these include works by Toni Pretorius, Christiaan Diederick, Gerard Bhengu and Julian Motau.

Restoration and remedial conservation of artworks and items in the Museum library have been undertaken by specialist conservators. The training of Museum staff to undertake appropriate conservation techniques relevant to Museum collections is crucial; five conservation training opportunities were attended by staff. In-house development of appropriate skills continues.

3.4.3. Research

The Museum continues to contribute significantly to research and knowledge production, both locally and internationally; five research staff have National Research Foundation (NRF) rating. Researchers produced numerous scientific / research (70) and semi-scientific / popular (24) publications during the year and also contributed 22 presentations at national and international conferences and workshops. They also presented academic (8) and popular (29) lectures and were involved in collaborative projects with numerous researchers and research institutions both in South Africa and internationally. Museum staff reviewed a total of 95 manuscripts for international and national scientific publications, research theses, scientific reports and researcher evaluations; this is evidence of the high regard in which Museum researchers are held in the research community. Numerous research projects (see Appendix B) in the natural and social sciences enable the Museum to execute fully its conservation, archival and inventory functions. Oral history research investigates and documents intangible heritage; a continuing strategic research focus is the Museum's Batho Community History Project. The Museum's oral history programme enjoys collaboration with the University of the Free State through training of students.

3.4.4. Education & Public Programmes

The National Museum and its satellite museums attracted a total of 180 460 visitors during the year; this included a significant percentage of school learners, as well as street children, the physically handicapped and the elderly - testimony to the popularity of the community-related and special programmes and exhibitions offered by the Museum. Educators and tertiary-level students also attended various programmes. Considering that Bloemfontein / Mangaung is not a recognised tourist destination, these visitor numbers are indeed significant. This also illustrates strong linkages between the National Museum, its home city and region.

The Museum's Education Department, Oliewenhuis Art Museum and certain research departments have been involved in various educational and public outreach programmes. In addition to the important curriculum-based lessons and guided tours offered by the National Museum, the Education Department, as well as other department staff have been involved with enlightening learners about museum-related careers. In conjunction with the National Research Foundation's (NRF) African Origins Programme (AOP), the Museum's Karoo Palaeontology Department has continued to present the successful Evolution Education Programme, visiting 26 schools, reaching 2608 learners.

Oliewenhuis Art Museum offers guided tours of the art collections and 'walkabouts' of temporary exhibitions it hosts. A variety of art activities are also offered, aimed particularly at disadvantaged children, including holiday art workshops. People of all ages attend art classes at the Art Museum each month. This supports the Art Museum's desire and mission to attract, educate and engage a larger and more diverse community.

Local artists, woodcarvers and art students are assisted by Oliewenhuis Art Museum to attend various workshops and art exhibition openings at the Museum. Furthermore, the Art Museum assists local woodcarvers by displaying their sculptures at the Museum, advertising these and facilitating sales thereof.

A number of well-attended temporary exhibitions were presented at the National Museum, its satellites and at public libraries. Oliewenhuis Art Museum hosted and curated a total of 15 excellent and well-supported temporary art exhibitions during the year, including Umabatha by Madlo Sibiyi, Between Darkness and Light by Jodi Bieber, Remnants by Paul Emmanuel, Karoo Disclosure, a collaborative project, 'n Terugblik by Ben Botma, Carceral Spaces, Anticipating the Sublime by Marieke Kruger, Propitas by Miné Kleynhans, Giidanyba (Sky Beings) by Tyrone Sheather, "Wa Thinta Abafazi, Wa Thinta Imbokodo" - You strike a woman, you strike a rock, The Nation Mourns: Umthi Uphamb'Inyangi (The medicine has tricked the medicine man), Conversations with my father by Monique Perser and The din of daily life by Arlene Amaler Raviv. Oliewenhuis continues, in an inclusive manner, to successfully promote South African art locally and nationally, and the Art Museum prides itself as the preferred exhibition venue for many of South Africa's leading artists.

The initiative to make the institution, its information and displays more accessible to persons with disabilities is ongoing at the National Museum.

The National Museum, mainly through the Batho Community History Project and Oliewenhuis Art Museum's programmes, undertakes a number of community outreach programmes such as supporting the Legae Day Care Centre in Batho. As part of the Museum's Mandela Day initiative, funds were raised by the Museum and its staff to purchase hygienic products to benefit Rosenhof High School, Petunia Secondary School, Lereko Secondary School, Kagisho Comprehensive and Commtech Comprehensive Secondary School. The Batho Vegetable Gardens Project that promotes sustainable food gardening in Batho has continued.

3.4.6. Marketing

The numerous and diverse activities of the National Museum and its satellites, especially Oliewenhuis Art Museum, are given exposure through various marketing activities. A total of 3 119 publicity items (TV, radio, newspapers, magazines and electronic media) relating to the activities of the Museum appeared in diverse media during the year.

The development of advertisements for the media, the production of newsletters, visitors' guides and tourism brochures, as well as banners and other materials for temporary exhibits, are undertaken using in-house technical expertise.

3.4.7. Human Resources

A number of vacancies (see Human Resource Management Report elsewhere in the Annual Report) were filled during the year, most with applicants from designated groups. However, vacancies in the Education department impacted slightly on achievement of certain targets during the year. It remains a challenge to attract and retain applicants in the specialised disciplines of the Museum. Furthermore, it remains a concern that core-funding constraints continue to impact on the ability of the Museum to provide staff with competitive salaries and incentives.

3.4.8. Services rendered by the National Museum

- The National Museum and its satellite museums provide professional research, conservation and educational services to a broad spectrum of the community, both scientific and non-scientific, at the local, national and international level.
- Educational programmes and resources have been developed in line with school curricula and the Museum provides certain resource materials that are not available anywhere else.
- Facilities for workshops, courses, monthly meetings of societies, etc. (auditorium, tea room) are also available.

3.4.9. Tariff policy

Tariffs are reviewed on an annual basis. The following tariffs were applicable for 2017/18:

Entrance fees	Adults: R5.00; Children (school): R3.00; Children (pre - school): R1.00; School groups: R1.00 per learner; Educators: R3.00
Rent of auditorium	R500 per day
Rent of kitchen/tearoom	R200. per day
Rental of Reservoir at Oliewenhuis	R3000. per function
Rental of Art Museum rondawels	R 3500 per month /10% of income
Rental of cottage/ guesthouse	R250 per night 1 person; R400 per night 2-4 people
Rental of rondawels	R 150 per night for research visitors. Not for public use

3.4.10. Capacity constraints

The National Museum continues to experience capacity constraints in Information Technology (IT), with personnel qualified in other areas applying themselves to the best of their ability in this very necessary field. The ever-increasing demands of compliance and reporting have been partly addressed following the successful appointment of a Management Accountant. A supply chain manager has also been appointed to comply with procurement regulations. Other constraints include insufficient space for the expansion of displays; the rebuilding and upgrading of existing exhibition spaces and displays are the only options currently available. Furthermore, the lack of sufficient, appropriate collections storage facilities remains a major problem requiring urgent attention; submissions for assistance in this regard continue to be made to the Department of Arts and Culture.

3.4.11. Utilization of outside funds

Funding for specific research projects, equipment and conferences was obtained from the National Research Foundation (NRF), the Palaeontological Scientific Trust (PAST) and the Department of Science and Technology (DST) / NRF Centre of Excellence in Palaeosciences. Funding for an ongoing mentorship programme in Karoo fossil preparation was also provided by the NRF, while the Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA) funded an internship at Oliewenhuis Art Museum through the Youth Environmental Services (YES) programme. Funds generated through external research contracts are utilized to extend research programmes, to enable research staff to attend conferences and to purchase specialized equipment. The Karoo Palaeontology Department's Evolution Education Programme was again funded by the NRF, and SAASTA (NRF) funded the Education Department to host National Science Week.

3.4.12. Maintenance, repairs & renovations

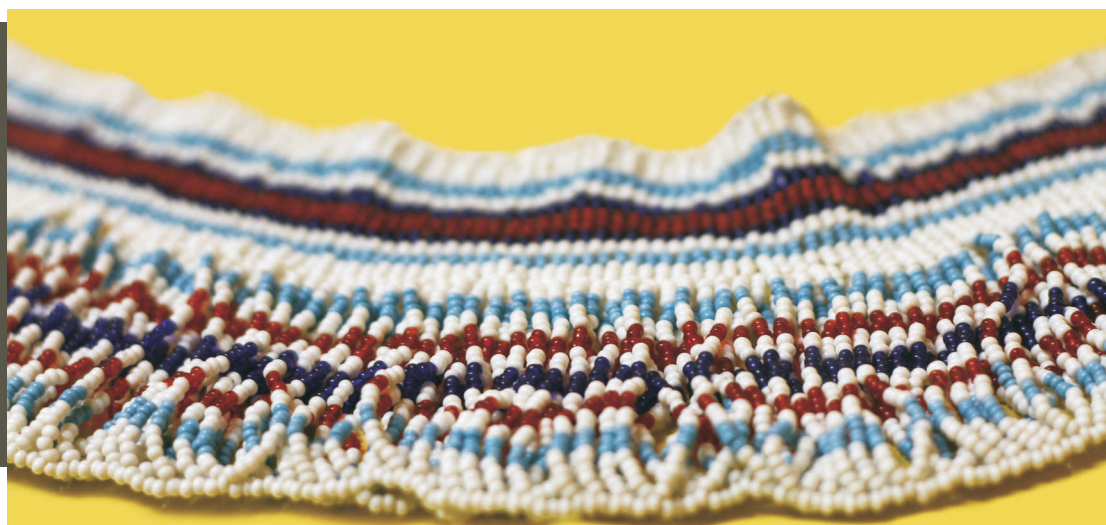
Minor maintenance, repair and renovation activities, managed by the Department of Public Works, are ongoing. Security aspects, including the upgrading of security systems, were addressed on an ongoing basis during the report period.

3.4.13. Transfer payments

No transfer payments were made by the National Museum.

3.4.14. Public Private Partnerships (PPP)

No Public Private Partnerships were entered into.



The information below summarises progress made towards achieving the National Museum's strategic objectives. Each section is headed by the relevant strategic objective, followed by summary information relevant to achievement of relevant targets.

1. Programme 1: ADMINISTRATION
- 1.1 Sub-programme 1: Support Services

Programme purpose: To provide the necessary professional support to ensure the achievement of the Museum's primary objectives of carrying out quality research, expanding and managing diverse heritage collections and communicating to all, through educational programmes, exhibitions and publications, the importance of this diverse heritage to the South African nation.

Strategic objectives (numbering below relates specifically to Objectives and Performance Indicators for Programme 1):

- 1.1. To provide the necessary support for the Museum's key focus areas - research, collections development and management, and education.
- 1.2. To develop a Human Resources (HR) Plan.
- 1.3. To ensure fixed asset infrastructure to support Museum activities.

Programme performance indicators, planned targets and actual achievements

1.1 To provide the necessary support for the Museum's key focus areas – research, collections development and management, and education						
Programme Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/2017	Planned Target 2017/2018	Actual Achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2017/2018	Comment on deviations	Remedial Action
1.1.1 Unqualified audit.	Qualified audit report for 2016/2017 financial year (due to non-compliance with requirements of GRAP 103 – valuation of Heritage assets).	Unqualified audit report for 2017/2018 financial year.	Achieved			

2. PROGRAMME 2: BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

2.1 Sub-Programme 1: Curation and Conservation of Collections

Programme purpose: To collect and conserve materials and objects of natural and cultural heritage relevant to the disciplines of the National Museum, which represent an important part of the collective national estate. In addition, to give attention to expanding collections where appropriate to include materials, objects and information to promote an enhanced sense of national pride in the diverse cultural and natural heritage shared by all South Africans.

Strategic objectives

- 2.1 To systematically build representative collections of natural history, cultural history and art.
- 2.2 To maintain high standards of conservation, curation and management of collections.
- 2.3 To build collections management capacity internally and in the broader museum sector.

Programme performance indicators, planned targets and actual achievements

2.1 To systematically build representative collections of natural history, cultural history and art						
Programme Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/2017	Planned Target 2017/2018	Actual Achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviations	Remedial Action
2.1.1. Objects / specimens ("material units") added to natural history, cultural history and art collections.	39 578 specimens ("material units") added to natural history collections by 31 March 2017.	Objects / specimens ("material units") added to natural history (n=12000) by 31 March 2018.	8693 specimens ("material units") added to natural history collections by 31 March 2018.	Not achieved	It is difficult to accurately set targets, as opportunities to add heritage specimens and objects vary and are often controlled by external factors. Fewer specimens were collected due to weather condition not being conducive for specimen collection.	Quarterly targets for 2018/2019 have been reviewed in the APP, realistic and achievable targets have now been set
	1 211 objects ("material units") added to cultural history by 31 March 2017.	Objects / specimens ("material units") added to cultural history (n=1800) & (cultural/ humanities) collections by 31 March 2018.	1730 objects ("material units") added to cultural history (& cultural/ humanities) collections by 31 March 2018.	Not achieved	Diverse factors determine achievement or not of this target, such as donations and successful field trips	Quarterly targets for 2018/2019 have been reviewed in the APP, realistic and achievable targets have now been set

2.1 To systematically build representative collections of natural history, cultural history and art						
Programme Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/2017	Planned Target 2017/2018	Actual Achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2017/2018	Comment on deviations	Remedial Action
	R144 765 spent on art collection by 31 March 2017.	R150 000 spent on art collections by 31 March 2018.	R141 200 was spent on artworks by 31 March 2018.	Not achieved.	Advisory committee term ended. Purchases could only be made in the quarter when a new selection committee was appointed.	The re-appointment of the Advisory Committee took place.
	No artworks purchased for National Art Bank (NAB) collections by 31 March 2017.	Purchase 400 artworks for National Art Bank (NAB) collections by 31 March 2018.	No artworks purchased for National Art Bank (NAB) collections by 31 March 2018.	Not achieved.	There are no guidelines regarding the purchasing of artworks. A policy for purchasing artworks to be approved and a selection committee to be appointed. Approved implementation plan and budget, proof of purchase.	A policy for purchasing artworks to be approved and a selection committee to be appointed.
2.1.2. Collections Policy reviewed.	Collections Policy (as well as component departmental policies) reviewed by 31 March 2017.	Collections Policy reviewed annually, by 31 March.	Collections Policy reviewed by 16 March 2018.	Target achieved.		
2.1.3. Annual collections audit completed.	Annual collections audit successfully completed by 31 March 2017. Report submitted to Management.	Complete annual collections audit by 31 March 2018.	Annual collections audit successfully completed by 31 March 2018.	Target achieved.		

2.2 To maintain high standards of conservation, curation and management of collections						
Programme Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/2017	Planned Target 2017/2018	Actual Achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2017/2018	Comment on deviations	Remedial Action
2.2.1. Annual review of procedures for conservation, curation and management of collections.	Procedures for conservation, curation and management of collections reviewed by 31 March 2017 (as part of annual collections audit).	Procedures reviewed annually by 31 March.	Procedures for conservation, curation and management of collections reviewed by 31 March 2018 (as part of annual collections audit).	Target achieved.		
2.2.2. Compliance with procedures for conservation, curation and management of collections during annual collections audit.	An average of 84% compliance with required procedures for conservation, curation and management of collections was achieved during the 2016 audit of collections.	85% compliance with procedures for conservation, curation and management of collections.	An average of 88.6% compliance with required procedures for conservation, curation and management of collections was achieved.	Target achieved.		
2.2.3. Motivation for additional storage facilities submitted to Department of Arts and Culture (DAC) annually.	Updated User Asset Management Plan (UAMP), including motivation for additional storage facilities, was submitted to DAC annually by 30 June.	Motivation for additional storage facilities submitted to DAC annually by 30 June.	Updated User Asset Management Plan (UAMP), including motivation for additional storage facilities, was submitted to DAC by 30 June.	Target achieved.		
2.3 To build collections management capacity internally and in the broader museum sector						
Programme Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/2017	Planned Target 2017/2018	Actual Achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2017/2018	Comment on deviations	Remedial Action
2.3.1. Training attended by Museum conservators / collections managers.	A total of 6 conservators / collections managers attended specialist collections training opportunities by 31 March 2017.	16 conservation / collections management training opportunities per year.	A total of 5 conservation / collections management training opportunities were attended by 31 March 2018.	Target not achieved. Only 5 of a total of 16 conservation / collections managers had opportunities to attend training.	This depends on opportunities available for training in specific fields of expertise; such opportunities may not be available or may be limited in any given year.	Quarterly targets for 2018/2019 have been reviewed in the APP, realistic and achievable targets have now been set.

2.3 To build collections management capacity internally and in the broader museum sector						
Programme Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/2017	Planned Target 2017/2018	Actual Achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2017/2018	Comment on deviations	Remedial Action
2.3.2. Collections management training material produced and presented	Two 4-day collections management training courses were presented by Museum staff by 31 March 2017. Informal discussions were held on possible opportunities to present this course at other museums during 2017/18.	One 3-day collections management training course prepared and presented by 31 March 2018.	One 3-day collections management training course prepared and presented and possible opportunities to present this course at other museums, both as training and as a source of revenue generation investigated by 31 March 2018. Business sponsorships for the course investigated by 31 March 2018.	Target achieved.		
2.3.3. Interns and heritage practitioners trained through collections management courses offered by Museum staff.	3 interns were trained to 31 March 2017: 1 full-time (Entomology), 2 part-time (Oliewenhuis Art Museum; Oral History).	One full-time internship and four 2-month internships by 31 March 2018.	No interns received training to 31 March 2018.	Target not achieved.	Although a collections management course was presented, it was not for interns, but for Museum staff.	Develop opportunities to train interns in collections management, ensuring proper documentation of internships.

2.4 Sub-Programme 2: Research and Information Management

Programme purpose: To undertake research to produce high quality results relating to the various research disciplines of the National Museum and to communicate the relevance and meaning of these results, including contributing data to the debate on climate change, to as broad an audience as possible. Research programmes will incorporate aspects relevant to promoting a greater awareness of the importance and role of previously marginalized communities in contributing to South Africa as a nation.

Strategic objectives (numbering below relates specifically to Objectives and Performance Indicators for **Programme 2**):

- 2.4.1 To undertake research of an internationally accepted standard relevant to the various disciplines of the National Museum, in keeping with its mission and functions.
- 2.4.2 To produce and communicate high quality research results.
- 2.4.3 To produce scientific and popular in-house publications to disseminate knowledge.
- 2.4.4 To foster internal, national and international research co-operation.

2.4.5 To provide relevant research expertise.

2.4.6 To build research capacity.

Programme performance indicators (numbering below relates specifically to Programme 2), planned targets and actual achievements

2.4 To undertake research of an internationally accepted standard relevant to the various disciplines of the National Museum, in keeping with its mission and functions						
Programme Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/2017	Planned Target 2017/2018	Actual Achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2017/2018	Comment on deviations	Remedial Action
2.4.1 Annual review of progress on research projects undertaken.	Progress on 93 of a total of 116 research projects (80%) by 31 March 2017.	Progress on 60% of total number of research projects by 31 March 2018.	Progress on 92% of total number of research projects.	Target achieved.	Research staff were able to show progress for a greater percentage of research projects than anticipated. This is partly due to factors beyond the control of researchers, such as work undertaken by research collaborators.	
2.4.2. Achievement of NRF rating by museum scientists	5 NRF rated scientists as at 31 March 2017.	6 NRF rated museum scientists at 31 March 2018.	5 NRF rated scientists as at 31 March 2018.	1 fewer NRF rated scientists than target. Target partially achieved.	Only 5 scientists were able to get NRF ratings.	Quarterly targets for 2018/2019 have been reviewed in the APP, realistic and achievable targets have now been set.
2.4.3 Ethical clearance for all new registered projects.	Since there were no new research project registrations processed during the year, no ethical clearance certificates were issued.	Ethical clearance for all new registered research projects confirmed annually, by 31 March 2018.	Ethical clearance confirmed for 3 new registered research projects.	Target achieved.		

2.5 To produce and communicate high quality research results						
Programme Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/2017	Planned Target 2017/2018	Actual Achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2017/2018	Comment on deviations	Remedial Action
2.5.1. Research articles published in scientific journals.	28 research articles published in peer-reviewed journals to 31 March 2017.	30 publications in peer-reviewed journals per annum.	70 publications in peer-reviewed journals to 31 March 2018.	Target achieved.		
2.5.2. Articles published in popular media.	39 popular articles published to 31 March 2017.	35 popular articles published per annum.	24 popular articles published to 31 March 2018.	11 articles less than target. Target not achieved.	The National Museum focused on publishing popular articles for scientific journals rather than for semi scientific journals as a result of extensive research done at the Museum. It is difficult to determine the number of appropriate opportunities leading to the production of popular articles by museum staff.	Reviewed the targets to ensure alignment with invitations received.
2.5.3. Popular lectures presented.	33 popular lectures presented to 31 March 2017.	35 popular lectures presented per annum.	29 popular lectures presented to 31 March 2018.	6 fewer popular lectures than the target were presented. Target partially achieved.	It is difficult to determine the number of available opportunities for presentation of popular lectures by speakers. This depends entirely on requests received to present lectures.	Researchers will market and inform institutions of the service offered by the museum to present lectures in 2018/2019.
2.6 To produce scientific and popular in-house publications to disseminate knowledge						
Programme Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/2017	Planned Target 2017/2018	Actual Achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2017/2018	Comment on deviations	Remedial Action
2.6.1. <i>Culna</i> produced.	<i>Culna</i> 71 (2016) published online during December 2016.	Keep to agreed production deadlines for <i>Culna</i> (1 issue per year).	<i>Culna</i> 72 (2017) published during 3rd quarter (Nov 2017).	Target achieved.		

2.6 To produce scientific and popular in house publications to disseminate knowledge

Programme Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/2017	Planned Target 2017/2018	Actual Achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2017/2018	Comment on deviations	Remedial Action
2.6.2. <i>Indago</i> (formerly <i>Navorsinge van die Nasionale Museum</i>) produced.	0 issues of <i>Navorsinge van die Nasionale Museum</i> were published during the year ending 31 March 2017.	Keep to agreed production deadlines for <i>Indago</i> (formerly <i>Navorsinge van die Nasionale Museum</i>) (6 issues per year).	4 issues of <i>Indago</i> were published during the year.	Target not achieved. 2 issues less than the target for the year was published.	The number of issues published in any given year depends entirely on the submission of research manuscripts by authors, some of which are external to the Museum. There is thus limited control over the number of issues published.	Quarterly targets for 2018/2019 have been reviewed in the APP, realistic and achievable targets have now been set.

2.7 To foster internal, national and international research co-operation

Programme Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/2017	Planned Target 2017/2018	Actual Achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2017/2018	Comment on deviations	Remedial Action
2.7.1. Annual review of progress on collaborative projects undertaken.	There was progress on 69 of a total of 77 collaborative research projects (90%) by 31 March 2018 .	Progress on 60% of total number of collaborative projects by 31 March 2018.	Collaborative projects reviewed on an ongoing basis. Progress on 61% of collaborative research projects by 31 March 2018.	Target achieved.	Research staff were able to show progress on a higher percentage of collaborative research projects than anticipated. This is due to additional collaborative projects being undertaken and to additional work being done by collaborating researchers.	
2.7.2. New collaborative projects established.	A total of 6 new collaborative research projects were established by 31 March 2017.	4 new collaborative research projects established by 31 March 2017.	A total of 2 new collaborative research projects were established by 31 March 2018.	Target not achieved.		

2.7 To foster internal, national and international research co-operation						
Programme Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/2017	Planned Target 2017/2018	Actual Achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2017/2018	Comment on deviations	Remedial Action
2.7.3. Conference / workshop presentations given.	17 conference / workshop presentations were given by 31 March 2017.	30 conference / workshop presentations per annum.	22 conference / workshop presentations were given by 31 March 2018.	Target not achieved. 8 fewer conference / workshop presentations were made.	Fewer opportunities were available for Museum staff to give presentations at conferences and workshops during the year	Quarterly targets for 2018/2019 have been reviewed in the APP, target set are realistic and achievable.
2.7.4. Lectures / practicals presented to students.	10 academic lectures / practicals were presented to 31 March 2017.	20 lectures / practicals presented to students per annum	8 academic lectures / practicals were presented to students by 31 March 2018.	Target not achieved. 12 fewer academic lectures / practicals were presented than the target.	It is difficult to predict the number of opportunities to present academic lectures / practicals in any particular year. This depends entirely on requests received by research staff to present lectures.	Researchers will market and inform institutions of the service offered by the museum to present lectures in 2018/2019
2.7.5. Loans of collection material.	A total of 91 new incoming or outgoing loans of collection material were processed during the year ending 31 March 2017.	30 new incoming or outgoing loans of collection material annually.	There was a total of 68 new incoming or outgoing loans of collection material during the year ending 31 March 2018.	Target achieved.		
2.8 To provide relevant research expertise						
Programme Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2015/2016	Planned Target 2016/2017	Actual Achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2016/2017	Comment on deviations	Remedial Action
2.8.1 CRM, EIA, biomonitoring and Site Reports	22 CRM, EIA, biomonitoring and Site Reports produced as at 31 March 2017.	20 CRM, EIA, biomonitoring and Site Reports produced by 31 March 2018.	14 CRM, EIA, biomonitoring and Site Reports produced as at 31 March 2018.	Target not achieved. 6 fewer reports than the target were produced.	Requests for these reports are controlled by external factors.	Targets in the APP for 2018/2019 have been reviewed; annual target is set based on planned requests.
2.8.2. Reviews of research articles, proposals, reports and management plans.	117 reviews of research articles, reports, theses and management plans were undertaken by 31 March 2017.	50 reviews of research articles, reports, proposals and management plans by 31 March 2018.	95 reviews of research articles, reports, proposals, theses and management plans were undertaken by 31 March 2018.	Target achieved.	More opportunities presented themselves for the reviews of research articles. This depends on requests for reviews, which rely entirely on external factors (e.g. journal editors).	

2.8 To provide relevant research expertise						
Programme Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2015/2016	Planned Target 2016/2017	Actual Achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2016/2017	Comment on deviations	Remedial Action
2.8.3. Professional staff serving on committees of professional bodies.	13 professional staff serving on committees of professional bodies to 31 March 2017.	8 professional staff serving on committees of professional bodies to March 2018.	10 professional staff serving on committees of professional bodies to 31 March 2018.	Target achieved.		
2.9 To build research capacity						
Programme Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2015/2016	Planned Target 2016/2017	Actual Achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2016/2017	Comment on deviations	Remedial Action
2.9.1 Training of interns.	2 interns underwent training in research departments (Entomology, Oral History) during the year ending 31 March 2017.	2 interns to undergo training in research departments to 31 March 2018.	1 intern full-time (Oliewenhuis Art Museum WESSA intern received training to 31 March 2018.	Target not achieved.	Proper approval and reports for interns were not submitted.	Proper documentation of interns to be implemented.
2.9.2. Attendance of conferences and research meetings by professional staff	32 opportunities to attend research conferences & workshops by research staff to 31 March 2017.	Total of 40 conferences / research meetings attended by research staff to 31 March 2018.	32 opportunities to attend research conferences & workshops by research staff to 31 March 2018.	Target not achieved. 8 fewer opportunities than target to attend research conferences & workshops by research staff.	There were fewer opportunities to attend research conferences & workshops. This aspect depends on the availability of relevant conferences & workshops from one year to the next.	APP for 2018/2019 have been reviewed; annual target is set based on planned requests.
2.9.3. Supervision of post-graduate students.	Supervision was provided for 10 post-graduate students to 31 March 2017.	4 post-graduate students supervised annually.	Supervision was provided for 4 post - graduate students to 31 March 2018.	Target achieved.		

3. PROGRAMME 3: PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

3.1 Sub-Programme 1: Marketing

Programme purpose: To promote a greater awareness and better understanding of South Africa's diverse cultural and natural heritage through relevant formal and informal activities and exhibitions.

Strategic objectives

- 3.1. To promote quality, informative educational programmes, materials, activities, and objectives.
- 3.2. To provide an enhanced visitor experience.
- 3.3 To use oral history exhibitions to enlighten Museum audiences regarding previously marginalized Bloemfontein / Mangaung communities.
- 3.3. To develop permanent and temporary exhibitions to showcase the Museum's diverse natural and cultural heritage and art collections.

Programme performance indicators planned targets and actual achievements

3.1 To promote quality, informative educational programmes, materials, activities, and objectives						
Programme Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2015/2016	Planned Target 2016/2017	Actual Achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2016/2017	Comment on deviations	Remedial Action
3.1.1. Regular media coverage obtained.	Total of 3 425 publicity items in media to 31 March 2017.	A total of 350 media items per year.	Total of 3119 publicity items in media to 31 March 2018.	Target achieved. 2769 more media items than target.	There was considerable exposure of Museum activities in electronic media. More opportunities for media exposure were utilised.	
3.2 To provide an enhanced visitor experience						
Programme Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2015/2016	Planned Target 2016/2017	Actual Achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2016/2017	Comment on deviations	Remedial Action
3.2.1. Visitor numbers increased.	Total of 202 903 visitors to the National Museum and its satellites from	220 000 visitors to the National Museum and its satellites	Total of 180 460 visitors to the National Museum and	Target not achieved. 39 540 fewer visitors than target.	It is very difficult to predict the number of people visiting the Museum in a given year. Lower	Capacity constraints will be addressed through the appointment

3.2 To provide an enhanced visitor experience						
Programme Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2015/2016	Planned Target 2016/2017	Actual Achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2016/2017	Comment on deviations	Remedial Action
	1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017.	during 2017/2018.	its satellites from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018.		visitor numbers than expected could have resulted partly from capacity constraints in the Museum's Education Department due to vacant positions. Recruitment to take place early in the new financial year.	of a dedicated Marketing person for the museum and an HR person to oversee the appointment process.
3.2.2. Marketing products produced.	Marketing products produced for all new exhibitions (23) to 31 March 2017.	Marketing products produced for all new exhibitions.	Marketing products produced for all new exhibitions (23) 372 materials produced to 31 March 2018.	Target achieved.		
3.3 To develop permanent and temporary exhibitions to showcase the Museum's diverse natural and cultural heritage and art collections						
Programme Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/2017	Planned Target 2017/2018	Actual Achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2017/2018	Comment on deviations	Remedial Action
3.3.1 Annual review of rolling 10-year permanent exhibition plan.	Rolling 10-year permanent exhibition plan was reviewed by 31 March 2017, with necessary amendments incorporated into plan.	Rolling 10-year permanent exhibition plan reviewed annually by 31 March.	Rolling 10-year permanent exhibition plan was reviewed on 28 March 2018.	Target achieved.		
3.3.2. Temporary exhibitions (internal) developed and hosted.	10 internal temporary exhibitions were hosted during the year to 31 March 2017.	4 temporary exhibitions developed and hosted per year (internal).	11 internal temporary exhibitions were hosted during the year to 31 March 2018.	Target achieved.	Opportunities arose for the National Museum to host additional internal temporary exhibitions.	
3.3.3. Temporary exhibitions (external) developed and hosted.	6 external temporary exhibitions were hosted during the year to 31 March 2017.	2 temporary exhibitions developed and installed per year (external).	5 external temporary exhibitions were hosted during the year to 31 March 2018.	Target achieved. 3 more external temporary exhibitions were hosted than target.	Opportunities arose for the National Museum to host 3 additional external temporary exhibitions.	

3.3 To develop permanent and temporary exhibitions to showcase the Museum's diverse natural and cultural heritage and art collections						
Programme Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/2017	Planned Target 2017/2018	Actual Achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2017/2018	Comment on deviations	Remedial Action
3.3.4. Temporary art exhibitions hosted at Oliewenhuis Art Museum.	A total of 12 temporary art exhibitions were hosted to 31 March 2017 at Oliewenhuis Art Museum.	10 temporary art exhibitions hosted per year (Oliewenhuis Art Museum).	A total of 15 temporary art exhibitions were hosted to 31 March 2018 at Oliewenhuis Art Museum.	Target achieved. 5 more temporary art exhibitions than target were hosted.	Additional opportunities and optimal utilization of all available exhibition venues enabled Oliewenhuis Art Museum to host more temporary art exhibitions than anticipated during the year.	
3.3.5. National Art Bank temporary exhibitions hosted	The National Art Bank launch exhibition has been delayed and is scheduled to take place in September 2017.	1 National Art Bank temporary exhibition hosted per year.	1 National Art Bank temporary exhibition hosted per year.	Target achieved.		
3.3.6. Text for displays produced in 3 languages (English, Afrikaans, Sesotho)	Multilingual (3 languages) text in various formats was provided for 9 of the 10 internal temporary exhibitions developed and hosted during the year ending 31 March 2017.	Multilingual (3 languages) text in various formats provided in all new temporary exhibitions (internal).	Multilingual (3 languages) text in various formats was provided in all new displays (multilingual text provided for all 5 internal temporary exhibitions hosted during year).	Target achieved.		

3.4 Sub-Programme 2: Public Educational Programmes

Programme purpose: To provide informative and enjoyable educational experiences through relevant formal and informal activities and public outreach programmes, thereby contributing to promoting a greater awareness and better understanding of South Africa's diverse cultural and natural heritage.

Strategic objectives

3.4.1 To produce quality, informative educational programmes, materials and activities, and to communicate these.

3.4.2 To address social responsibility and transformation through targeted educational and outreach activities.

3.4.3 To use oral history techniques to enlighten Museum audiences regarding previously marginalized Bloemfontein / Mangaung communities.

Programme performance indicators; planned targets and actual achievements

3.4 To produce quality, informative educational programmes, materials and activities, and to communicate these						
Programme Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/2017	Planned Target 2017/2018	Actual Achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2017/2018	Comment on deviations	Remedial Action
3.4.1 Educational materials reviewed and updated.	Current educational materials were reviewed, with less than 44% of these updated by 31 March 2017.	Current educational materials reviewed, with 50% of these updated by March 2018.	Current educational materials were reviewed, with 39% of these updated by 31 March 2018.	Target not achieved.	Updating was impacted negatively by a shortage of Education Department staff. Recruitment process to fill vacancies in progress.	Quarterly targets for 2018/2019 have been reviewed in the APP, realistic and achievable targets have now been set.
3.4.2. Educational materials distributed.	884 educational booklets distributed to 31 March 2017.	300 educational booklets distributed each year.	3668 educational booklets distributed to 31 March 2018.	Target achieved. 3368 more educational booklets distributed.	Numbers of books distributed depends on opportunities to do so.	
3.4.3. Numbers of lessons & guided tours presented.	587 educational lessons & guided tours presented to 31 March 2017.	510 lessons & guided tours presented per annum.	481 educational lessons & guided tours presented to 31 March 2018.	Target not achieved. 29 items below target.	This is entirely dependent on numbers of schools and learners visiting the Museum. Lower numbers of lessons & guided tours are as a result of shortage of Education Department staff. Recruitment process to fill vacancies still in progress.	Capacity constraints will be addressed through the appointment of a dedicated HR person to oversee the appointment process for education staff.
3.4.4. Educator training workshops presented.	2 educator training workshop presented to 31 March 2017.	3 educator training workshops presented per annum.	0 educator training workshops presented to 31 March 2018.	Target not achieved.	Capacity challenges in Education Department, resulted in presentation of fewer educator training workshops. Recruitment process still in progress.	The workshops have been incorporate in the 2018/2019 budget.
3.4.5. Development of public outreach programmes.	Participation in 1 public education projects to 31 March 2017.	Participation in 2 public educational projects (e.g. funded by SAASTA) by March 2018.	Participation in 2 public education project to 31 March 2018.	Target achieved.		

3.4 To produce quality, informative educational programmes, materials and activities, and to communicate these						
Programme Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/2017	Planned Target 2017/2018	Actual Achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2017/2018	Comment on deviations	Remedial Action
3.4.6. Mobile Museum trips undertaken.	39 Mobile Museum trips undertaken to 31 March 2017, including 13 to rural areas.	20 Mobile Museum trips undertaken (at least 8 to rural areas) by March 2018.	25 Mobile Museum trips undertaken to 31 March 2018, including 9 to rural areas.	Target achieved. 5 more trips than target.	The Museum was able to undertake extra Mobile Museum trips, especially to include rural areas.	
3.5 To address social responsibility and transformation through targeted educational and outreach						
Programme Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/2017	Planned Target 2017/2018	Actual Achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2017/2018	Comment on deviations	Remedial Action
3.5.1. Youth development, temporary employment and training provided.	Training and temporary employment provided for 3 tourism students, acting as Assistant Museum Guides to March 2017.	Training and temporary employment provided for 4 tourism students, acting as Assistant Museum Guides to March 2018. Continue funding partnership with Department of Science and Technology (SAASTA).	Training and temporary employment provided for 5 tourism students, acting as Assistant Museum Guides to March 2018. Continue funding partnership with Department of Science and Technology (SAASTA).	Target achieved. 1 more student trained and employed than target.	It was possible to provide training and temporary employment for more students than anticipated, due to additional opportunities.	
3.5.2. Holiday art workshops hosted.	12 holiday workshops presented during the year ending 31 March 2017, with a total of 117 participants.	10 holiday art workshops held per annum, each accommodating 10 participants.	10 holiday workshops presented during the year ending 31 March 2018.	Target achieved.		
3.5.3. Annual charity event hosted at the Museum	One charity event hosted.	Annual charity event hosted, involving 25 children.	Charity event for 25 children hosted at the National Museum in March 2018.	Target achieved; 35 more children benefitted than target.	Target achieved.	

3.5 To address social responsibility and transformation through targeted educational and outreach						
Programme Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/2017	Planned Target 2017/2018	Actual Achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2017/2018	Comment on deviations	Remedial Action
3.5.4. Previously disadvantaged schools visited by Museum Education Department.	29 previously disadvantaged schools visited by Education Department staff by 31 March 2017.	25 previously disadvantaged schools visited by Education Department staff by 31 March 2018.	63 previously disadvantaged schools visited by Education Department staff by 31 March 2018.	Target achieved.		
3.5.5. Living heritage events hosted.	2 living heritage events hosted to 31 March 2017.	2 living heritage events hosted to 31 March 2018.	2 living heritage events were hosted to 31 March 2018.	Target achieved.		
3.5.6. Improved access to exhibitions provided for physically challenged visitors.	Improved access to 2 exhibitions was provided for physically challenged visitors by 31 March 2017.	Improved access to 2 new exhibitions provided for physically challenged visitors by 31 March 2018.	Improved access to 2 exhibitions was provided for physically challenged visitors by 31 March 2018.	Target achieved.		
3.6 To use oral history techniques to enlighten Museum audiences regarding previously marginalized Bloemfontein / Mangaung communities						
Programme Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/2017	Planned Target 2017/2018	Actual Achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2017/2018	Comment on deviations	Remedial Action
3.6.1. Batho residents interviewed.	1 Batho residents interviewed to 31 March 2017.	10 Batho residents interviewed by 31 March 2018.	18 Batho resident was interviewed by 31 March 2018.	Target achieved. 8 more residents interviewed than target.	Opportunities arose to interview more Batho residents than anticipated.	
3.6.2. Publications on Batho produced.	The article " 'No liquor for me, I only take tea!' The story of the IOTT foundation stone in the Batho exhibition" was published in <i>Culna</i> 71: 10-11 (Nov/Dec 2016).	5 th publication on Batho produced by 31 March 2018.	5 th publication on Batho produced. Article entitled "What's in a name? Why Batho was almost named Mendi" was published in <i>Culna</i> 72:10-11 (November 2017)	Target achieved.		

5. Strategy to overcome areas of under performance

The Museum's Deputy Director is primarily responsible for addressing reporting on achievement against predetermined objectives. Having a senior manager dedicated to this aspect of the Museum's work has resulted in significant improvement of all processes involved. Ongoing improvement in project planning is necessary to address under-performance. There were no changes to the planned targets as approved in the 2017/2018 Annual Performance Plan.

6. Linking performance with budgets

The links between the Museum's budget and its core programmes are indicated in the table below:

Programme / activity / objective	2017/2018			2016/2017		
	Budget	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Budget	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration: Support Services <i>(excluding staff costs)</i>	2 902	4 335	(1 433)	2 908	1 951	1 320
Business Development: Research and Information Management, Curation and Conservation of Collections <i>(excluding staff costs)</i>	3 438	3 285	153	3 198	5 542	(1 263)
Public Engagement: Marketing, Public Educational Programmes <i>(excluding staff costs)</i>	661	359	(302)	370	377	(7)
Total	7 001	7 979	(1 582)	6 476	6 121	355

A total of xx% of the actual budget in all programmes was spent in 2017/18; the budget has thus assisted the Museum in delivering important services to the diverse communities it serves. The successful achievement of xx of the Museum's total of xx targets (xx%).

5. Revenue collection

Details of the Museum's revenue collection budget vs actuals are reflected in the table below:

Sources of revenue	2017/2018			2016/2017		
	Estimate	Actual Amount Collected	(Over)/Under Collection	Estimate	Actual Amount Collected	(Over)/Under Collection
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Transfers and subsidies received	47 912	47 912	0	45 630	47 583	(6 057)
Sale of goods and services and other income	511	489	22	397	5 288	(4 891)
Interest received	1 188	3 361	(2 173)	1 200	1 899	(699)
Total	49 611	51 762	(2 151)	47 227	58 874	(11 647)

The Museum's revenue comprises mainly the subsidy from the Department of Arts and Culture, the sale of goods in the Museum's Shop, the rental from The Terrace Restaurant and professional services rendered. The Museum is not a revenue generating institution due to the nature of its services and offerings. The Museum collected more revenue than was budgeted for because of an increase in interest income,

5. Capital Investment

Details of the capital grant balances from the previous two years are shown in the table below:

Infrastructure projects	2017/2018				2016/2017			
	Opening Balance	Amounts received during the period	Amounts spent during the period	Closing Balance	Opening balance	Amounts received during the period	Amounts spent during the period	Closing Balance
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Capital Grant received	0	0	0	0	8 773	535	(1 926)	7 382
Total	0	0	0	0	8 773	535	(1 926)	7 382

The National Museum received capital grant allocations from the Department of Arts and Culture (DAC) to be used solely for capital works projects identified for the National Museum. The buildings are not controlled by the Museum (but by the Department of Public Works) and thus are not the Museum's assets. In line with GRAP 17, the capital works expenses were therefore not capitalised. During 2017/18, no funds were received or expended.

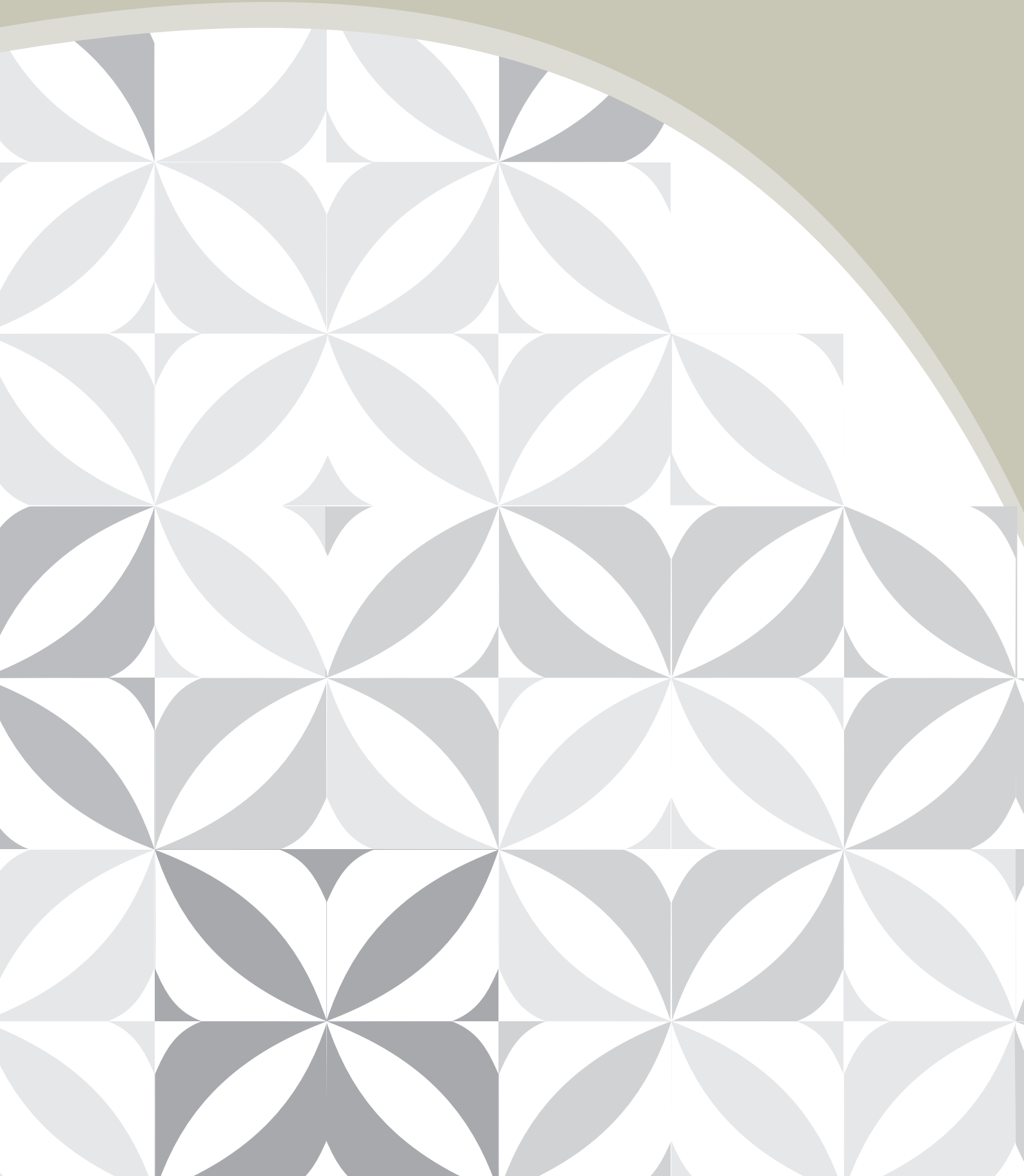
A project involving repairs to the roof of the main Museum complex is currently in progress. Following a needs assessment undertaken by the Department of Public Works (DPW) and a preliminary estimate of costs, DPW informed the Museum that funds were not available at the time to continue with the project. The Museum thus approached DAC for capital funding, which was duly allocated to this project and transferred to the Museum. Before work could commence, DPW indicated that funding would indeed be made available.

Due to challenges with service delivery by DPW, with no guarantees that the project would materialise, and that funding for the project would not again be made available by DAC in the near future to the Museum, DAC Facilities Management advised that the Museum retain the funds until such time that it was clear that DPW was indeed moving forward with the project. The only progress with the project to date has been the appointment of some of the consultants by DPW. For the reasons stated above, the Museum will thus retain the funds allocated to this project until such time that DPW has shown significant progress. This is done with the knowledge and support of DAC



The National Museum took part in a Tourism Career Expo during July 2017. It was organised by the Provincial Tourism Department and hosted at the Sand du Plessis Theatre. Khotso Pudumo (Historian) brief school learners on the career opportunities at the National Museum.

PART C: GOVERNANCE



The National Museum strives to be committed to sound corporate governance and is primarily guided by generally accepted corporate governance practices, as well as Corporate Governance in the public sector. These seek to ensure that the Museum's mandate is fulfilled with due consideration to responsive decision making, accountability, effective and ethical leadership, as well as fairness and transparency whilst monitoring performance and compliance with statutory requirements.

EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

When we begin to wonder about all that is missing, we notice that the apparently universal picture of the past presented in museums, almost as a rule, is actually the picture of the dignitaries (male, privileged, and often rich), of the life and value system of the elite, important and great historical events, the pride and homogeneity of the society.

Dr Visnja Kisic

Report Description	Date Submitted	Issues raised by Executive Authority
Shareholders compact	16 March 2017	n/a
Fourth quarter Performance report 2016/17	08/08/2017	n/a
Procurement Plan 2017/18	11/05/2017	n/a
First Quarter Performance report 2017/18	14/09/2017	n/a
First Draft APP for 2017/2018	05/09/2016	n/a
Annual report 2016/17	31/08/2017	n/a
Second quarter Performance report 2017/18	17/10/2017	n/a
Second Draft APP 2017/18	30/11/2016	n/a
Annual Performance PLAN 2018/19	24/02/2017	n/a
Third Quarter Performance report 2017/18	30/01/2018	n/a

In terms of PFMA, Council is the Accounting Authority of the National Museum. Council is the focal point of governance and retains full and effective control over the National Museum. Council exercises its fiduciary duties and responsibilities of the Accounting Authority in accordance with the PFMA. The roles and responsibilities of Council are set out in the Council Charter.

- Council consist of independent Non-Executive Members appointed by the Minister of Arts and Culture. These Members are independent because they are not in the appointment of the National Museum, involved in a day to day running of the Museum, and are not advisors nor material suppliers of the Museum. The Director for the Museum is by virtue of his office a member of Council and his roles and responsibilities and those of the Chairperson of Council are separate in line with best practise.

3.1 Council Charter

The Council Charter regulates how the Council Members discharge their responsibilities according to the principles of good governance. The Charter aims to ensure that all Council Members understand their duties and responsibilities as well as the laws, regulations and best practices governing their conduct. The Council Charter was reviewed during the year to ensure compliance with best practices.

Council conducted its affairs and discharged its duties and responsibilities in accordance with its charter. The summary of Council's responsibilities during the period under review are as follows:

- Provided strategic direction and leadership to the National Museum and took responsibility for adoption The National Museum's Strategic plan;
- Approved the National Museum's Budget and monitored the implementation thereof;
- Oversee the preparation of the annual financial statements and approved them for issue to the Auditor General of South Africa for audit;
- Defined levels of delegation for specific matters with appropriate authority delegated;
- Monitored compliance with laws and regulations;
- Established and approved Councils terms of reference.

3.2 Composition of Council

Name	Designation	Date appointed	Date resigned	Qualifications	Competencies	Other Committees	No. of Meetings attended
Dr L. Dondolo	Chairperson	01/09/2015 Leave of absence granted by the Minister from 01/08/2016-30/06/2017	12/06/2017	B.A., M.A., Ph.D.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teaching Research Finance Policy Formulation Project Management Strategic Management 	None	0
Ms A. Msimang	Vice-Chairperson Acting Chairperson from 01/08/2016	01/09/2015	n/a	B.A. (Hons.), M.A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specialist political economy & sustainable community development. Journalism Fraud prevention research Development studies Project management Monitoring and evaluation Strategy and policy analysis 	None	6
Dr L. Jacobson	Member Acting Vice - Chairperson from 01/08/2016	01/05/2012 Reappointed on 01/09/2015	n/a	B.A., B.A. (Hons.), Ph.D.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaeological Researcher, Heritage site management Heritage Consultant Publisher 	Audit and Risk Committee	8
Mr M.G. Kgarume	Member	01/09/2015	n/a	Pr. Teach. Cert., SEC and SEC Dip., B.Sc., MBA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance Management Policy development Governance Teaching Management Leadership Community development 	None	8

Name	Designation	Date appointed	Date resigned	Qualifications	Competencies	Other Committees	No. of Meetings attended
Dr D.R.N. Morris	Member	01/09/2015	n/a	B.A., M.A. cum laude, Ph.D.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research Publisher Editor 	None	7
Ms J.G. Ritchie	Member	01/09/2015	n/a	Dip. Clothing Design, Garment Construction & Manufacturing, Dip. Business Management, Dip. Public Relations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fundraising (First qualified Assessor of Fundraising training in South Africa) 	None	8
Ms L.A.K. Robinson	Member	01/09/2015	n/a	B.A. (Architecture).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage conservation Management and policy development Restoration, rehabilitation and development of business plans for significant heritage buildings. 	None	8
Mr S.L. Mohapi	Member	01/04/2014 Reappointed on 01/09/2015	n/a	LL.M (Environmental Law), LL.B.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law (Commercial and Civil Litigation) Research Communication Skills 	Audit and Risk Committee	3

Name	Designation	Date appointed	Date resigned	Qualifications	Competencies	Other Committees	No. of Meetings attended
Mr M. Dithlake	Member	17/06/2017	n/a	Executive Development Program (EDP) Bcom Honours (Accounting) and Certificate Theory in Accounting (CTA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance Corporate governance 	Audit and Risk Committee	5
Adv J.E. Leshabane	Member	25/07/2017	n/a	LLB Blurs Degree	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate governance Litigation Legal Advisory Management 	None	4

3.3 Council Committee

Council has three committees viz. the Audit and Risk Committee, HR, Ethics and Legal Committee as well as Core Business, IT and Marketing Committee. Each committee has a Terms of Reference, which sets out its role and responsibilities, composition, meeting requirements and authority. To ensure that the Terms of Reference of the Committees remain appropriate and comply with best practice it is reviewed and approved annually.

3.4 Remuneration of board members

Remuneration of Council members is determined by National Treasury and below was the total remuneration received during the current reporting year:

#	Name	Remuneration R'000
1	Mr MG Kgarume (Chairperson)	70
2	Ms AM Msimang	102
3	Dr L Jacobson	24
4	Mr M Ditlhake	21
5	Adv S Mohapi	6
6	Dr DRN Morris	3
7	Ms JG Ritchie	18
8	Ms LAK Robinson	26
9	Adv J Leshabane	15

4 RISK MANAGEMENT

The Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No,1 of 1999 as amended by Act No. 29 of 1999) requires National Museum to ensure it has maintains effective, efficient and transparent systems of financial ,risk management and internal control.

The National Museum risks were continuously identified, assessed, evaluated, mitigated, monitored and reviewed. As each risk was identified it was allocated to a relevant person in the respective Department responsible for the day-to-day management thereof and recorded in a risk register that contains the descriptions, causes, controls in place, assessments and mitigating actions of all risks identified. The identification was both at an operational and strategic levels and regular assessments were performed to determine the effectiveness of the risk management and to identify emerging risks.

5 INTERNAL CONTROL UNIT

The National Museum did not have any internal control unit.

6 INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEES

6.1 Objectives of Internal audit

The objectives of internal audit is to provide an independent, objective assurance and consulting activities designed to add value and improve operations of the Museum.

6.2 Key Activities of Internal Audit

Risk based strategic approach which takes into account the results of the formal risk assessment conducted by management and facilitated by the Internal Audit Unit was used to develop a risk based three year internal audit plan. This is then revised annually and the annual internal audit plan based on updated risk assessment is submitted to the audit committee for approval at the start of the financial year.

7 COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The National Museum has developed policies and procedures aligned to laws and regulations that governs the industry in which the Museum operates, in order to ensure compliance. The policies and procedures were reviewed and approved by council. The National Museum complied with laws and regulations and no material non-compliance was identified by the AGSA during the audit.

8 FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

The National Museum developed a fraud prevention plan in 2015/16 Financial year, however due to capacity constraints the plan was never implemented. This item will receive attention in the new financial year. The Museum's staff are however aware and makes use of the National Fraud hotline. The cases reported through the hotlines were followed up and council acted promptly to resolve the cases.

9 MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Service providers depending on the threshold as determined in the Museum's Supply Chain Management Policy, are required to declare their interest and knowledge of Museum's officials that are or could be involved in the respective procurement process in a form of SBD4 form in accordance with National Treasury Practise Note 7 of 2009/2010.

10 CODE OF CONDUCT

As a public entity the Museum subscribes to both the Code of Conduct for Public Servants and the International Council of Museums (ICOM) Code of Ethics for Museums. The reason for adopting these two Codes is to help Museum employees to understand the standards of personal and professional behaviour required to enable the Museum to fulfil its public mandate in terms of the Cultural Institutions Act of 1998 and the Public Service Act of 1994.

11 HEALTH SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The OHS committee was not very active in the financial period due to capacity constraints. The employee who was responsible for coordination of was on suspension and subsequently resigned. This will be a focus area for 2018/19. Routine health and safety concerns were attended to.

12 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Museum has a social responsibility to the community it serves and advance nation building and social cohesion through outreach programs, exhibitions and education on our natural and cultural heritage.



We are pleased to present our report for the financial year ended 31 March 2018.

Audit Committee and attendance

The Audit Committee consists of the external Members listed hereunder and is required to meet a minimum of at least two times per annum as per provisions of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA). In terms of the approved Audit Committee Charter four meetings were held during the current year, i.e. three meetings to consider the Quarterly Performance Reporting (financial and non-financial) and one meetings to review and discuss the Annual Financial Statements and the Auditor-General of South Africa's (AGSA) Audit and Management Reports.

NAME	QUALIFICATIONS	INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL	DATE APPOINTED	NO. OF MEETINGS ATTENDED
Mr J.J. Grobbelaar	CA (SA)	External	01/01/2013 Service concluded on 13/11/2017	1
Mrs C.D. Flemming	CA (SA)	External	04/03/2016 Resigned on 16/11/2017	1 (Tele-conference)
Dr L. Jacobson	B.A., B.A. (Hons.), Ph.D.	Internal (Council member)	01/02/2013 Resigned on 12/01/2018	1
Ms L. Mphutlane	CA (SA)	External	04/03/2016 Resigned on 24/05/2018	2
Mrs A. Msimang	B.A. (Hons.), M.A.	Internal (Vice Chairperson of Council)	15/08/2017	4
Mrs J. Ritchie	Dip. Clothing Design, Garment Construction & Manufacturing, Dip. Business Management, Dip. Public Relations.	Internal (Council member)	15/08/2017 Resigned on 12/01/2018	1
Mrs L Robinson	B.A. (Architecture).	Internal (Council member)	15/08/2017 Resigned on 12/01/2018	1
Mr K. Nkoe	Certified Chartered Accountant. B.Com Degree	External	23/11/2017	1
Mr M. Dithake	Executive Development Program (EDP) Bcom Honours (Accounting) and Certificate Theory in Accounting (CTA)	Internal (Council member)	12/01/2018	0

The Audit Committee is pleased to report that the CEO /Acting Director attended all the four scheduled Audit and Risk Committee meetings. The Members of the Audit and Risk Committee met with the Management of the Museum and Internal Audit, collectively to address risks and challenges facing the Museum.

Legislative Mandate

The Audit Committee presents its report for the financial year end 31 March 2018 as required by section 77 of the PFMA and Treasury regulations 3.1.13.

Audit Committee Responsibility

The Audit Committee reports that it has complied with its responsibilities arising from section 38(1) (a) of the PFMA and Treasury Regulation 3.1.13. The Audit Committee also reports that it has adopted appropriate formal Terms of Reference as its Audit Charter. Further, it has conducted its affairs in compliance with this Charter and has discharged all its responsibilities as contained therein.

The Effectiveness of Internal Control

The Committee acknowledges management's effort to maintain controls within the organisation. Management needs to improve on the system of internal controls for risk management.

Management is responsible for the organisation's system of internal controls. These are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance as to the reliability of the Financial Statements and to adequately safeguard, verify and maintain accountability of assets, and prevent and detect misstatement and losses. Nothing has come to the attention of Management and the Audit and Risk Committee to indicate that any material breakdown in the functioning of these controls, procedures and systems has occurred during the year under review. During the year under review, internal auditors reported instances of non-compliance or weakness in internal controls. The Audit and Risk Committee assessed management's comments to the findings and are satisfied with the adequacy thereof and the remedial steps management have proposed to deal with the findings. The Audit Committee will receive a quarterly tracking register wherefrom they will track management's progress in resolving the findings.

The Committee is satisfied with the content and quality of management and quarterly reports prepared and issued during the financial year under review.

Risk Management function

The Committee is responsible for the oversight of the Risk Management function. The entity has performed a strategic risk assessment and a risk register was developed. Management still needs to present the reviewed risk register to the Committee and Council for consideration and approval. The entity needs to improve on risk management in terms of monitoring the mitigation plans and reporting to the Committee.

Internal Audit function

In terms of the PFMA, the Accounting Officer needs to ensure that the department has a system of internal audit under control and direction of the Committee. The internal audit function has been outsourced.

The Committee is satisfied that the internal audit function is operating effectively and that it has

addressed the risks pertinent to the entity. The Committee is satisfied that the internal audit functions maintains an effective internal quality assurance and programme that covers all aspects of the internal audit activities.

Auditor's Report

The Museum has received an unqualified audit report for the year ending 31 March 2018.

Evaluation of Financial Statements

The Audit and Risk Committee has:

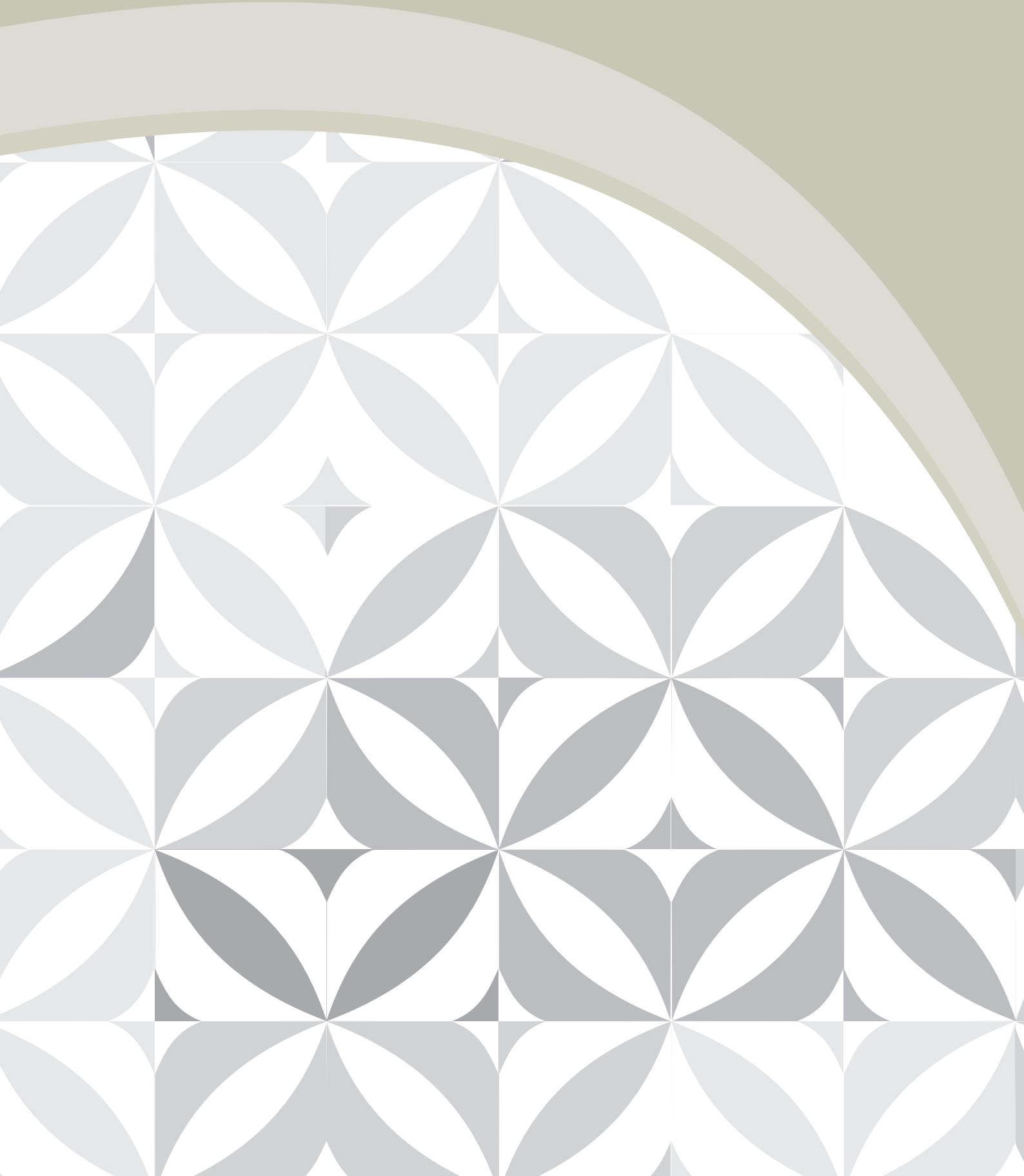
- Reviewed and discussed the audited Annual Financial Statements and audit report to be included in the Annual Report, with the Auditor-General and the Accounting Officer; and
- Reviewed the Auditor-General's management report and Management's response thereto.

The Audit and Risk Committee notes the Auditor General's conclusion on the Annual Financial Statements. The Committee is of the opinion that the audited financial statement should be accepted and read together with the report of the Auditor General. The Committee further confirms that it has been actively involved throughout the audit process and has been thoroughly appraised if the issues giving rise to the audit opinion. The Committee has met with the AGSA to ensure that there are no unresolved issues, and acknowledges the diligence and cooperation of the external audit team.



Mr K Nkoe
Independent Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee
National Museum
31 July 2018

PART D: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



1 INTRODUCTION

The National Museum like any organization in the country is experiencing challenges in attracting and retaining skills needed to achieve its strategic objectives. In the last year in particular, this problem was exacerbated by the fact that the organizational structure did not cater for some of the critical positions, the design of the organisation structure was not in a way that allows succession planning to be implemented and the budget was not sufficient to enable the museum to fill all vacant positions, let alone recognition of a union which in one way or the other would influence salary increments. Weaknesses were further identified in the current performance management system.

These resulted in resolution taken for urgent implementation of the following:

- Redesign of the current organisational structure and job grading;
- Design and implement an adequate performance management system;
- Perform annual skills audit on competencies of all staff; and
- Consider recognition of union.

2 HUMAN RESOURCE OVERSIGHT STATISTICS

2.1 Total Employee Cost

Total Expenditure	Personnel Expenditure (R'000)	Personnel exp. as a % of total exp. (R'000)	No. of employees	Average personnel cost per employee (R')
55 896	40 829	73%	132	346

2.2 Personnel Cost per Management Band

Level	Personnel Expenditure (R'000)	% of personnel exp. to total personnel cost (R'000)	No. of employees	Average personnel cost per employee (R'000)
Management	3 135	8%	3 + Acting allowances	1045

2.3 Performance Rewards

Programme	Performance rewards (R'000)	Personnel Expenditure (R'000)	% of performance rewards to total personnel cost (R'000)
Management	46	3 135	1.5%

2.4 Overall reasons for terminations

The National Museum had a staff attrition of 29.5% (25). The main reason for attrition was due to the expiry of contracts of fixed term contract workers.

Reason	Number	% of total no of staff leaving
Resignations	9	8.3%
Retirement	2	2.4%
Expiry of contract	15	17.7%
Deceased	1	1.2%
Total terminations	25	29.5%

2.5 Training Costs

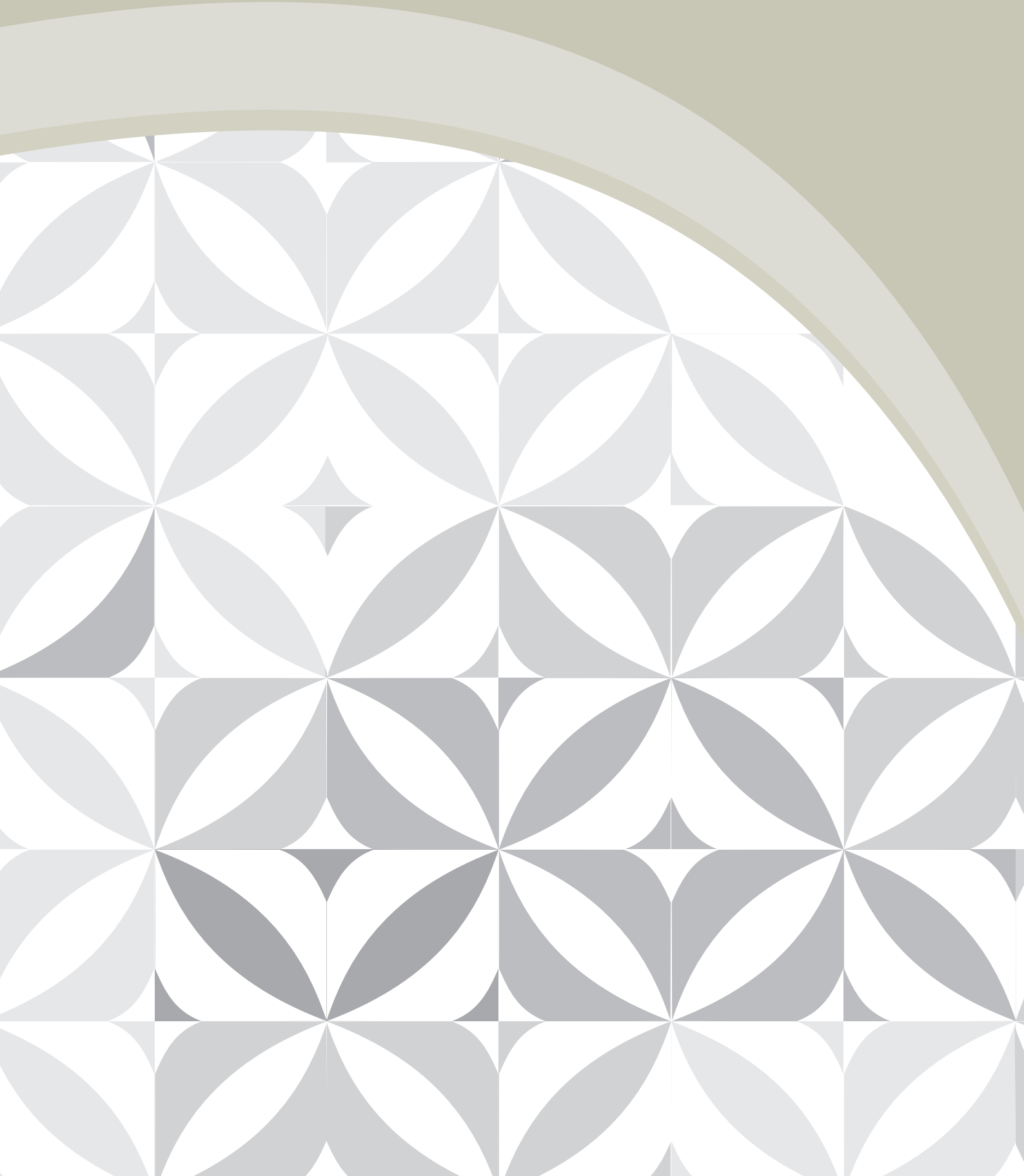
Personnel Expenditure (R'000)	Training Expenditure (R'000)	Training Expenditure as a % of Personnel Cost.	No. of employees trained	Avg training cost per employee(R'000)
40 829	45	0.31%	10	12.50



During Heritage Month 2017, the Museum engaged in traditional dance and games to celebrate our diverse heritage.



PART E: **FINANCIAL INFORMATION**



Statement of Responsibility for the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

The Accounting Authority is responsible for the preparation of the public entity's annual financial statements and for the judgements made in this information.

The Accounting Authority is responsible for establishing, and implementing a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the annual financial statements.

In my opinion, the financial statements fairly reflect the operations of the public entity for the financial year ended 31 March 2018.

The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the AFS of the public entity.

The annual financial statements of the National Museum for the year ended 31 March 2018 have been audited by the external auditors and their report is presented on page 66.

The Annual Financial Statements of the public entity set out on page 73 to page 151 have been approved.



Sharon Snell
Chief Executive Officer
National Museum, Bloemfontein
31 July 2018

The Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999), as amended, requires the Council to ensure that the National Museum, Bloemfontein (National Museum) keeps full and proper records of its financial affairs. The Annual Financial Statements should fairly present the state of affairs of the National Museum, its financial results and its financial position at the end of the year in terms of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP).

The Annual Financial Statements are the responsibility of the Council. The Auditor-General, South Africa is responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the Annual Financial Statements. The Office of the Auditor-General has audited the National Museum's financial statements and the report appears on page 67.

The Council has received the National Museum's budgets and cash flow forecasts for the year ended 31 March 2018. The remuneration and allowances for the Council, Director Chief Financial Officer and Deputy Director were disclosed in note 16 to the Annual Financial Statements. On the basis of the review, and in view of the current financial position, the Council has every reason to believe that the National Museum will be a going concern in the year ahead and has continued to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Annual Financial Statements.

The National Museum receives subsidy from the National Department of Arts and Culture. Revenue from subsidy equals 97% (2017: 93%) of total revenue. The National Museum thus relies significantly on the subsidy received from the National Department of Arts and Culture.

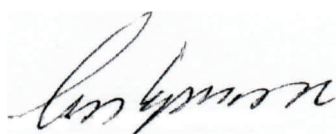
The Council sets standards to enable management to meet the above responsibilities by implementing systems of internal control and risk management, where possible, that are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute assurance against material misstatements and losses. The entity maintains internal financial controls to provide assurance regarding:

- The safeguarding of assets against unauthorised use or disposition.
- The maintenance of proper accounting records and the reliability of financial information used within the National Museum or for publication.

The controls contain self-monitoring mechanisms, and actions are taken to correct deficiencies as these are identified. Even an effective system of internal control, no matter how well designed, has inherent limitations, including the possibility of circumvention or the overriding of controls. An effective system of internal control, therefore, aims to provide reasonable assurance with respect to the reliability of financial information and the presentation of Annual Financial Statements. However, because of changes in conditions, the effectiveness of internal financial controls may vary over time.

In the opinion of the Council, based on the information available to date, the Annual Financial Statements fairly present the financial position of the National Museum at 31 March 2018 and the results of its operations and cash flow information for the year.

The Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2018, set out on pages 73-151 were submitted for auditing on 30 June 2018 and approved by the Council in terms of section 51(1)(f) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999), as amended and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr Maupe George Kgarume
Chairperson of Council
National Museum, Bloemfontein
31 July 2018

2 REPORT OF THE EXTERNAL AUDITOR

Report of the auditor-general to Parliament on the National Museum, Bloemfontein

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

1. I have audited the financial statements of the National Museum set out on pages 73 to 151, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2018, the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, as well as the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.
2. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the National Museum as at 31 March 2018 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with South African Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (SA Standards of GRAP) and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act of South Africa (Act No 1 of 1999) (PFMA).

Basis for opinion

3. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor-general's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of this auditor's report.
4. I am independent of the public entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of ethics for professional accountants* (IESBA code) and the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code.
5. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Emphasis of matters

6. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Restatement of corresponding figures

7. As disclosed in note 33 to the financial statements, the corresponding figures for 31 March 2017 were restated as a result of an error in the financial statements of the entity at, and for the year ended, 31 March 2018.

Irregular expenditure

8. As disclosed in note 30 to the financial statements, the museum incurred irregular expenditure of R4 598 058, as it did not follow a proper supplier chain management process.

Responsibilities of the accounting authority for the financial statements

9. The accounting authority is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with SA Standard of GRAP and the requirements of the PFMA, and for such internal control as the accounting authority determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
10. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting authority is responsible for assessing the public entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the accounting authority either intends to liquidate the public entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor-general's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

11. My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
12. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report.

Report on the audit of the annual performance report

Introduction and scope

13. In accordance with the Public Audit Act of South Africa, 2004 (Act No. 25 of 2004) (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report material findings on the reported performance information against predetermined objectives for selected programmes presented in the annual performance report. I performed procedures to identify findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.

14. My procedures address the reported performance information, which must be based on the approved performance planning documents of the public entity. I have not evaluated the completeness and appropriateness of the performance indicators included in the planning documents. My procedures also did not extend to any disclosures or assertions relating to planned performance strategies and information in respect of future periods that may be included as part of the reported performance information. Accordingly, my findings do not extend to these matters.
15. I evaluated the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information in accordance with the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice, for the following selected programme presented in the annual performance report of the public for the year ended 31 March 2018:

Programmes	Pages in the annual performance report
Programme 2 – Business Development	28 – 36

16. I performed procedures to determine whether the reported performance information was properly presented and whether performance was consistent with the approved performance planning documents. I performed further procedures to determine whether the indicators and related targets were measurable and relevant, and assessed the reliability of the reported performance information to determine whether it was valid, accurate and complete.
17. I did not raise any material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information for the following programme:
 - ▮ Business development

Other matters

18. I draw attention to the matters below.

Achievement of planned targets

19. Refer to the annual performance report on pages 27 to 45 for information on the achievement of planned targets for the year and explanations provided for the under- and over achievement of a significant number of targets.

Adjustment of material misstatements

20. I identified material misstatements in the annual performance report submitted for auditing. These material misstatements were on the reported performance information of business development. As management subsequently corrected the misstatements, I did not raise any material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information.

Report on the audit of compliance with legislation

Introduction and scope

21. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report material findings on the compliance of the public entity with specific matters in key legislation. I performed procedures to identify findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.
22. The material findings on compliance with specific matters in key legislations are as follows:

Annual financial statements and annual report

23. The financial statements submitted for auditing were not prepared in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework and supported by full and proper records, as required by section 55(1)(a) and (b) of the PFMA. Material misstatements of liabilities, revenue, expenditure and disclosure items identified by the auditors in the submitted financial statement were corrected and/or the supporting records were provided subsequently, resulting in the financial statements receiving an unqualified audit opinion.

Strategic planning and performance management

24. A proposed strategic plan was not submitted for approval by the relevant executive authority at least six months before the start of the financial year as required by section 30.1 of the Treasury Regulations.

Expenditure management

25. Effective and appropriate steps were not taken to prevent irregular expenditure amounting to R4 598 058 as disclosed in note 30 to the annual financial statements, as required by section 51(1)(b)(ii) of the PFMA. The majority of the irregular expenditure was caused by three quotations not obtained from the suppliers.

Procurement management

26. Some of the goods and services with a transaction value below R500 000 were procured without obtaining the required price quotations, as required by treasury regulation 16A6.1.
27. The preference point system was not applied in some of the procurement of goods and services above R30 000 as required by section 2(a) of the PPPFA and treasury regulations 16A6.3(b).

Other information

28. The accounting authority is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report. The other information does not include the financial statements, the auditor's report and those selected programme presented in the annual performance report that have been specifically reported in this auditor's report.

29. My opinion on the financial statements and findings on the reported performance information and compliance with legislation do not cover the other information and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
30. In connection with my audit, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the selected programme presented in the annual performance report, or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
31. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement in this other information, I am required to report that fact.

Internal control deficiencies

32. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, reported performance information and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it. The matters reported below are limited to the significant internal control deficiencies that resulted in the basis for the unqualified opinion and the findings on compliance with legislation included in this report.
33. Management did not adequately oversee financial reporting, compliance and related internal controls as it did not ensure that there were sound internal controls in the daily operations of the museum. This was caused by instability in the leadership of the museum during the year.

Auditor General

Bloemfontein
31 August 2018



AUDITOR - GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

Annexure - Auditor-general's responsibility for the audit

1. As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements, and the procedures performed on reported performance information for selected programmes and on the public entity's compliance with respect to the selected subject matters.

Financial statements

2. In addition to my responsibility for the audit of the financial statements as described in this auditor's report, I also:
 - identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control
 - obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 public entity's internal control
 - evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the accounting authority
 - conclude on the appropriateness of the accounting authority's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the National Museum's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of this auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a public entity to cease continuing as a going concern
 - evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Communication with those charged with governance

3. I communicate with the accounting authority regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.
4. I also confirm to the accounting authority that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to have a bearing on my independence and, where applicable, related safeguards.



ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN
31 MARCH 2018**

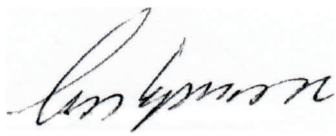
INDEX	PAGE
General information	72
Approval	72
Report of the Accounting Authority	63
Report of the Auditor-General	64
Statement of Financial Position	73
Statement of Financial Performance	74
Statement of Changes in Net Assets	75
Cash Flow Statement	76
Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual amounts	77
Accounting policies	78
Notes to the Financial Statements	104

GENERAL INFORMATION

Director:	Ms S. Snell
Auditors:	Auditor-General, South Africa
Bankers:	ABSA Bank
Attorneys:	Phatshoane Henney Inc
Registered office:	36 Aliwal Street Bloemfontein 9301
Postal address:	PO Box 266 Bloemfontein 9300
Accounting period:	1 April 2017 - 31 March 2018

APPROVAL

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 as set out on pages 73 to 151 were approved by the Council on 30 June 2018 and signed on their behalf.



Mr Maupe George Kgarume
Chairperson of Council
National Museum, Bloemfontein
30 June 2018

NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

(in thousands of rands)

	Notes	2018 R'000	2017 R'000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	2	102 705	46 075
Trade and other receivables from non-exchange transactions	3	329	612
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions	3	337	912
Inventories	4	81	85
		103 452	47 684
Non-current assets			
Heritage assets	32	138 134	137 992
Property, plant and equipment	6	9 154	9 885
Retirement benefit asset	5	6 695	15 673
Total Non-current assets		153 983	163 550
Total assets		257 435	211 234
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Deferred income	9	66 291	13 740
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	8	6 118	3 145
Non-current liabilities			
Retirement benefit obligations	5	25 562	29 148
Total liabilities		97 971	46 033
Net assets/(liabilities)		159 464	156 201
NET ASSETS			
Reserves	10	2 151	2 114
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)	10	157 313	163 088
Total net assets/(liabilities)		159 464	165 202

**NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
AS AT 31 MARCH 2018**

(in thousands of rands)

	Notes	2018 R'000	2017 R'000
REVENUE			
Revenue from Non Exchange Transaction			
Gifts, Sponsorships and Donations received	13	98	62
Local and Foreign Aid assistance received	12	216	4 162
Transfers and subsidies received	11	57 943	51 687
Revenue from Exchange Transaction			
Professional Services Rendered	14	0	647
Rental Income	14	283	314
Trading Revenue	14	1 802	382
Total Revenue		60 342	57 254
Expenses			
Administrative expenses	15	2 684	2 523
Audit and Other Professional Fee	18	6 170	955
Depreciation Expense	7	1 959	1 698
Agency services	19	82	78
Marketing Expense	17	470	377
General expenses	20	10 308	10 270
Staff Cost	16	46 247	35 141
Total Expenses		67 920	51 042
Operating Income (Loss)		-7 578	6 212
Other Income			
Gains/(Loss) on disposal of Assets	21	-5	-38
Interest Received	22	4 274	1 899
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year		-3 309	8 073

NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

(in thousands of rands)

	Note	2018 R'000	2017 R'000
Accumulated Surplus / (Deficit)			
Balance as at 01 April		160622	19697
Prior year adjustments			135546
Transfers (to) / from Reserves			-228
Net Surplus / (Deficit) for the Year		-3309	8073
Balance as at 31 March		157313	163088
Reserves			
Balance as at 01 April		2114	1886
Prior year adjustments			
Transfers (to) / from Reserves		37	228
Balance as at 31 March	10	2151	2114
Total Equity			
Balance as at 01 April		165202	21583
Current Year Revaluations and Adjustments			135546
Net Transfers (to) / from Reserves		37	0
Net Surplus / (Deficit) for the Year		-3309	8073
Balance as at 31 March		161930	165202

**NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

(in thousands of rands)

	Notes	2018 R'000	2017 R'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts			
Transfers and subsidies received		108243	57498
Interest Received		4274	1898
Other Income		3078	2322
Payments		115595	61718
Employee Costs		-40855	-34368
Suppliers		-16735	-13676
Net Cashflow from Operating Activities	25	58005	13674
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Purchase of Property Plant and Equipment	26	-1233	-4395
Heritage Assets		-142	-243
Proceeds on disposal of Property Plant and Equipment			
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Investing Activities		-1375	-4638
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
		0	0
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Financing Activities		0	0
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash		56630	9036
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of Period		46075	37039
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of Period		102705	46075

**NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**
(in thousands of rands)

	Approved budget (Cash basis) R'000	Adjustments R'000	Final budget (Cash basis) R'000	Actual amounts on comparable basis R'000	Difference between final budget and actual R'000	
	Approved budget (Cash basis) (Cash basis)	Adjustments	Final budget (Cash basis) (Cash basis)	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Explanatory note on material variations
RECEIPTS						
Transfers and subsidies received	47 912	-	47 912	85 551	(37 639)	
Subsidy: GRAP 103 implementation	50 000		50 000	50 000	-	
Interest	1 189	-	1 189	4 274	(3 085)	Interest gained from R50 million of GRAP 103 money.
Other income	511	-	511	2 510	(1 999)	Additional funding received
Reserves carried over	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	99 612	-	99 612	142 335	(42 723)	
PAYMENTS						
Administrative expenses	(3 997)	-	(3 997)	(2 684)	(1 313)	Due to the use of professional services for the financial year.
Staff costs	(37 206)	-	(37 206)	(46 247)	9 041	Once off Bonus payout unbudgeted; claimed from reserves. and Post Retirement benefit losses
Audit fees	(1 271)		(1 271)	(1 053)	(218)	There was no Internal Auditor for a duration of three quarters.
Other operating expenses	(56 904)	-	(56 904)	(43 697)	(13 207)	Expenses relating to funding received from DAC for municipal charges and GRAP 103, the funding was not included in the budget.
Capital expenditure	(1 200)	-	(1 200)	-	(1 200)	Interest gained from capital amount not yet spend
Reserves (Post retirement liability)	(1 500)	-	(1 500)	(3 586)	2 086	Excess obligation on Post Retirement Benefit.
TOTAL PAYMENTS	(102 078)	-	(102 078)	(97 267)	(4 811)	
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	-	-	-	45 068	47 534	

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Reporting entity

These Financial Statements are for the National Museum, Bloemfontein.

The National Museum was established in terms of section 3 of the Cultural Institutions Act, 1998 (Act No. 119 of 1998), and in terms of section 5 it is governed by a Council appointed by the Minister of Arts and Culture.

The National Museum is a Schedule 3A public entity as per the Public Finance Management Act, Act No. 1 of 1999.

The National Department of Arts and Culture is the controlling entity of the National Museum.

The National Museum is trading in the Republic of South Africa.

1.2 Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the effective Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practices (GRAP) including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

The following standards or improvements of GRAP and or amendments thereto were effective and implemented during the year under review.

The impact of these standards was evaluated and the necessary changes were made to the Financial Statements.

GRAP 5: Borrowing costs

The standard had no effect on the entity as the entity currently does not have borrowing costs.

GRAP 100: Discontinued operations

This standard had no effect on the reporting entity as this standard is not currently applicable to the entity.

GRAP 105: Transfers of functions between entities under common control

This GRAP standard will have no effect in future on the reporting entity as the entity does not have different entities.

GRAP 106: Transfers of functions between entities not under common control

This GRAP standard will have no effect in future on the reporting entity as the entity does not have different entities.

GRAP 107: Mergers

This GRAP standard will have no effect in future on the reporting entity as the entity does not consider any mergers.

The following standards or improvements of GRAP and or amendments thereto have been issued by the Accounting Standards Board, but will only become effective in future periods or have not been given an effective date by the Minister of Finance. The entity has not early-adopted any of these new Standards or amendments thereto, but has referred to them for guidance in the development of accounting policies in accordance with GRAP 3 as read with Directive 5.

The following standards of GRAP have been **issued**, but were **not yet effective** on the date of issuance of the institution's Financial Statements:

GRAP 20: Related party disclosures

This GRAP standard will have no significant impact on the entity.

1.2 Basis of preparation (continued)

GRAP 32: Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor

This GRAP standard will have no effect in future on the reporting entity as this standard is not applicable to the entity.

GRAP 108: Statutory Receivables

This GRAP standard will have no significant impact on the entity.

IGRAP 17: Service Concession Arrangements where a grantor controls a significant residual interest in an asset

This GRAP standard will have no effect in future on the reporting entity as the entity does not have different entities.

The following standards of GRAP have been **approved**, but entities are **not required to apply** these:

GRAP 18: Segment reporting

This GRAP standard will have no effect in future on the reporting entity as the entity does not have segments.

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless stated otherwise.

1.3 Presentation currency

These annual financial statements are presented in South African Rand, which is the functional currency of the museum.

1.4 Going concern assumption

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the assumption that the entity is a going concern and will continue to operate and meet its statutory obligations for at least the next 12 months.

Funds were obtained and used in accordance with a legally adopted budget.

1.5 Comparative figures

When the presentation or classification of items in the Financial Statements is amended, prior period comparative amounts are also restated and reclassified. The nature and reason for the reclassification will be disclosed.

Where accounting errors relating to prior periods have been identified in the current year, the correction is made retrospectively as far as it is practicable, and the prior year comparatives are restated accordingly.

Where there has been a change in accounting policy in the current year, the adjustment is made retrospectively as far as is practicable, and the prior year comparatives are restated accordingly.

The presentation and classification of items in the current year is consistent with prior periods, unless specified otherwise.

1.6 Budget information

The National Museum's budget is compiled on a cash basis with an economic classification. It covers the same period as the Financial Statements, namely 1 April to 31 March of each year.

1.7 Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies

The use of judgement, estimates and assumptions is inherent to the process of preparing annual financial statements. These judgements, estimates and assumptions could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the relevant asset or liability in the future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying these accounting policies, management has made certain judgements that may have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Estimates

The entity makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at date of Financial Position as well as the reported revenue and expenses for the year.

Estimates and judgements are evaluated annually and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Provisions

Provisions are measured as the present value of the estimated future outflows required to settle the obligation. In the process of determining the best estimate of the amounts that will be required in the future to settle the provision management considers the weighted average possibility of the potential outcomes of the provisions raised. This measurement entails determining what the different potential outcomes are of a provision as well as the financial impact of each of those potential outcomes. Management then assigns a weighting factor of each of these outcomes will materialise in future. The factor is then applied to each of the potential outcomes and the factored outcomes are then added together to arrive at the weighted average value of the provisions.

Post retirement benefit liabilities

The costs of the benefits and the present value of the post retirement benefit liabilities depend on a number of factors that are determined by an actuarial valuation using a number of assumptions.

These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long term nature, a defined benefit obligation is hugely sensitive to changes in these assumptions.

Any changes in these assumptions will impact the charge to the Performance Statement and the Position Statement.

All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

Asset lives and residual values

Assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors.

In reassessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, extent of usage and maintenance requirements are taken into account.

Residual value assessments consider the current market value for similar assets that were already of the age and condition expected at the end of the asset's life should it be disposed of.

Receivables

The museum assesses its trade receivables for impairment at the end of each reporting period. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in surplus or deficit, the museum makes judgements as to whether there is observable data indicating a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a financial asset.

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

Impairment testing

The recoverable (service) amounts of cash-generating units and individual assets have been determined based on the higher of value-in-use calculations and fair values less costs to sell. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions. It is reasonably possible that the assumptions may change which may then impact our estimations and may then require a material adjustment to the carrying value of tangible assets.

Value in use of cash generating asset

The museum reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Assets are grouped at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of cash flows of other assets and liabilities. If there are indications that impairment may have occurred, estimates are prepared of expected future cash flows for each group of assets. Expected future cash flows used to determine the value in use of tangible assets are inherently uncertain and could materially change over time. They are significantly affected by a number of factors, together with economic factors such as inflation and interest.

Value in use of non-cash generating assets

The museum reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If there are indications that impairment may have occurred, the remaining service potential of the asset is determined. The most appropriate approach selected to determine the remaining service potential is dependant on the availability of data and the nature of the impairment.

Effective interest rate

The museum used the prime interest rate to discount future cash flows.

Allowance for impairment

For receivables an impairment loss is recognised in surplus and deficit when there is objective evidence that it is impaired. The impairment is measured as the difference between the receivables carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate, computed at initial recognition.

1.8 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible non-current assets including infrastructure assets that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, rental to others, or for administrative purposes and are expected to be used during more than one year.

Items of property, plant and equipment are recognised as assets when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the museum and the cost or fair value of the item can be measured reliably.

Items of property, plant and equipment are initially recognised as assets on acquisition date and are initially recorded at cost where acquired through non-exchange transactions, those items are initially measured at their fair values as at the date of acquisition.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the purchase price and other costs directly attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the museum. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost at which the asset is recognised. The cost also includes the estimated costs of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site on which it is operated.

When significant components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. These major components are depreciated separately over their useful lives. Where an item of property, plant and equipment is acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or monetary assets or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets, the asset acquired is initially measured at fair value (the cost). If the acquired item's fair value is not determinable, its deemed cost is the carrying amount of the asset(s) given up.

Major spare parts and servicing equipment qualify as property, plant and equipment when the museum expects to use them during more than one period. Similarly, if the major spare parts and servicing equipment can be used in connection with an item of property, plant and equipment, they are accounted for as property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Subsequent to initial recognition, certain classes of property, plant and equipment are measured using the revaluation model. Application of the revaluation model results in carrying classes of property, plant and equipment at re-valued amounts. Depreciation for these classes of property, plant and equipment is adjusted proportionately for the revaluation increases and decreases upon revaluation of the items of property, plant and equipment. Revaluation increases / decreases are recognised in the revaluation reserve within the Statement of Changes in Net Assets. Where the revaluation model is applied, it is done so consistently for the entire class of assets. Currently no classes of property, plant and equipment are measured using the revaluation model.

Subsequent expenditure

Where the museum replaces parts of an asset, it derecognises the part of the asset being replaced and capitalises the new component.

Depreciation

All property, plant and equipment are shown at cost less depreciation. All repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Financial Performance during the financial period in which they are incurred. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line method to write-off the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life. Depreciation will be ceased in the case where the residual value of the assets is higher than the carrying value of the assets.

Depreciation is calculated over the assets' estimated useful lives, which were as follows on 1 April 2015:

Vehicles: 4 - 18 years

Computer and electronic equipment: 3 - 10 years

Equipment: 5 - 10 years

Furniture and fittings: 5 - 10 years

Fixtures: 10 - 20 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each Statement of Financial Position date.

Impairments

The museum tests for impairment where there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. An assessment of whether there is an indication of possible impairment is done as each reporting date. Where the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount (or recoverable service amount), it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount (or recoverable service amount) and an impairment loss is charged to the Statement of Financial Performance.

An impairment is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment been recognised. A reversal of the impairment is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Derecognition

Items of property, plant and equipment are derecognised when the asset is supposed of or when there are no further economic benefits or service potential expected from the use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying value and is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

The following assets are not recorded in the Statement of Financial Position:

Land and buildings made available to the National Museum in terms of section 9 of the Cultural Institutions Act, 1998 (Act No. 119 of 1998).

(Buildings owned by the Department of Public Works are made available to the National Museum in order to perform its functions.)

1.9 Heritage assets

An item is recognised as a heritage asset in terms of GRAP 103 when:

- It meets the definition of an asset;
- It meets the definition of a heritage asset;
- It is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the entity; and
- Its cost or fair value can be measured reliably.

A Heritage asset is an asset which have cultural, environmental, historical, natural, scientific, technological or artistic significance and are held indefinitely for the benefit of present and future generations.

An Heritage asset is derecognised when it is disposed of or when no future economic benefits or service potential is expected.

Any gain or loss is recognised in surplus or deficit.

Heritage assets are initially measured at cost, unless the heritage assets were obtained through a non-exchange transaction, then it will be measured at fair value at date of acquisition.

Heritage assets are subsequently measured according to the Cost model:

After recognition as an asset, a class of heritage assets shall be carried at its cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Heritage assets are not depreciated due to the uncertainty regarding their estimated useful lives.

1.10 Inventory

Initial recognition and measurement

Inventories comprise current assets held for sale, consumption or distribution during the ordinary course of business. Inventories are initially measured at cost. Inventories are stated at the lower of average cost and net realisable value. Cost refers to the purchase price, plus taxes, transport costs and any other costs in bringing the inventories to their current location and condition. Where inventory is manufactured, constructed or produced, the cost includes the cost of labour, materials and overheads used during the manufacturing process.

Subsequent measurement

Inventories, consisting of consumable stores and the shop is determined on the basis of the average cost method and includes transport and handling costs.

Redundant and slow-moving inventories are identified and written down from cost to net realisable value with regard to their estimated economic or realisable values.

A provision is maintained for obsolete or damaged inventory. The level of the provision for obsolete inventory is equivalent to the value of the difference between the average cost and its net realisable value or current replacement cost at financial year end.

Differences arising on the valuation of inventory are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the year in which they arose. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories arising from an increase in net realisable value or current replacement cost recognised as a reduction of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

Derecognition

The carrying amount of inventories is recognised as an expense in the period that the inventory was sold, distributed, written off or consumed, unless that cost qualifies for capitalisation to the cost of another asset.

1.11 Trade receivables from exchange transactions

These are transactions where revenue accrued to the entity directly in return for services rendered and goods sold, the value of which approximates the consideration received or receivable, excluding indirect taxes, rebates and discounts.

Trade receivables are initially recognised at the present value of the consideration to be received in future for services that have been rendered and invoiced as formally agreed with the customers.

Trade receivables are subsequently measured at fair value using the amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Trade receivables are evaluated annually for impairment.

Receivables with no stated interest rates are measured at the original invoice amount and discounting is only done when the terms are not market related.

1.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash-in-hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of 24 hours. For the purpose of the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash-on-hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of 24 hours.

1.13 Trade and other payables from exchange transactions

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration to be paid in future for goods or services that have been received or supplied and invoiced as formally agreed with the supplier.

Trade and other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Trade and other payables are evaluated annually for impairment.

Payables with no stated interest rates are measured at the original invoice amount and discounting is only done when the terms are not market related.

1.14 Deferred income related to revenue from non-exchange transactions

Deferred income is recognised when the conditions were not met regarding revenue from non-exchange transactions, with conditions linked to this revenue and the obligation exists to return the revenue to the transferor.

Deferred income is transferred to revenue when the conditions are fulfilled and no further obligation to return the revenue to the transferor exists.

1.15 Provisions

Provisions are measured at the present value of the current obligation that exists at year end. Provisions are recognised when the institution has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, when it is probable that an outflow will be required to settle, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

1.16 Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits

Short term employee benefits encompasses all those benefits that become payable in the short term, i.e. within a financial year or within 12 months after the financial year. Therefore, short term employee benefits include remuneration, compensated absences and bonuses.

Short term employee benefits are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance as services are rendered, except for non-accumulating benefits, which are recognised when the specific event occurs. These short term employee benefits are measured at their undiscounted costs in the period the employee renders the related service of the specific event occurs.

Post-employment benefits

The museum provides post-employment benefits for its officials. These benefits are provided as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans. The museum identifies as defined contribution plans any post-employment plan in terms of which it has no obligation to make further contributions to the plan over and above the monthly contributions payable on behalf of employees (for example in the event of a funding shortfall). Any other plans are considered to be defined benefit plans.

Defined benefit plans

Pursuant to the museum's obligation to fund the post-employment benefits provided through a defined benefit plan, the museum recognises a defined benefit obligation or asset with reference to the fund's financial position. To the extent that the future benefits payable under the fund exceeds the value of assets held to finance those benefits, the museum recognises as defined benefit obligation. To the extent that the value of plan assets exceeds the future benefits payable by the fund the museum recognises as defined benefit asset. Plan assets are assets that are held by long-term employee benefit funds or qualifying insurance policies. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the museum nor can they be paid directly to the museum.

The defined benefit asset or obligation is recognised as the net difference between the value of the plan assets and plan liabilities and also taking past service cost into consideration.

Plan assets included in the defined benefit plan assets and liabilities recognised are measured at their fair values. Fair value is based in market price information and in the case of quoted securities is the published bid price. The value of any defined benefit asset recognised is limited to the sum of any past service costs and actuarial gains and losses not yet recognised and the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in the future contributions to the plan.

The plan liabilities are measured at the present value of the future benefits payable. This present value of the plan liabilities is determined through actuarial valuation techniques. The museum operates a defined benefits pension plan, which requires contributions to be made to separately administered funds. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plans is determined separately for each plan, using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial valuations are conducted on an annual basis by independent actuaries for each plan. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in full in the Statement of Financial Performance in the year that they occur.

The past service costs are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested, immediately following the introduction of, or changes to, a pension plan, past service cost are recognised immediately.

1.17 Recognition of revenue

Revenue from exchange transactions

These are transactions where revenue accrued to the entity directly in return for services rendered and goods sold, the value of which approximates the consideration received or receivable, excluding indirect taxes, rebates and discounts.

Revenue from exchange transactions is only recognised once all of the following criteria have been satisfied:

- (i) The entity retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- (ii) The amount of revenue can be measured reliably; and
- (iii) It is probable that the economic benefits or services potentially associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue comprises the invoiced value for the sale of goods and services net of rebates and discounts. Revenue is recognised on the accrual basis.

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis, taking account of the principal amount outstanding and the effective rate over the period to maturity, when it is determined that such income will accrue to the group.

Rental income comprises the invoiced value for the rent of facilities. This revenue is recognised on the accrual basis.

Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Professional services rendered comprise the invoiced value for the services rendered. This revenue is recognised on the accrual basis.

Government subsidies received are accounted for in the period to which they applied.

Government grants will only be recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the institution will comply with the conditions attached to these, and the grants will be received.

Local and foreign aid assistance is recognised as it is received and only when there is reasonable assurance that the institution will comply with the conditions attached to such assistance and the amounts will be received.

Gifts, donations and sponsorships are recognised as these are received and only when there is reasonable assurance that the institution will comply with the conditions attached to these, and the amounts will be received.

1.18 Irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure is expenditure that is contrary to the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) or is in contravention of the entity's supply chain management policies. Irregular expenditure excludes unauthorised expenditure. Irregular expenditure is disclosed as such in the notes to the annual financial statements and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is expenditure that was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is disclosed as such in the notes to the annual financial statements and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Recovery of irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure

The recovery of irregular and fruitless and wasteful expenditure is based on legislated procedures, and is recognised when the recovery thereof from the responsible officials is probable. The recovery of irregular and fruitless and wasteful expenditure is treated as other income.

1.19 Related parties

The museum has processes and controls in place to aid in the identification of related parties. A related party is a person or an entity with the ability to control or jointly control the other party, or exercise significant influence over the other party, or vice versa, or an entity that is subject to common control, or joint control. As a minimum, the following are regarded as related parties of the reporting entity:

(a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the reporting entity if that person:

- (i) has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
- (ii) has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
- (iii) is a member of the management of the entity or its controlling entity.

Related party relationships where control exists are disclosed regardless of whether any transactions took place between the parties during the reporting period.

Where transactions occurred between the entity and any one or more related parties, and those transactions were not within:

- normal supplier and/or client/recipient relationships on terms and conditions no more or less favourable than those which it is reasonable to expect the entity to have adopted if dealing with that individual entity or person in the same circumstances; and
- terms and conditions within the normal operating parameters established by the reporting entity's legal mandate.

1.20 Leases

The Museum as lessee

Recognition

Leases are classified as finance leases where substantially all the risks and rewards associated with ownership of an asset are transferred to the entity through the lease agreement. Assets classified as finance leases are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position at the inception of the lease, as is the corresponding finance lease liability.

Assets classified as operating leases, i.e. those leases where substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the lessee through the lease, are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position. The operating lease expense is recognised over the course of the lease arrangement.

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Measurement

Assets subject to a finance lease, as recognised in the Statement of Financial Position, are substance of the arrangement at inception date; namely whether fulfilment of the arrangement measured (at initial recognition) at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the future minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition these capitalised assets are depreciated over the contract term.

The finance lease liability recognised at initial recognition is measured at the present value of the future minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition this liability is carried at amortised cost, with the lease payments being set off against the capital and accrued interest. The allocation of the lease payments between the capital and interest portion of the liability is effected through the application of the effective interest method.

The finance charges resulting from the finance lease are expensed, through the Statement of Financial Performance, as they accrue. The finance cost accrual is determined using the effective interest method.

The lease expense recognised for operating leases is charged to the Statement of Financial Performance on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. To the extent that the straight-lined lease payments differ from the actual lease payments the difference is recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as either lease payments in advance (operating lease asset) or lease payments payable (operating lease liability) as the case may be. This resulting asset and / or liability is measured at the undiscounted difference between the straight-line lease payments and the contractual lease payments.

Derecognition

The finance lease liabilities are derecognised when the entity's obligation to settle the liability is extinguished. The assets capitalised under the finance lease are derecognised when the entity no longer expects any economic benefits or service potential to flow from the asset. The operating lease liability is derecognised when the entity's obligation to settle the liability is extinguished. The operating lease asset is derecognised when the entity no longer anticipates economic benefits to flow from the asset.

The Museum as a lessor

Recognition

For those leases that meet the definition of a finance lease, where the entity is the lessor, the entity recognises the asset subject to the lease at the inception of the lease. Along with the recognition of the asset the entity recognises a finance lease receivable. Finance lease income is allocated between the finance lease receivable and finance income using the effective interest rate method and the resulting finance income is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance as it accrues.

For those leases classified as operating leases the asset subject to the lease is not recognised and no lease receivable is recognised at the inception of the lease. Lease payments received under an operating lease are recognised as income, in the Statement of Financial Performance, in the period that the income accrues.

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date; namely, whether fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Measurement

Finance lease receivables are recognised at an amount equal to the entity's net investment in the lease. This net investment in the lease is calculated as the sum of the minimum future lease payments and unguaranteed residual value discounted over the lease term at the rate implicit in the lease.

Rental Income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. The difference between the straight-lined lease payments and the contractual lease payments are recognised as either an operating lease asset or operating lease liability. An operating lease liability is raised to the extent that lease payments are received in advance (i.e. the straight-line lease payments are more than the contractual lease payments). The operating lease asset and / or operating lease liability are measured as the undiscounted difference between the straight-line lease receipts and the contractual lease receipts.

Derecognition

Finance lease receivables are derecognised when the entity's right to the underlying cash flows expire or when the entity no longer expects economic benefits to flow from the finance lease receivable.

Operating lease liabilities are derecognised when the entity's obligation to provide economic benefits or service potential under the lease agreement expires. Operating lease assets are derecognised when the entity's right to the underlying cash flows expire or the entity no longer expects economic benefits to flow from the operating lease asset.

1.21 Taxes

The entity is exempt from taxation in terms of section 10(1)(cA)(i) of the Income Tax Act. Donations made to or by the entity are exempt from Donations Tax in terms of section 56(1)(h) of the Income Tax Act.

The entity is exempt from payment of Estate Duty in terms of section 4(h) of the Estate Duty Act no. 45 of 1995.

The entity is not registered for value-added tax in terms of section 24(1) of the Value-Added Tax Act of 1991.

1.22 Post reporting date events

Events after the reporting date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:

- those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date (adjusting events after the reporting date); and
- those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting date (non-adjusting events after the reporting date).

The museum will adjust the amounts recognised in the financial statements to reflect adjusting events after the reporting date once the event has occurred.

The museum will disclose the nature of the event and an estimate of its financial effect or a statement that such estimate cannot be made in respect of all material non-adjusting events, where non-disclosure could influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

1.23 Reserves

Transformation Funds

These funds were received from the Department of Arts and Culture to utilise for specific projects as per pre-approved budget.

Income and expenses are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the year these occur. At the end of the year the income and expenses are transferred to reserves.

Oliewenhuis Artwork Purchase Fund

This fund was established from the sale of an artwork. The interest may be utilised to purchase artworks produced by South African artists.

Income and expenses are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the year these occur. At the end of the year the income and expenses are transferred to reserves.

National Lottery for Archaeology Hall

These funds were received from the National Lottery Distribution Trust Fund to utilise for a specific project as per pre-approved budget.

Income and expenses are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the year these occur. At the end of the year the income and expenses are transferred to reserves.

Friends of Oliewenhuis and Fractal

These funds were established to support the art activities of Oliewenhuis Art Museum; to help with the expansion of the art collection of Oliewenhuis Art Museum; and to make Oliewenhuis Art Museum known to the public and to stimulate the involvement of the community in Oliewenhuis Art Museum.

Income and expenses are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the year these occur. At the end of the year the income and expenses are transferred to reserves.

1.24 Financial instruments

Initial recognition

The museum recognises a financial asset or a financial liability in its Statement of Financial Position when, and only when, the museum becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This is achieved through the application of trade date accounting.

Upon initial recognition the museum classifies financial instruments or their component parts as a financial liabilities, financial assets or residual interests in conformity with the substance of the contractual arrangement and to the extent that the instrument satisfies the definitions of a financial liability, a financial asset or a residual interest.

Financial instruments are evaluated, based on their terms, to determine if those instruments contain both liability and residual interest components (i.e. to assess if the instruments are compound financial instruments). To the extent that an instrument is in fact a compound instrument, the components are classified separately as financial liabilities and residual interests as the case may be.

Initial measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

When a financial instrument is recognised, the museum measures it initially at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset or a financial liability not subsequently measured at fair value, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value, amortised cost or cost.

All financial assets and financial liabilities are measured after initial recognition using the following categories:

Financial instruments at fair value

- Derivatives
 - Compound instruments that are designated at fair value i.e. an instrument that includes a derivative and a non-derivative host contract
 - Instruments held for trading
 - Non-derivative financial assets or financial liabilities with fixed or determinable payments that are designated at fair value at initial recognition.
 - An investment in a residual interest for which fair value can be measured reliably.
- Financial instruments that do not meet the definition of financial instruments at amortised cost or financial instruments at cost.

Financial instruments at amortised cost

Non-derivative financial assets or non-derivative financial liabilities that have fixed or determinable payments, excluding those instruments that the museum designates at fair value at initial recognition or are held for trading.

Financial instruments at cost

Investments in residual interests, which do not have quoted market prices and for which fair value cannot be determined reliably.

The museum assesses which instruments should be subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost or cost, based on the definitions of financial instruments at fair value, financial instruments at amortised cost or financial instruments at cost as set out above.

Concessionary loans

The part of the concessionary loan that is a social benefit or non-exchange revenue is determined as the difference between the fair value of the loan and the loan proceeds, either paid or received.

After initial recognition, the museum measures concessionary loans in accordance with the subsequent measurement criteria set out for all financial instruments.

Gains and losses

A gain or loss arising from a change in the fair value of a financial asset or financial liability measured at fair value is recognised in surplus or deficit.

For financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost or cost, a gain or loss is recognised in surplus or deficit when the financial asset or financial liability is derecognised or impaired, or through the amortisation process.

Investments at amortised cost

Investments, which include listed government bonds, unlisted municipal bonds, fixed deposits and short-term deposits invested in registered commercial banks are categorised as financial instruments at amortised cost and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments have been impaired, the carrying value is adjusted by the impairment loss, which is recognised as an expense in the period that the impairment is identified.

On disposal of an investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the Statement of Financial Performance.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are measured at amortised cost.

Cash includes cash on hand and cash with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are held with registered banking institutions with maturities of three months or less and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

For the purpose of the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and deposits held on call with banks.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition and subsequently stated at amortised cost, less provision for impairment. All trade and other receivables are assessed at least annually for possible impairment. Impairments of trade and other receivables are determined in accordance with the accounting policy for impairments. Impairment adjustments are made through the use of an allowance account.

Bad debt are written off in the year in which they are identified as irrecoverable. Amounts receivable within 12 months from the reporting date are classified as current. Interest is charged on overdue accounts.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Impairment and uncollectability of financial assets

The museum assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

For amounts due to the museum, significant financial difficulties of the receivable, probability that the receivable will enter bankruptcy and default of payments are all considered indicators of impairment.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost:

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognised in surplus or deficit.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed by adjusting an allowance account. The reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised at the date the impairment is reversed. The amount of the reversal is recognised in surplus or deficit.

Where financial assets are impaired through the use of an allowance account, the amount of the loss is recognised in surplus or deficit within operating expenses. When such financial assets are written off, the write off is made against the relevant allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against operating expenses.

Financial assets measured at cost:

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on an investment in a residual interest that is not measured at fair value because its fair value cannot be measured reliably, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment losses are not reversed.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The museum derecognises financial assets using trade date accounting.

The museum derecognises a financial asset only when:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, are settled or waived;
- the museum transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset; or

The museum despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, has transferred control of the asset to another party and the other party has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party, and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer. In this case, the museum derecognises the asset; and recognises separately any rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer.

The carrying amount of the transferred asset is allocated between the rights or obligations retained and those transferred on the basis of their relative fair values at the transfer date. Newly created rights and obligations are measured at their fair values at that date. Any difference between the consideration received and the amounts recognised and derecognised is recognised in surplus or deficit in the period of the transfer.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received is recognised in surplus or deficit.

Financial liabilities

The museum removes a financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) from its statement of financial position when it is extinguished - i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, expires or waived.

An exchange between an existing borrower and lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as having extinguished the original financial liability and a new financial liability is recognised. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability or a part of it is accounted for as having extinguished the original financial liability and having recognised a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in surplus or deficit. Any liabilities that are waived, forgiven or assumed by another entity by way of a non-exchange transaction are accounted for in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions.

1.25 Non-current assets held for sale and disposal groups

Recognition

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Measurement

Non-current assets held for sale (or disposal group) are measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

A non-current asset is not depreciated (or amortised) while it is classified as held for sale, or while it is part of a disposal group classified as held for sale.

Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are recognised in surplus or deficit.

Derecognition

Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale are derecognised upon disposal of the item or where no further economic benefits or service potential is expected to flow from the asset or disposal group. Gain / losses that result from the derecognition of non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale are recognised in surplus / deficit in the period of the derecognition.

1.26 Impairment of cash-generating assets

Cash-generating assets are those assets held by the museum with the primary objective of generating a commercial return. When an asset is deployed in a manner consistent with that adopted by a profit-orientated entity, it generates a commercial return.

Identification

When the carrying amount of a cash-generating asset exceeds its recoverable amount, it is impaired.

The museum assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that a cash-generating asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the museum estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the museum also tests a cash-generating intangible asset with an indefinite useful life or a cash-generating intangible asset not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount. This impairment test is performed at the same time every year. If an intangible asset was initially recognised during the current reporting period, that intangible asset was tested for impairment before the end of the current reporting period.

Value in use

Value in use of a cash-generating asset is the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be derived from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

When estimating the value in use of an asset, the museum estimates the future cash inflows and outflows to be derived from continuing use of the asset and from its ultimate disposal and the museum applies the appropriate discount rate to those future cash flows.

Discount rate

The discount rate is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money, represented by the current risk-free rate of interest and the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted.

Recognition and measurement (individual asset)

If the recoverable amount of a cash-generating asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. This reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

After the recognition of an impairment loss, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the cash-generating asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the cash-generating asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Cash-generating units

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

If an active market exists for the output produced by an asset or group of assets, that asset or group of assets is identified as a cash-generating unit, even if some or all of the output is used internally. If the cash inflows generated by any asset or cash generating unit are affected by internal transfer pricing, the museum uses management's best estimate of future price(s) that could be achieved in arm's length transactions in estimating:

- the future cash inflows used to determine the asset's or cash-generating unit's value in use; and
- the future cash outflows used to determine the value in use of any other assets or cash-generating units that are affected by the internal transfer pricing.

Cash-generating units are identified consistently from period to period for the same asset or types of assets, unless a change is justified.

The carrying amount of a cash-generating unit is determined on a basis consistent with the way the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is determined.

An impairment loss is recognised for a cash-generating unit if the recoverable amount of the unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit. The impairment is allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the cash-generating assets of the unit on a pro rata basis, based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. These reductions in carrying amounts are treated as impairment losses on individual assets.

In allocating an impairment loss, the museum does not reduce the carrying amount of an asset below the highest of: its fair value less costs to sell (if determinable); its value in use (if determinable); and zero

The amount of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset is allocated pro rata to the other cash-generating assets of the unit.

Where a non-cash-generating asset contributes to a cash-generating unit, a proportion of the carrying amount of that non-cash-generating asset is allocated to the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit prior to estimation of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit.

Reversal of impairment loss

The museum assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a cash-generating asset may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the museum estimates the recoverable amount of that asset.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a cash-generating asset is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. The increase is a reversal of an impairment loss. The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating asset is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

After a reversal of an impairment loss is recognised, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the cash-generating asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the cash-generating asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

A reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating unit is allocated to the cash-generating assets of the unit pro rata with the carrying amounts of those assets. These increases in carrying amounts are treated as reversals of impairment losses for individual assets. No part of the amount of such a reversal is allocated to a non-cash-generating asset contributing service potential to a cash-generating unit.

In allocating a reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating unit, the carrying amount of an asset is not increased above the lower of:

- its recoverable amount (if determinable); and
- the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

The amount of the reversal of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset is allocated pro rata to the other assets of the unit.

1.27 Impairment of non-cash-generating assets

Non-cash-generating assets are assets other than cash-generating assets.

Identification

When the carrying amount of a non-cash-generating asset exceeds its recoverable service amount, it is impaired.

The museum assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that a non-cash-generating asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the museum estimates the recoverable service amount of the asset.

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the museum also tests a non-cash-generating intangible asset with an indefinite useful life or a non-cash-generating intangible asset not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable service amount. This impairment test is performed at the same time every year. If an intangible asset was initially recognised during the current reporting period, that intangible asset was tested for impairment before the end of the current reporting period.

Value in use

Value in use of non-cash-generating assets is the present value of the non-cash-generating assets remaining service potential.

The present value of the remaining service potential of a non-cash-generating asset is determined using the following approach:

Depreciated replacement cost approach

The present value of the remaining service potential of a non-cash-generating asset is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of the asset.

The replacement cost of an asset is the cost to replace the asset's gross service potential. This cost is depreciated to reflect the asset in its used condition. An asset may be replaced either through reproduction (replication) of the existing asset or through replacement of its gross service potential. The depreciated replacement cost is measured as the reproduction or replacement cost of the asset, whichever is lower, less accumulated depreciation calculated on the basis of such cost, to reflect the already consumed or expired service potential of the asset.

The replacement cost and reproduction cost of an asset is determined on an "optimised" basis. The rationale is that the museum would not replace or reproduce the asset with a like asset if the asset to be replaced or reproduced is an overdesigned or overcapacity asset. Overdesigned assets contain features which are unnecessary for the goods or services the asset provides. Overcapacity assets are assets that have a greater capacity than is necessary to meet the demand for goods or services the asset provides. The determination of the replacement cost or reproduction cost of an asset on an optimised basis thus reflects the service potential required of the asset.

Reversal of an impairment loss

The museum assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a non-cash-generating asset may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the museum estimates the recoverable service amount of that asset.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a non-cash-generating asset is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable service amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable service amount. The increase is a reversal of an impairment loss. The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss for a non-cash-generating asset is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

After a reversal of an impairment loss is recognised, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the non-cash-generating asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the non-cash-generating asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

1.28 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when: the museum has a present obligation as a result of a past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential 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 expected to be required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

Where the effect of time value of money is material, the amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

The discount rate is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

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 museum 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 reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Provisions are reversed if it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required, to settle the obligation.

Where discounting is used, the carrying amount of a provision increases in each period to reflect the passage of time. This increase is recognised as an interest expense.

A provision is used only for expenditures for which the provision was originally recognised. Provisions are not recognised for future operating expenditure.

If the museum has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation (net of recoveries) under the contract is recognised and measured as a provision.

A constructive obligation to restructure arises only when the museum has a detailed formal plan for the restructuring, identifying at least: the activity/operating unit or part of a activity/operating unit concerned; the principal locations affected; the location, function, and approximate number of employees who will be compensated for services being terminated; the expenditures that will be undertaken; and when the plan will be implemented; and 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.

A restructuring provision includes only the direct expenditures arising from the restructuring, which are those that are both: necessarily entailed by the restructuring; and not associated with the ongoing activities of the museum.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the museum.

A contingent liability: a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the museum or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because: it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation; the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised.

1.29 Offsetting

The museum does not offset financial assets and financial liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position unless a legal right of set-off exists and the parties intend to settle on a net basis.

1.30 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are capitalised to the cost of that asset unless it is inappropriate to do so. The entity ceases the capitalisation of borrowing costs when substantially all the activities to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are complete. It is considered inappropriate to capitalise borrowing costs where the link between the funds borrowed and the capital asset acquired cannot be adequately established. Borrowing costs incurred other than on qualifying assets are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance when incurred.

1.31 Surplus or deficit

Gains and losses

Gains and losses arising from fair value adjustments on investments and loans, and from the disposal of assets, are presented separately from other revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Income, expenditure, gains and losses are recognised in surplus or deficit except for the exceptional cases where recognition directly in net assets is specifically allowed or required by a Standard of GRAP.

**NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

(in thousands of rands)

	2017	2016
	R'000	R'000
2 Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank	4342	107
Short-term bank deposits	98352	45957
Cash in hand	11	11
Total	102705	46075

For the purposes of the Cash Flow Statement:
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of
the year.

46075	37039
--------------	-------

3 Trade and other receivables from non-exchange transactions

Transfers not yet received	329	612
Other receivables	0	0
Total	329	612

Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions

Trade receivables	304	408
Creditors with debit balances	3	228
Other receivables	29	276
Total	336	912

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and
are generally on 30 day terms.

The ageing of the trade receivables that are past
due but not impaired is as follows:

30 days		17
60 days		40
90 days		9
120 + days		323
	0	389

No receivables are held as collateral or given as
security.

4 Inventories

Store	15	24
Shop	65	61
Total	80	85

Inventories were evaluated for impairment, but no
adjustments were necessary.

No inventory was pledged as security.

**NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

(in thousands of rands)

2018
R'000

2017
R'000

5 Retirement benefit obligations

Statement of Financial Position obligations for:

Pension benefits	-6695	-15673
Post-employment medical benefits	25562	29148
Total	18867	13475

Statement of Financial Performance charge for:

Pension benefits	12613	10729
Post-employment medical benefits	-2821	-5440
Total	9792	5289

Pension benefits

The entity operates two pension schemes. The schemes are generally funded through payments to trustee-administered funds, determined by periodic actuarial calculations. The entity has both defined benefit and defined contribution plans. All employees are members of one of these funds.

For the defined contribution plan, the entity pays fixed contributions into a trustee-administered fund. The entity will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

The amount recognised in the Statement of Financial Position was determined as follows:

Present value of funded obligation	94762	86226
Fair value of plan assets	-10146	-101899
	84616	-15673

The amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance are as follows:

Interest cost	-1225	7571
Current service cost	2438	2220
Expected return on plan assets	2944	-9753
Actuarial (gain) / loss for the period	8456	12251
Total included in staff costs (note 16)	12613	12289

**NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

(in thousands of rands)

2018 2017
R'000 R'000

5 Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

Pension benefits (continued)

Movement in assets recognised in the Statement
of Financial Position:

Beginning of the year	-15673	-22669
Total expense as above	12613	12289
Contributions paid	-3635	-5293
End of the year	-6695	-15673

Present value of the defined benefit obligations at
year-end for the following years:

2012/2013	58457
2013/2014	66744
2014/2015	73979
2015/2016	1000
2016/2017	86226
2017/2018	94762

Fair value of the plan assets at year-end for the
following years:

2012/2013	66600
2013/2014	80339
2014/2015	93157
2015/2016	98195
2016/2017	101899
2017/2018	10146

Surplus/(deficit) in the plan at year-end for the
following years:

2012/2013	8143
2013/2014	13595
2014/2015	19178
2015/2016	97195
2016/2017	15673
2017/2018	-84616

Experience adjustments:

Actuarial gains/(losses)

In respect of present value of obligations	2043
In respect of present value of plan assets	-14656

The employer's best estimate of contributions
expected to be paid to the plan during 2017/2018
amounts to R 5 762 000.

**NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

(in thousands of rands)

2018	2017
R'000	R'000

5 Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

Pension benefits (continued)

Expected return on plan assets:

The expected return on assets is based on an average balanced portfolio. The short term tactical investment positions (since these can be amended over time) as well as the effect of recent market movements on the current investment distribution (since these can change on a daily basis) was ignored. The expected long term real return is 4%, calculated as follows:

Equity:

% of portfolio	70%	70%
Real return	4.5%	4.5%
Weighted return	3.1%	3.1%

Bonds:

% of portfolio	30%	30%
Real return	3.0%	3.0%
Weighted return	0.9%	0.9%

Total

% of portfolio	100%	100%
Weighted return	4.0%	4.0%

Adding this to inflation gives the expected investment return as indicated above.

The principal actuarial assumptions used were:

Discount rate	0	9.91%
General inflation	0	7.87%
Expected rate of return on assets	0	11.87%
Expected future salary increases	0	8.87%

The difference between the yield on a fixed interest government bond and the yield on an index linked government bond will give an indication of the inflation expectation in the market. For this purpose the actuary made use of the yields on the R209 fixed interest government bonds (9.91% p.a.) and the R202 index linked government bonds (1.90% p.a.). Inflation rate of 7.87% p.a. has therefore been assumed in the valuation basis.

**NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

(in thousands of rands)

2018	2017
R'000	R'000

5 Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

Pension benefits (continued)

Since the valuation of the Pension Fund rely on many actuarial assumptions, it is important to illustrate how the results change under various alternative assumptions.

Discount rate

Salary inflation: 7.34% (2017: 7.34%)

% change due to 1% decrease	0	0
-----------------------------	---	---

% change due to 1% increase	0	0
-----------------------------	---	---

Salary inflation: 8.34 % (2018: 5.78%)

% change due to 1% decrease	0	0
-----------------------------	---	---

% change due to 1% increase	0	0
-----------------------------	---	---

Post-retirement mortality (actual table is PA(90)

% change due to PA(90)+1	0	0
--------------------------	---	---

% change due to PA(90)-1	0	0
--------------------------	---	---

Post-employment medical benefits

The entity provides for subsidies in respect of continuation of member health care costs. Employees have the option to join any of the available plans of the Bestmed medical aid scheme. In terms of the subsidy policy the employer subsidises 66% of the required monthly subscriptions for employees in service at 31 December 2007. Employees appointed after 1 January 2008 do not qualify for health care benefits after retirement. Continuation members who retired before 30 June 1992 receive a 100% subsidy in retirement. The entitlement to these benefits is dependent upon the employee remaining in service until retirement age.

The amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance are as follows:

Interest cost	2799	3630
Current service cost	776	1000
Actuarial (gain) / loss for the period	-6396	-10070
Total included in staff costs (note 16)	-2821	-5440

**NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

(in thousands of rands)

2018 2017
R'000 R'000

5 Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

Post-employment medical benefits (continued)

Movement in liability recognised in the Statement of Financial Position:

Beginning of the year	29148	35371
Total expense as above	-2821	-5440
Contributions paid	-765	-783
End of the year	25562	29148

Present value of the defined benefit obligations at year-end for the following years:

2012/2013	28123
2013/2014	29464
2014/2015	33429
2015/2016	35371
2016/2017	29148
2017/2018	25562

The post-employment medical benefit obligation has no plan assets and therefore also no surplus/deficit in the plan.

Experience adjustments:

In respect of present value of obligations	-6396	-10070
In respect of present value of plan assets	0	0

The employer's best estimate of contributions expected to be paid to the plan during 2016/2017 amounts to R 861 000.

The principal actuarial assumptions used were:

Discount rate	0	0
Health Care Cost Inflation	0	0
Expected retirement age	65	65
Membership discontinued	0	0

**NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

(in thousands of rands)

2018
R'000

2017
R'000

5 Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

Post-employment medical benefits (continued)

The recalculated liability to show the effect of a one percentage point decrease or increase in the rate of health care cost inflation is as follows:

Accrued liability

Central assumption: 9.27% (2016: 10%)	25562	29148
1% decrease in health care cost inflation	22465	25164
% change due to 1% decrease in health care cost inflation	0	0
1% increase in health care cost inflation	29289	34006
% change due to 1% increase in health care cost inflation	0	0
<i>Current Service + Interest cost</i>		
Central assumption: 9.27% (2016: 10%)	2814	3575
1% decrease in health care cost inflation	2439	3048
% change due to 1% decrease in health care cost inflation	0	0
1% increase in health care cost inflation	4311	4222
% change due to 1% increase in health care cost inflation	0	0

6 Property, plant and equipment

Equipment

Opening net carrying amount	2120	1786
Gross carrying amount	3837	3118
Accumulated depreciation	-1717	-1332
Additions	372	714
Transfers - gross carrying amount	0	0
Prior Year Error adjustment - Cost	0	6
Prior Year Error adjustment - Accumulated Depreciation	0	-4
Transfers - accumulated depreciation	0	0
Disposals - gross carrying amount	0	-1
Disposals - accumulated depreciation	0	1
Depreciation charge	-441	-382
Net carrying amount 31 March	2051	2120
Gross carrying amount	4209	3837
Accumulated depreciation	-2158	-1717

**NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

(in thousands of rands)

	2018	2017
	R'000	R'000
6 Property, plant and equipment (continued)		
Vehicles		
Opening net carrying amount	1422	1613
Gross carrying amount	3142	3142
Accumulated depreciation	-1720	-1529
Additions	398	0
Disposals - gross carrying amount	0	0
Disposals - accumulated depreciation	0	0
Depreciation charge	-241	-191
Net carrying amount 31 March	1579	1422
Gross carrying amount	3540	3142
Accumulated depreciation	-1961	-1720
Computer and electronic equipment		
Opening net carrying amount	1030	832
Gross carrying amount	3232	2797
Accumulated depreciation	-2202	-1965
Additions	451	255
Prior Year Error adjustment - Cost	0	289
Prior Year Error adjustment - Accumulated Depreciation	0	-71
Disposals - gross carrying amount		-109
Disposals - accumulated depreciation		71
Depreciation charge	-324	-237
Net carrying amount 31 March	1157	1030
Gross carrying amount	3683	3232
Accumulated depreciation	-326	-2202

**NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

(in thousands of rands)

2018 2017
R'000 R'000

6 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Office furniture and fittings

Opening net carrying amount

1098 1129

Gross carrying amount

3531 3271

Accumulated depreciation

-2433 -2142

Additions

6 217

Prior Year Error adjustment - Cost

0 65

Prior Year Error adjustment - Accumulated Depreciation

0 -20

Transfers - gross carrying amount

0 0

Transfers - accumulated depreciation

0 0

Disposals - gross carrying amount

0 -22

Disposals - accumulated depreciation

0 19

Depreciation charge

-270 -290

Net carrying amount 31 March

834 1098

Gross carrying amount

3537 3531

Accumulated depreciation

-2703 -2433

**NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

(in thousands of rands)

	2018	2017
	R'000	R'000
6 Property, plant and equipment (continued)		
Fixtures		
Opening net carrying amount	4 216	1 601
Gross carrying amount	5 373	2 160
Accumulated depreciation	(1 157)	(559)
Additions	0	3 213
Disposals - gross carrying amount	0	0
Disposals - accumulated depreciation	0	0
Depreciation charge	(683)	(598)
Net carrying amount 31 March	3 533	4 216
Gross carrying amount	5 373	5 373
Accumulated depreciation	(1 381)	(1 157)
Total property, plant and equipment		
Opening net carrying amount	9 886	6 961
Gross carrying amount	19 115	14 488
Accumulated depreciation	(9 229)	(7 527)
Additions	1 227	4 399
Prior Year Error adjustment - Cost	0	360
Prior Year Error adjustment - Accumulated Depreciation	0	(95)
Disposals - gross carrying amount	0	(132)
Disposals - accumulated depreciation	0	91
Depreciation charge	(1 959)	(1 698)
Net carrying amount 31 March	9 154	9 886
Gross carrying amount	20 342	19 115
Accumulated depreciation	(8 529)	(9 229)
The following significant judgements and estimations were made by management regarding property, plant and equipment:		
Residual values and useful lives of fixed assets		
Residual values and useful lives of fixed assets are evaluated at each year-end.		
Accounts affected:		
Depreciation	1 959	1 698
Accumulated depreciation	8 529	9 229

Impairment of fixed assets

Impairment of fixed assets is evaluated at each year-end. No indication of impairment was found.

No property, plant and equipment was pledged as security.

**NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

(in thousands of rands)

	2018	2017
	R'000	R'000
7 Depreciation		
Fixtures	(683)	(598)
Equipment	(441)	(382)
Vehicles	(241)	(191)
Computer and electronic equipment	(324)	(237)
Office furniture and fittings	(270)	(290)
Total	(1 959)	(1 698)

8 Trade and other payables from exchange transactions

Trade payables

Debtors with credit balances

Accruals

Total

All trade payables were paid within 30 days after year end.

9 Deferred income: Income from non-exchange transactions subject to conditions

ICRBM4 Conference 2010	5	5
Municipal charges subsidy	2 466	0
Palaeontological Scientific Trust (PAST)	47	62
South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)	0	96
Centre of Excellence in Palaeosciences (CoE)	408	409
Department of Arts and Culture (National Art Bank)	4 738	5 786
National Research Fund	4 100	0
Grap103 Implementation Grant	46 585	0
Department of Arts and Culture (Capital Allocation)	7 942	7 382
	66 291	13 740

**NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

(in thousands of rands)

	2018	2017
	R'000	R'000
10 Accumulated deficit and reserves		
Accumulated deficit		
Balance as at 1 April	165 240	24 471
Net surplus / (deficit) for the year	(3 310)	8 073
Prior year adjustment		132 924
Transfers to reserves	(2 466)	(228)
Balance as at 31 March	159 464	165 240
Other reserves		
Balance as at 1 April	2 114	1 886
Transfers to / (from) reserves	37	228
Balance as at 31 March	2 151	2 114
Reserves comprise the following funds:		
Transformation Funds		
Net movement during the year:	97	90
Balance as at 1 April	1 279	1 189
- Income	97	90
- Expenditure	0	0
Balance as at 31 March	1 376	1 279
Oliewenhuis Artwork Purchase Fund		
Net movement during the year:	53	49
Balance as at 1 April	697	648
- Income	53	49
- Expenditure	0	0
Balance as at 31 March	750	697
Friends of Oliewenhuis		
Net movement during the year:	(109)	84
Balance as at 1 April	111	27
- Income	38	122
- Expenditure	(147)	(38)
Balance as at 31 March	2	111

**NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

(in thousands of rands)

	2018	2017
	R'000	R'000
10 Accumulated deficit and reserves (continued)		
Other reserves		
Fractal		
Net movement during the year:	(3)	5
Balance as at 1 April	27	22
- Income	9	14
- Expenditure	(12)	(9)
Balance as at 31 March	24	27
Total Reserves as at 31 March	2 152	2 114

Revenue

Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions

11 Transfers and subsidies received

National Department of Arts and Culture		
- Annual subsidy	47 992	45 630
- Payments on behalf of National Museum	4 987	6 057
- Fair value of free use of buildings	27 720	25 200
- Other transfers - See Note 34	4 852	2 591
Total	85 551	79 478

Other assistance:

Department of Public Works

Fair value of free use of buildings

GRAP 23 requires that the fair value of services in-kind be recognised. The National Museum has been housed in buildings which are the property of the Department of Public Works. The use of the buildings is provided free of charge. No lease agreement exists between the Museum and the Department of Public Works. This resulted in an understatement of non-exchange revenue and other expenditure related to the estimated fair value of the free use of the building amounting to R 25,200,000. The Museum retrospectively adjusted the Annual Financial Statements.

12 Local and foreign aid assistance received

Local aid received:

NRF: Natural History Collections Funding	0	1 319
National Department of Arts and Culture		
NRF: African Origins Platform	0	1 628
Total carried forward to next page	0	2 947

**NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

(in thousands of rands)

2017 2016
R'000 R'000

Revenue (continued)

**12 Local and foreign aid assistance received
(continued)**

Local aid received:

Total carried over from previous page	0	2 947
NRF: Incentive funding	216	280
NRF: African Origins Technical Skills	0	270
NRF: Professional Development Programme	0	0
NRF: Small grants and biodiversity surveys	0	49
PAST: S Holt: Bursary	15	36
PAST: Post-doc support: Dr J Codron	0	433
SANBI: Research: B. Makhub	96	
PAST: Research: Dr. J Botha Brink	0	40
DST/NRF Centre of Excellence in Palaeosciences	0	139
Total	327	4 194

Refer to note 34 for detail of the amounts received and spent during the financial periods and the conditions linked to this funding.

13 Gifts, donations and sponsorships received

Local:

SAASTA - National Science Week 2017	5	54
Various minor sponsorships	93	8
Total	98	62

Various sponsorships were received during the current financial period. No unfulfilled conditions are attached to these sponsorships.

**NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

(in thousands of rands)

	2018	2017
	R'000	R'000
<i>Revenue from Exchange Transactions</i>		
14 Other income		
Rental Income	283	314
- Long-term lease "The Terrace"	200	254
- Ad hoc rental of the Reservoir	83	60
Trading revenue	1 802	382
- Museum shop	227	204
- Other	1 575	178
Bad debts recovered	0	0
Professional services rendered	0	647
Total	2 085	1 343
Expenditure		
15 Administrative expenses		
Bad debts	14	0
Information technology	316	205
Insurance	509	474
Security	649	526
Subsistence and travel	834	272
Telephone	213	111
Office expenses	149	935
	2 684	2 523
16 Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	31 945	25 652
- Basic salaries	23 266	20 778
- Performance awards	0	(39)
- Periodic payments	6 784	1 906
- Other non-pensionable allowance	884	1 876
- Leave payments	168	351
- Overtime pay	843	780
Social contributions (employer's contributions)	4 510	2 640
- Medical	3 462	2 414
- UIF	181	184
- Other salary related costs	867	42
Pension fund expenses	12 613	12 289
- Current service cost	2 438	2 220
- Interest cost	(1 225)	7 571
- Expected return on plan assets	2 944	(9 753)
- Actuarial (gain) / loss for the period	8 456	12 251
Post-employment medical benefits	(2 821)	(5 440)
Total	46 247	35 141

**NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

(in thousands of rands)

2018 2017
R'000 R'000

Expenditure (continued)

16 Staff costs (continued)

Senior management emoluments (included above)

Mr RJ Nuttall: Director (Service Terminated as November 2017)

	873	1 367
- Salary	573	815
- Bonuses and performance payments	0	4
- Expense allowances	220	42
- Pension contributions	80	192
- Other benefits	0	314

Chief Financial Officer - L Matlala appointed June 2017 **992** 0

- Salary	643	0
- Bonuses and performance payments	28	0
- Pension contributions	48	0
- Other benefits	273	0

Chief Financial Officer - H Smit Resigned March 2017 **0** 1 006

- Salary	0	732
- Bonuses and performance payments	0	83
- Pension contributions	0	119
- Other benefits	0	72

Mrs P Lerotholi: Deputy Director (appointed February 2017)

	783	585
- Salary	616	427
- Bonuses and performance payments	46	49
- Pension contributions	46	95
- Other benefits	75	14

Total **2 648** 2 958

**NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

(in thousands of rands)

	2018	2017
	R'000	R'000
Expenditure (continued)		
16 Staff costs (continued)		
Emoluments to Council		
Fees for services (sitting allowances)		
Council members - Term commenced from 1 September 2015		
Msimang, AM (Vice-Chairperson)	214	22
Jacobson, L	74	5
Laura	59	0
Leshabane	18	0
Ditlake	25	0
Kgarume, MG	105	18
Makwetla, MA (resigned January 2017)	0	2
Mohapi, S	22	6
Morris, DRN	16	3
Richie, JG	49	13
Robinson, LAK	0	14
Total	582	11 083
Council members - Term commenced from 1 September 2015		
Dondolo, L (Chairperson)	-	6
Msimang, AM (Vice-Chairperson)	22	5
Jacobson, L	5	7
Kgarume, MG	18	5
Makwetla, MA (resigned January 2017)	2	2
Mohapi, S	6	5
Morris, DRN	3	-
Richie, JG	13	2
Robinson, LAK	14	-
	83	43
17 Marketing costs		
Advertising	124	33
Functions (exhibition openings and other)	105	199
General marketing	241	145
Total	470	377
18 Audit fees		
Statutory Audit	782	759
Accounting and Consulting Services	5 118	
Internal Audit	271	196
Total	6 171	955
19 Agency services		
Loss on Contract Work	82	78

**NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

(in thousands of rands)

	2018	2017
	R'000	R'000
Expenditure (continued)		
20 Other operating expenses		
Municipal charges	3 252	3 944
Operating leases	1 735	2 113
Staff training and development	181	45
Consultants, contractors and special services	703	210
Interest and penalties	9	0
Consumables expense	0	115
Use of buildings – fair value of free use (estimated rental)	27 720	25 200
Repairs and maintenance	511	422
Entertainment expenses	67	43
Cost of Sales	218	160
Research costs	3 632	3 218
Total	38 028	35 470
The museum is paying consultants according to the prescribe rates.		
21 Gains/(Losses) on disposal of property, plant and equipment		
Gains from the disposal of property, plant and equipment	(5)	(38)
Losses from the sale of minor assets	0	0
Total	(5)	(38)
22 Interest received		
Interest received	4 274	1 899

**NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

(in thousands of rands)

2018	2017
R'000	R'000

23 Operating lease - Rent received

The National Museum leases the restaurant at Oliewenhuis Art Museum in terms of an operating lease agreement. The current contract expires on 30 September 2017. Rent is payable per month with an annual increase equivalent to the inflation rate as on 1 October of each year. The contingent rent that was recognised as revenue during the year amounted to R5 874. The following represent the future minimum lease payments in terms of the operating lease agreement:

Up to 1 year	259	1
1 to 5 years	0	0
More than 5 years	0	0
	259	1

Operating leases - Paid

The Department of Public Works leases several buildings on behalf of the Department of Arts and Culture in order to make buildings available to the National Museum in terms of section 9 of the Cultural Institutions Act, 1998 (Act No. 119 of 1998), in order for the National Museum to perform its functions.

No lease agreement exists between the National Museum and the Department of Public Works (DPW). The National Museum does not pay rent to DPW for the use of the buildings.

There are no unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attached to the grants and assistance that have been recognised and disclosed.

24 Financial instruments

Financial risk management

The National Museum's revenue and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

Credit risk

Receivables consist of a widespread customer base in diversified industries and geographic locations. The Museum has policies in place to ensure that sales of products and services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history.

**NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

(in thousands of rands)

	2018 R'000	2017 R'000
24 Financial instruments (continued)		
Financial assets which expose the economic entity to credit risk at year-end were as follows:		
Trade and other receivables from non-exchange transactions	329	612
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions	337	912
Cash and cash equivalents	102 705	46 075
These balances represent the maximum exposure to credit risk.		
Liquidity risk		
Liquidity risk is the risk that the economic entity will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.		
The following reflects the Museum's exposure to liquidity risk from financial liabilities:		
Settled not later than one year		
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	6 118	3 145
Trade and other payables from non-exchange transactions - Refunds	0	0
Settled between 1 - 5 years		
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	0	0
Trade and other payables from non-exchange transactions - Refunds	0	0
Deferred income	0	0
Interest rate risk		
As the National Museum has no significant interest-bearing assets, the Museum's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.		
Financial assets		
Trade and other receivables from non-exchange transactions		
At amortised cost	329	612
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions		
At amortised cost	337	912
Cash and cash equivalents		
At amortised cost	102 705	46 075
Total Financial assets at amortised cost	103 371	47 599

**NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

(in thousands of rands)

	2018	2017
	R'000	R'000
24 Financial instruments (continued)		
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions		
At amortised cost	6 118	3 145
Trade and other payables from non-exchange transactions - Refunds		
At amortised cost	0	0
Total Financial liabilities at amortised cost	6 118	3 145

Cash flow

25 Reconciliation of net cash flows from operating activities to surplus / (deficit)

Surplus / (deficit) for the year	(3 310)	10 696
Non-cash movements:		
- Depreciation	1 959	1 698
- Friends/Fractal reserves	38	
- Increase in post-retirement benefit liabilities	5 392	773
- Gains and losses from sale of fixed assets	5	38
- Decrease / (increase) in inventories	4	(8)
- Decrease / (increase) in receivables	858	917
- Increase / (decrease) in payables	2 973	534
- Increase / (decrease) in deferred income	50 086	(974)
Net cash flows from / (used in) operating activities	58 005	13 674

26 Net cash flows from / (used in) investing activities

Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1 233)	(4 395)
Purchase of heritage assets	(142)	(243)
	(1 375)	(4 638)

Other

27 Events after the Statement of Financial

Position date

No material events, that have an impact on the Financial Statements, have occurred.

**NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

(in thousands of rands)

2018	2017
R'000	R'000

28 Going concern

The National Museum receives subsidy from the National Department of Arts and Culture. Revenue from subsidy equals 89% (2015: 90%) of total revenue. The National Museum thus relies significantly on the subsidy received from the National Department of Arts and Culture.

Reason and action plan:

The grant allocation for the next 3 years was confirmed. Therefore there is no indication that the National Museum will not receive subsidy from the National Department of Arts and Culture.

29 Related party transactions

In order to comply with IPSAS 20 the following related party transactions are disclosed:

National Department of Arts and Culture

The National Department of Arts and Culture is the controlling entity of the National Museum.

- Annual subsidy		
- Annual cash subsidy for municipal charges	47 992	45 630
- Payments on behalf of National Museum	2 466	0
- Use of buildings – fair value of free use (estimated rental)	4 987	6 057
	27 720	25 200
- Other transfers - See Note 34	4 964	0
Total	88 129	76 887

Amounts outstanding in relation to the grants included in the balance sheet:

Unspent grant included in the balance sheet in relation to GRAP 103 Implementation Grant.

46 585

Included in these amounts are payments that the National Department of Arts and Culture made on behalf of the National Museum in respect of Municipal and Operating lease expenditure.

**NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

(in thousands of rands)

2018	2017
R'000	R'000

29 Related party transactions (continued)

Department of Public Works

Land and buildings are made available to the National Museum in terms of section 9 of the Cultural Institutions Act, 1998 (Act No. 119 of 1998), in order for the National Museum to perform its functions.

No lease agreement exists between the National Museum and the Department of Public Works. The National Museum does not pay rent for the use of the buildings.

No amounts are due to the related parties.

The National Museum has been housed in buildings which are the property of the Department of Public Works. The use of the buildings is provided free of charge and recognised at the estimated fair value. No lease agreement exists between the National Museum and the Department of Arts and Culture.

30 Irregular expenditure

30.1 Reconciliation of irregular expenditure

Opening balance	1 838	1 838
Add: Irregular expenditure - relating to prior year	0	0
Add: Irregular expenditure - relating to current year	4 598	0
Less: Amounts condoned	0	0
Less: Amounts not recoverable (not condoned)	0	0
Irregular expenditure awaiting condonation	6 436	1 838

**NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

(in thousands of rands)

2018 2017
R'000 R'000

30 Irregular expenditure (continued)

**30.1 Reconciliation of irregular expenditure
(continued)**

**Analysis of awaiting condonation per age
classification**

Current year	4 598	0
Prior years	1 838	1 838
Total	6 436	1 838

30.2 Details of irregular expenditure

The irregular expenditure for the current and prior financial year is due to non-compliance with Treasury regulations 16A6.3(b) and PPPFA Sec 21(1)(a) with regards to the preference point system (80/20) for all transactions between R30 000 and R1 000 000 during the April 2012 till March 2018 financial years.

4 598

The Museum did obtain the required 3 quotes and other necessary procurement documentation, but did not document the selection process. The Museum always selected the lowest quote.

1 838

Irregular expenditure

6 436

Total

6 436

The investigation is still in progress and will be submitted to Council for condonement as soon as the investigation is completed. Disciplinary procedures and criminal prosecution will take place once the investigations are completed should it be necessary.

**NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

(in thousands of rands)

2018 2017
R'000 R'000

31 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

This fruitless and wasteful expenditure was due to interest on the late payment of the Auditor-General's audit fee. Late payment was made as the Museum was listed by the Department of Arts and Culture to pay only audit fees up to 1% of expenditure, however the Auditor-General could not claim the excess of 1% of the audit fee from Treasury and the Museum was therefore required to pay the outstanding account.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure as per note 20	0	0
Opening balance	0	11
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure: Interest	6	3
Interest written-off by Auditor-General South Africa	0	(14)
Approval to write-off the interest	0	0
Closing balance	6	0

**NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

(in thousands of rands)

32 Heritage Assets

According to GRAP 103 entities are required to record and measure heritage assets for reporting periods beginning or after 1 April 2014.

For the current and comparative disclosure periods only the number of collection items per Collection are disclosed.

Heritage assets may not be disposed off, unless written approval is obtained from the Minister of Arts and Culture. No other restrictions on title of the Museum to the heritage assets exists.

No heritage assets were pledged as security for liabilities.

No contractual commitments for acquisition, maintenance and restoration were entered into.

No heritage assets are held for disposal.

The following are collections that are regarded as heritage assets and the fair value of the items in these collections were measured for recognition purposes.

Heritage Asset Valuation	Value at Initial Recognition
Anthropology	4 496
Art Work	105 899
Coins	1 316
Documents	70
Firearms	1 751
Herpetology Taxidermy	10
Library Books	7 213
Mammalogy Taxidermy	1 676
Minerology	313
Negatives	1
Objects	11 731
Ornithology Taxidermy	581
Photographs	212
Shell Collection	136
Textiles	2 342
Total Value of Heritage Assets	137 747

**NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

(in thousands of rands)

2018

2017

32 Heritage Assets (continued)

Opening net carrying amount	137 992	137 747
Gross carrying amount	137 992	0
Adjustment to Cost due to adoption of Grap 103		137 747
Accumulated depreciation	0	0
Additions	141	245
Net carrying amount 31 March	138 133	137 992
Gross carrying amount	138 133	137 992
Accumulated depreciation	0	0

The museum is regulated under the National Heritage Resources Act No. 25 of 1999 and may not dispose of any heritage assets deemed to belong to SA and its people. For other heritage assets under the control of the museum permission must be obtained from the Minister of Arts and Culture prior to the derecognition thereof.

32 Heritage Assets (continued)

The following collections of heritage assets could not be measured reliably on initial recognition for the reasons stated below:

Acarology

The Acarology collection meets the definition of a heritage asset as it is controlled by NMB and offers scientific research value to other institutions, students and academics, thus bringing service benefits to NMB. However neither the cost nor the fair value of this collection or its parts can be reliably measured. The collection will be declared as a heritage asset as a whole with a zero monetary value. The South African National Bioinformatics Institute (SANBI) supplied a letter recommending that the collection should be declared as heritage with a zero monetary value.

28 622

Arachnology

Although there is a trade in certain large and/or rare arachnid, either pinned or alive, the collection housed at NMB is entirely a wet collection and does not contain any specimens with decorative aesthetic qualities. Thus the specimens have no commercial value and their cost cannot be reliably measured. The South African National Bioinformatics Institute (SANBI) supplied a letter recommending that the collection should be declared as heritage with a zero monetary value.

21 805

Botany

The Botany collection meets the definition of a heritage asset as it is controlled by NMB and offers scientific research value to other institutions, students and academics, thus bringing service benefits to NMB. However neither the cost nor the fair value of this collection or its parts can be reliably measured. The collection will be declared as a heritage asset as a whole with a zero monetary value. There is trade in pressed flowers that have aesthetic qualities as works of art and as antique items, but there is a total absence of trade for these scientific specimens. The South African National Bioinformatics Institute (SANBI) supplied a letter recommending that the collection should be declared as heritage with a zero monetary value.

28450

Entomology

The Entomology collection meets the definition of a heritage asset as it is controlled by NMB and offers scientific research value to other institutions, students and academics, thus bringing service benefits to NMB. However neither the cost nor the fair value of this collection or its parts can be reliably measured. The collection will be declared as a heritage asset as a whole with a zero monetary value.

Within this collection there is a collection of Colophon beetles. These are highly collectable and can fetch high prices on the black market, but there is no legal trade in them in South Africa. There is no commercial value to the rest of the collection and no reliable way to measure its cost.

409479

Mammalogy & Florisbad

The Mammalogy collection meets the definition of a heritage asset as it is controlled by NMB and offers scientific research value to other institutions, students and academics, thus bringing service benefits to NMB. However neither the cost nor the fair value of this collection or its parts can be reliably measured, except in the case of the taxidermy specimens. These will be fair valued. The remaining sub-collections hold a scientific value and no market value. The collection with the exception of taxidermy will be declared as heritage assets with a zero monetary value. The South African National Bioinformatics Institute (SANBI) supplied a letter recommending that the collection should be declared as heritage with a zero monetary value.

14374

Palaeontology & Geology

This collection consists of fossils and a collection of bones and skeletons used for comparative research purposes. It is illegal to trade in fossils and cannot be reliably measured. The collection will be declared as heritage with a zero monetary rating. The South African National Bioinformatics Institute (SANBI) supplied a letter recommending that the collection should be declared as heritage with a zero monetary value.

9766

Ornithology

The Ornithology collection meets the definition of a heritage asset as it is controlled by NMB and offers scientific research value to other institutions, students and academics, thus bringing service benefits to NMB. However neither the cost nor the fair value of this collection or its parts can be reliably measured, except in the case of the taxidermy specimens. These will be fair valued. The remaining sub-collections hold a scientific value and no market value. The collection with the exception to taxidermy will be declared heritage assets with a zero monetary value. The South African National Bioinformatics Institute (SANBI) supplied a letter recommending that the collection should be declared as heritage with a zero monetary value.

15023

Herpetology

The Herpetology collection meets the definition of a heritage asset as it is controlled by NMB and offers scientific research value to other institutions, students and academics, thus bringing service benefits to NMB. However neither the cost nor the fair value of this collection or its parts can be reliably measured. The collection will be declared as a heritage asset as a whole with a zero monetary value. This collection consists of wet specimens preserved in alcohol and not displayed with any aesthetic sensibilities. There is record of a market for aesthetically displayed specimens in glass dioramas, but this is not the case with this collection which is of scientific value. The South African National Bioinformatics Institute (SANBI) supplied a letter recommending that the collection should be declared as heritage with a zero monetary value.

19793

Palaeontology & Geology

This collection consists of fossils and a collection of bones and skeletons used for comparative research purposes. It is illegal to trade in fossils and cannot be reliably measured. The collection will be declared as heritage with a zero monetary rating. The South African National Bioinformatics Institute (SANBI) supplied a letter recommending that the collection should be declared as heritage with a zero monetary value.

9766

Archaeology

The Archaeology collection meets the definition of a heritage asset as it is controlled by NMB and offers scientific research value to other institutions, students and academics, thus bringing service benefits to NMB. However there is no legal trade in these items with South Africa and thus their monetary value cannot be reliably measured. The South African National Bioinformatics Institute (SANBI) supplied a letter recommending that the collection should be declared as heritage with a zero monetary value.

15013

Rock Art

The Rock Art collection meets the definition of a heritage asset as it is controlled by NMB and offers scientific research value to other institutions, students and academics, thus bringing service benefits to NMB. However there is no legal trade in these items with South Africa and thus their monetary value cannot be reliably measured. The South African National Bioinformatics Institute (SANBI) supplied a letter recommending that the collection should be declared as heritage with a zero monetary value.

30518

**NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

(in thousands of rands)

2018

R'000

33 Prior period error

The following prior period errors have been identified and adjusted retrospectively:

- 33.1** The National Museum did not apply the GRAP 103 Standard on Heritage assets in the 2016/17 reporting period as it incorrectly assumed a departure from complying with GRAP 103, that lead to a material misstatement in the 2016/17 Annual Financial Statements. GRAP 103 was adopted in the 2017/18 financial year. The heritage assets under the control of the museum was assessed and fair valued by specialists for first time adoption purposes. The fair valuations are deemed to be cost in terms of GRAP 103 and are recognised effectively from 1 April 2016. The amounts restated in the 2017 comparative figures are R137 747 000 in terms of the restated opening balances and R244 765 relating to additions in the same year.

During the 2017 financial year the Museum presented the Property, Plant and Equipment at values lesser than what the Fixed Asset Register presented.

During the previous financial year the Museum received an amount of R 2,466,000 as a subsidy for municipal charges from the department of Arts and Culture. The amount remains unspent but was not disclosed as such in the previous year. The amount of Deferred income is therefore restated with this amount.

Fair value of free use of buildings

GRAP 23 requires that the fair value of services in-kind be recognised. The National Museum has been housed in buildings which are the property of the Department of Public Works. The use of the buildings is provided free of charge. No lease agreement exists between the Museum and the Department of Public Works. This resulted in an understatement of non-exchange revenue and other expenditure related to the estimated fair value of the free use of the building amounting to R 25,200,000. The Museum retrospectively adjusted the Annual Financial Statements.

The Net effect of prior period error(s) relating to the Statement of Financial Performance are as follows:

General expenses	(5 089)
------------------	---------

The Net effect of prior period error(s) relating to the Statement of Financial Position are as follows:

Heritage Assets	137 747
Property, plant and equipment	266
Deferred Income	

The Net effect of prior period error(s) relating to the Statement of changes in Net Assets are as follows:

Accumulated surplus	132 924
---------------------	---------

The Net effect of prior period error(s) relating to the Cash Flow Statement are as follows:

Cash from Investing Activities	(245)
--------------------------------	-------

NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

35. Detail regarding income from non-exchange transactions subject to conditions	2017/2018						2016/2017			
	Opening balance	Amounts received during the period	Amounts spent during the period	Closing balance	Amounts receivable	Opening balance	Amounts received during the period	Amounts spent during the period	Closing balance	Amounts receivable
	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000
Description of grant										
National Department of Arts and Culture: Capital allocation Purpose: To fund capital expenditure as per business plans submitted. Conditions of the grant: The grant and income earned on the grant are only for the purpose stated and must be spent in accordance with the budget. Any unspent funds must be returned to the Department. All conditions were not yet met as the project is ongoing.	7 382	560	-	7 942	-	8 773	535	-1 926	7 382	-
NRF: African Origins Platform - Research: Dr J Botha-Brink Purpose: This strategy provides direction on a holistic approach towards the development of palaeosciences and related disciplines. This strategy addresses issues of public engagement, human resources, challenges faced by universities and museums as research institutions and repositories for collections, and the legal landscape and tourism development in palaeosciences. Conditions of the grant: The Grant funding must be used solely for the finally approved research proposal as submitted by the Grant holder, within the grant period. Title of research: "Gorgonopsian therapsids and the end-Permian mass extinction".								218	-218	

NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

35. Detail regarding income from non-exchange transactions subject to conditions	2017/2018										2016/2017		
	Description of grant	Opening balance	Amounts received during the period	Amounts spent during the period	Closing balance	Amounts receivable	Opening balance	Amounts received during the period	Amounts spent during the period	Closing balance	Amounts receivable		
		R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000		
Expenses are claimed on a monthly basis as these expenses occur. All conditions were met, however expenses for the period January - March of each year are recorded as amounts receivable as these expenses can only be claimed as from April each year.													
NRF: African Origins Platform - Research: Dr JS Brink Purpose: This strategy provides direction on a holistic approach towards the development of palaeosciences and related disciplines. This strategy addresses issues of public engagement, human resources, challenges faced by universities and museums as research institutions and repositories for collections, and the legal landscape and tourism development in palaeosciences. Conditions of the grant: The Grant funding must be used solely for the finally approved research proposal as submitted by the Grant holder, within the grant period. Title of research: "Early and Middle Pleistocene evolution of large mammal faunas and modern landscapes in Southern Africa". Expenses are claimed on a monthly basis as these expenses occur. All conditions were met, however expenses for the period January - March of each year are recorded as amounts receivable as these expenses can only be claimed as from April each year.													
					</								

NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

35. Detail regarding income from non-exchange transactions subject to conditions	2017/2018								2016/2017			
	Opening balance	Amounts received during the period	Amounts spent during the period	Closing balance	Amounts receivable	Opening balance	Amounts received during the period	Amounts spent during the period	Closing balance	Amounts receivable	Amounts spent during the period	Closing balance
	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000
Description of grant NRF: African Origins Platform: Dr CM Codron Purpose: This strategy provides direction on a holistic approach towards the development of palaeosciences and related disciplines. This strategy addresses issues of public engagement, human resources, challenges faced by universities and museums as research institutions and repositories for collections, and the legal landscape and tourism development in palaeosciences. Conditions of the grant: The Grant funding must be used solely for the equipment as per the finally approved research proposal as submitted by the Grant holder, within the grant period. Title of research: "A conceptual model for interpreting variability in isotope niche breadths of fossil populations." Expenses are claimed on a monthly basis as these expenses occur. All conditions were met, however expenses for the period January - March of each year are recorded as amounts receivable as these expenses can only be claimed as from April each year.							386	-368	-			

NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

35. Detail regarding income from non-exchange transactions subject to conditions	2016/2017								2015/2016	
	Description of grant	Opening balance R '000	Amounts received during the period R '000	Amounts spent during the period R '000	Closing balance R '000	Amounts receivable R '000	Opening balance R '000	Amounts received during the period R '000	Amounts spent during the period R '000	Closing balance R '000
		R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000
	NRF: Incentive funding for rated researchers: Dr NL Avenant <i>Purpose: Encourage researchers to attain an NRF rating, maintain their rating and reach higher rating levels.</i> Conditions of the grant: Grant holders may use funds allocated as research related operating costs for supplementation of grant holder-linked awards. Expenses are claimed on a monthly basis as these expenses occur. All conditions were met.						-	40	-40	-
	NRF: Incentive funding for rated researchers: Dr JS Brink <i>Purpose: Encourage researchers to attain an NRF rating, maintain their rating and reach higher rating levels.</i> Conditions of the grant: Grant holders may use funds allocated as research related operating costs for supplementation of grant holder-linked awards. Expenses are claimed on a monthly basis as these expenses occur. All conditions were met.							40	-40	-
	NRF: Incentive funding for rated researchers: Dr A Kirk-Spriggs <i>Purpose: Encourage researchers to attain an NRF rating, maintain their rating and reach higher rating levels.</i> Conditions of the grant: Grant holders may use funds allocated as research related operating costs for supplementation of grant holder-linked awards. Expenses are claimed on a monthly basis as these expenses occur. All conditions were met.						-	80	-80	-

NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

35. Detail regarding income from non-exchange transactions subject to conditions	2017/2018								2016/2017	
	Opening balance	Amounts received during the period	Amounts spent during the period	Closing balance	Amounts receivable	Opening balance	Amounts received during the period	Amounts spent during the period	Closing balance	Amounts receivable
	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000
Description of grant										
NRF: Incentive funding for rated researchers: Dr DM Codron <i>Purpose: Encourage researchers to attain an NRF rating, maintain their rating and reach higher rating levels.</i> Conditions of the grant: Grant holders may use funds allocated as research related operating costs for supplementation of grant holder-linked awards. Expenses are claimed on a monthly basis as these expenses occur. All conditions were met.	-	216	-216	-		-	40	-40	-	
NRF: Foundational Biodiversity Information Programme (IBSG) - Small grants and Biodiversity surveys: B Makhubo <i>Purpose: The primary focus of the Programme is to generate, mobilize, co-ordinate and make accessible foundational biodiversity knowledge in line with the needs of society.</i> Conditions of the grant: The Grant funding must be used solely for the finally approved research proposal as submitted by the Grant holder, within the grant period. Title of research: "Phylogenetics of the <i>Pachydactylus capensis</i> species complex." Expenses are claimed on a monthly basis as these expenses occur. All conditions were met, however expenses for the period January - March of each year are recorded as amounts receivable as these expenses can only be claimed as from April each year.						-	49	-49	-	

NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

35. Detail regarding income from non-exchange transactions subject to conditions	2017/2018										2016/2017		
	Description of grant	Opening balance	Amounts received during the period	Amounts spent during the period	Closing balance	Amounts receivable	Opening balance	Amounts received during the period	Amounts spent during the period	Closing balance	Amounts receivable	Amounts spent during the period	Closing balance
		R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000
	NRF: Incentive funding for rated researchers: Dr J Botha-Brink Purpose: Encourage researchers to attain an NRF rating, maintain their rating and reach higher rating levels. Conditions of the grant: Grant holders may use funds allocated as research related operating costs for supplementation of grant holder-linked awards. Expenses are claimed on a monthly basis as these expenses occur. All conditions were met.						-	80	-80	-			
	NRF: Natural History Collections Funding Instrument Purpose: To assist institutions to improve the storage of natural history collections, training in collection management and digitisation of collections data. Conditions of the grant: The Grant funding must be used solely as per the finally approved proposal and budget as submitted by the Grant holder, within the grant period. Expenses are claimed on a monthly basis as these expenses occur. All conditions were met, however expenses for the period January - March of each year are recorded as amounts receivable as these expenses can only be claimed as from April each year.						-	1 319	-1 319	-			

NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

35. Detail regarding income from non-exchange transactions subject to conditions	2017/2018								2016/2017	
	Opening balance	Amounts received during the period	Amounts spent during the period	Closing balance	Amounts receivable	Opening balance	Amounts received during the period	Amounts spent during the period	Closing balance	Amounts receivable
	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000
Description of grant										
<p>Grat 103 Implementation Grant</p> <p>Purpose: A grant to be utilised on all Grat 103 Heritage Asset valuation, measurement and recognition or derecognition has been obtained and hence is held until all the conditions have been fully complied with</p> <p>Conditions of the grant: The Grant funding must be used solely for the finally approved research proposal as submitted by the Grant holder, within the grant period. Title of research: "Gorgonopsian therapsids and the end-Permian mass extinction". Expenses are claimed on a monthly basis as these expenses occur. All conditions were met, however expenses for the period January - March of each year are recorded as amounts receivable as these expenses can only be claimed as from April each year.</p>		50 000	-3 415	46 585						

NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

[illegible]

NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

[illegible]

NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

35. Detail regarding income from non-exchange transactions subject to conditions	2017/2016										2016/2017	
	Description of grant	Opening balance	Amounts received during the period	Amounts spent during the period	Closing balance	Amounts receivable	Opening balance	Amounts received during the period	Amounts spent during the period	Closing balance	Amounts receivable	Amounts spent during the period
		R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000
	NRF: Professional Development Programme: Dr J Botha-Brink Purpose: Is aimed at creating an opportunity for research institutions such as science councils, national research facilities and museums to attract, retain and train young scientists at doctoral and postdoctoral level within their strategic research programmes and projects. Conditions of the grant: Doctoral candidates must be registered for full-time study at a recognised South African university. The amounts paid are towards studies and living expenses. The scholarship-holder must be a South African citizen. Expenses are claimed on a monthly basis as these expenses occur. All conditions were met, however expenses for the period January - March of each year are recorded as amounts receivable as these expenses can only be claimed as from April each year.		4 100	-	4 100	-						
	PAST: Louis Scott Conference: Dr DM Codron Purpose: To assist in research, education and outreach in the origin sciences. Conditions of the grant: Utilise the grant for the Louis Scott Conference during July 2014. All conditions were met.					-						

NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

35. Detail regarding income from non-exchange transactions subject to conditions	2017/2018											2016/2017		
	Description of grant	Opening balance	Amounts received during the period	Amounts spent during the period	Closing balance	Amounts receivable	Opening balance	Amounts received during the period	Amounts spent during the period	Closing balance	Amounts receivable			
		R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000		
PAST: Research: Dr J Botha-Brink Purpose: To assist in research, education and outreach in the origin sciences. Conditions of the grant: Utilise the grant for outreach and education of origin sciences. All conditions were met.					-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PAST: Post-Doc Support: Dr DM Codron Purpose: To assist in research, education and outreach in the origin sciences. Conditions of the grant: Research with the following topic: "Modeling ungulate diet-habitat relationships through comparisons of ungulate and vegetation stable isotope trends across West, East and Southern African Savannah." All conditions were met.					-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PAST: Research: Dr DM Codron Purpose: To assist in research, education and outreach in the origin sciences. Conditions of the grant: Research with the following topic: "Do biotic interactions lead to an ideal-free distribution of trophic states within living and fossil mammal populations?" All conditions were met.					-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

35. Detail regarding income from non-exchange transactions subject to conditions	2017/2018										2016/2017			
	Opening balance	Amounts received during the period	Amounts spent during the period	Closing balance	Amounts receivable	Opening balance	Amounts received during the period	Amounts spent during the period	Closing balance	Amounts receivable	Opening balance	Amounts received during the period	Amounts spent during the period	Closing balance
	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000
Description of grant														
PAST: Post-Doc Support: Dr J Codron Purpose: To assist in research, education and outreach in the origin sciences. Conditions of the grant: The bursary is only as per the application. Unspent funds must be returned. All conditions were met.	267			267	-	-	700	-433	267	-				
DST/NRF Centre of Excellence in Palaeosciences: Dr J Brink Purpose: To provide funding (from NRF) for research, bursaries and projects regarding Palaeosciences. Conditions of the grant: The grant is only for the purpose stated and must be spent in accordance with the budget submitted with the proposal. Any unspent funds must be returned to the Centre. All conditions were met.				-	-	-			-	-				
DST/NRF Centre of Excellence in Palaeosciences: Dr J Botha-Brink Purpose: To provide funding (from NRF) for research, bursaries and projects regarding Palaeosciences. Conditions of the grant: The grant is only for the purpose stated and must be spent in accordance with the budget submitted with the proposal. Any unspent funds must be returned to the Centre. All conditions were met.	95			95	-		130	-35	95	-				

NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

35. Detail regarding income from non-exchange transactions subject to conditions	2017/2018										2016/2017	
	Opening balance	Amounts received during the period	Amounts spent during the period	Closing balance	Amounts receivable	Opening balance	Amounts received during the period	Amounts spent during the period	Closing balance	Amounts receivable	Opening balance	Amounts received during the period
	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000
Description of grant												
DST/NRF Centre of Excellence in Palaeosciences: Dr J Codron Purpose: To provide funding (from NRF) for research, bursaries and projects regarding Palaeosciences. Conditions of the grant: The bursary is only as per the application. Unspent funds must be returned to the Centre. All conditions were met.	46			46		-	150	-104	46			
Visual Arts Network of South Africa (VANSA) Purpose: Support to South African organisations in the visual arts sector through an internship programme. To develop new talent and enhance the programming, reach and impact of host organisations. Conditions of the grant: The funding may only be utilised as per the outline of the programme. All conditions were met.	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	(28)	-	-		
ICRBM4 Conference 2010 Purpose: Registration fees and sponsorships to cover the conference expenses and to publish conference proceedings. Conditions of the grant: The funding may only be utilised as per the outline of the programme. All conditions were met, but the balance must be returned.	5	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	5	-		

NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

35. Detail regarding income from non-exchange transactions subject to conditions	2017/2018										2016/2017	
	Opening balance	Amounts received during the period	Amounts spent during the period	Closing balance	Amounts receivable	Opening balance	Amounts received during the period	Amounts spent during the period	Closing balance	Amounts receivable	Opening balance	Amounts received during the period
	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000
Description of grant												
Power of Stories Project: Batho Project <i>Purpose: To assist with funding for research, outreach and exhibitions regarding oral history. Conditions of the grant: The grant and income earned on the grant are only for the purpose stated and must be spent in accordance with the budget agreed to. Any unspent funds must be returned. All conditions were met.</i>												
JRS Biodiversity Foundation Purpose: Improvement and Integration of Arachnid Biodiversity Information in South Africa. Conditions of the grant: The grant and income earned on the grant are only for the purpose stated and must be spent in accordance with the budget submitted with the proposal. Any unspent funds must be returned to the Foundation. All conditions were met.												
PAST: Research: S Holt Purpose: To assist in research, education and outreach in the origin sciences. Conditions of the grant: Research with the following topic: "Linking body size and palaeopietary niches to Quaternary distribution patterns of tortoises in the arid interior of South Africa" Research is still ongoing. All conditions were not	62		-15	47	-	39	59	-36	62	-		

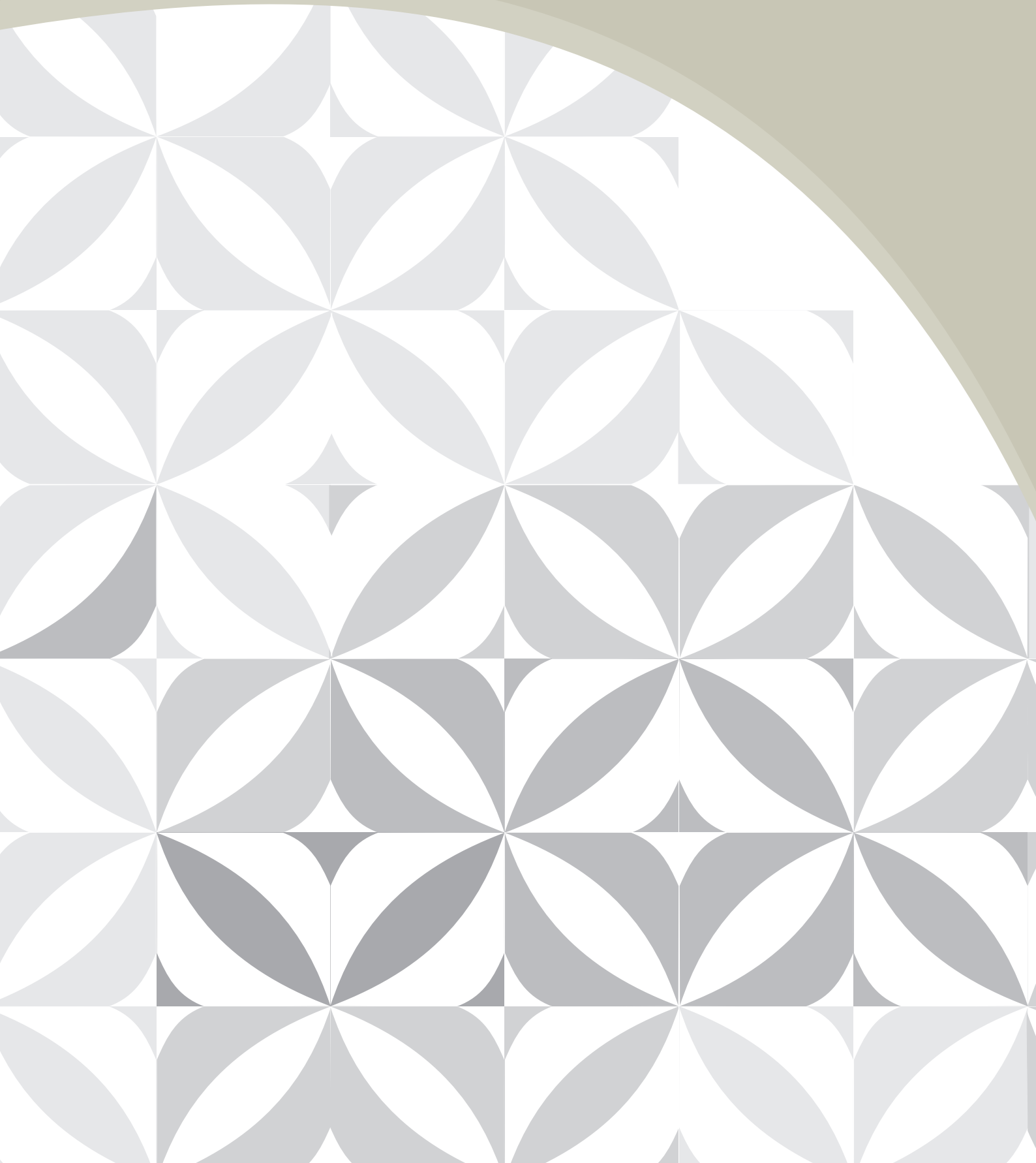
NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

35. Detail regarding income from non-exchange transactions subject to conditions	2017/2018										2016/2017	
	Opening balance	Amounts received during the period	Amounts spent during the period	Closing balance	Amounts receivable	Opening balance	Amounts received during the period	Amounts spent during the period	Closing balance	Amounts receivable	Opening balance	Amounts received during the period
	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000
Description of grant												
SANBI: Research: B Makhubo Purpose: To provide funding for research biogeography of Southern and Eastern Asia. Conditions of the grant: Research with the following topic: "Biogeography of Southern and Eastern Asia" Research is still ongoing. All conditions were not yet met.	96			-96	-	96	-	-	96			
National Art Bank Purpose: To establish a National Art Bank at the Ollwenhuis Art Museum with the following two terms of references: to be a professional, income generating national rental agency and to procure and curate art works in all public buildings. Conditions of the grant: The grant is only for the purpose stated in the MOA and per the 5 year implementation plan. Project is still ongoing. All conditions were not yet met.	5 786	388	-1 437	4 737	-	3 178	3 274	-665	5 787			
PAST: Research: Dr J Botha-Brink Purpose: Mentorship programme in fossil preparation. Conditions of the grant: Utilise the grant for research activities in abovementioned purpose. All conditions were met.						-	40	-40	-			

NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

35. Detail regarding income from non-exchange transactions subject to conditions	2017/2018								2016/2017			
	Description of grant	Opening balance	Amounts received during the period	Amounts spent during the period	Closing balance	Amounts receivable	Opening balance	Amounts received during the period	Amounts spent during the period	Closing balance	Amounts receivable	Amounts spent during the period
		R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000
National Department of Arts and Culture: Municipal charges <i>Purpose:</i> To defray expenditure related to municipal charges. Conditions of the grant: Utilise the grant for payment of municipal services.			2 466	-	2 466	-	-	40	-40	-	-	-
		13 739	57 730	-5 179	66 290	-	12 091	8 434	-6 785	13 740	-	-

PART F: APPENDICES



Contents

APPENDIX A:	STAFF & INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERSHIP OF PROFESSIONAL COMMITTEES, ASSOCIATIONS & SOCIETIES
APPENDIX B:	RESEARCH PROJECTS OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM
APPENDIX C:	MUSEUM STAFF PUBLICATIONS, REPORTS AND REVIEWS
APPENDIX D:	CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS, POPULAR LECTURES, REPORTS
APPENDIX E:	RESEARCH ARTICLES/BOOK/BOOK CHAPTERS/THESIS REVIEWED EDITS, REFEREEING AND EXAMINATIONS

STAFF & INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERSHIP OF PROFESSIONAL COMMITTEES, ASSOCIATIONS & SOCIETIES

8th International Congresses of Dipterology Scientific committee
African Journal of Herpetology Editorial Committee
African Large Predator Research Unit, UFS
African Zoology Editorial Committee
Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA)
BirdLife Free State
BirdLife South Africa Secretary bird project committee
BirdLife South Africa
Birds of Prey Programme
Ceramics Southern Africa
DST/NRF Centre of Excellence in Palaeosciences Board
Escarpment Bird Club
Entomological Society of Southern Africa (ESSA)
Free State Heritage Council
Free State Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (PHRA): Council member
Free State Regional Conservation Committee (BirdLife South Africa)
Herpetological Association of Africa.
Herpetological Association of Africa: committee.
Historical Association of South Africa
IUCN - South African Regional Reptile Specialist Group (SARRSG)
Integrative Zoology: Editorial Advisory Board
International Conference on Rodent Biology and Management: Executive Committee
International Congresses of Dipterology: Council
Journal of Vertebrate Palaeontology Editorial Committee
NRF Earth Sciences Specialist Committee for Rating Applications
Oral History Association of South Africa (OHASA)
Palaeontological Association
Palaeontological Society of Southern Africa (PSSA)
Palaeontological Society of Southern Africa (PSSA): Committee
Research group on Fynbos endemic birds vulnerable to climate and land use change (Percy Fitzpatrick Institute for African Ornithology / SANBI)
Society for Historical Archaeology
Society of Vertebrate Palaeontology
South African Archaeological Society
South African Arms and Ammunition Collections Free State – Vrijstaat
South African Association of Botanists
South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP)
South African Institute for Chartered Accountants
South African Institute for Ecologists and Environmental Scientists
South African Military History Society
South African Museums Association (SAMA)

South African National Association for the Visual Arts (SANAVA)
 South African Society for Cultural History
 South African Society for Cultural History: committee
 South African Society for Quaternary Research (SASQUA)
 Southern African Wildlife Management Association (SAWMA)
 Southern Africa Bird Atlas Project 2 (SABAP2): Regional Committee
 Southern African Historical Society
 Southern African Visual Arts Historians (SAVAH)
 Systematic and Applied Acarology: editorial committee
 Van Riebeeck Society
 Visual Arts Network of South Africa (VANSA)
 Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa
 Zoological Society of Southern Africa
 Zoological Society of Southern Africa: local organising committee for 2020 International Congress in Zoology (ICZ)



The National Art Bank of South Africa was launched on 11 December 2017 at Oliewenhuis Art Museum. Arts and Culture Minister Nathi Mthethwa launched the project with a exhibition of a selection of art from the Art Bank. Emerging artists from across the country have been urged to continue with their eye-catching work in order for maximum exposure.

The Art Bank forms part of a series of programmes under the Mzansi Golden Economy (MGE) strategy which promotes job creation and seeks to increase the contribution of arts and culture to sustainable economic development.

It is a national rental agency for a curated definitive collection of contemporary visual art. The artworks are primarily by emerging artists but also include established artists.



RESEARCH PROJECTS OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM

ACAROLOGY

- Project 430: Oppiidae (Oppioidea, Oribatida) of South Africa.
Project: Oribatid mites in termite nests
Project: Oribatid mites in Sphagnum mosses

ANTHROPOLOGY

- Project 342: A description of the Sotho material in the Anthropology collection of the National Museum.
Project 387: The Makholokhoe of Witsieshoek.
Project 394: Social Dynamics of Water in the Thaba Nchu area.

ARACHNOLOGY

- Project 198: The family Archaeidae (Araneae) in South Africa.
Project 295: The spider family Sicariidae in the Afrotropical Region.
Project 347: The spiders of the Free State.
Project 441: Revision of the South African Gymnobiidae (Arachnida: Pseudoscorpiones).
Project: Pseudoscorpion phylogeny
Project: South African National Survey of Arachnida (SANSA)

ARCHAEOLOGY

- Project 309.2: Palaeoecology of Excavation 1 at Wonderwerk Cave, Northern Cape Province.
Project 309.5: Phytoliths from the Cornelia-Uitzoek hominine locality, Free State Province, South Africa.
Project 385: Documenting and interpretation of the archaeological sites in the Venterstad/Steynsburg districts (Eastern Cape) with specific focus on the historical period of the earlier Field Cornetcy of the Agter Suurberg.
Project 440: Missionary sites of the Paris Evangelical Mission Society (PEMS) in the Free State and Lesotho with a particular focus on the work of PEMS among the Basotho and potential influences in terms of skills transfer.

BOTANY

- Project 317: Pollination biology of *Harpagophytum procumbens*.
Project 337: An Environmental Management Plan for the Sustainable Utilisation of *Harpagophytum procumbens* and *Harpagophytum zeyheri* in RSA, Namibia and Botswana.

- Project 402: Seeds from South African plants as a source of bioactive metabolites.
- Project: Biomonitoring at Kolomela Mine (Kumba Iron Ore), Postmasburg

COLLECTION MANAGEMENT

- Project 450: The furniture collection of the National Museum, Bloemfontein: a style historical research with specific reference to the "Free State's" Old Cape furniture in the collection.

ENTOMOLOGY

- Project 405: Revision of the Afrotropical species of Curtonotidae (Diptera: Ephydroidea).
- Project 406: Behavioural studies of *Curtonotum* species (Diptera: Curtonotidae) in the Caprivi Region of Namibia.
- Project 407: Manual of Afrotropical Diptera.
- Project: DNA study of Diptera: Syrphidae material in the Entomology collection.
- Project: Identification of Diptera in high elevation wind migration.

FLORISBAD QUATERNARY RESEARCH

- Project 246: A Middle-Late Quaternary palaeo-environmental study of fossil materials from erosional areas (dongas) in the Free State Province and adjacent areas.
- Project 304: The Palaeo-ecology of Cornelia-Uitzoek, Northeast Free State.
- Project 395: The analysis of vertebrate remains from Klasies River.
- Project 403: The analysis of vertebrate remains from Boomplaas Cave, Cango Valley.
- Project 436: A conceptual model for interpreting variability in isotope niche breadths of fossil populations.
- Project 451: Comparative stable isotope ecology of large-bodied mammalian carnivores and herbivores.
- Project 442: Morphological study of tortoise remains from Wonderwerk Cave.
- Project: A study of the Early & Middle Pleistocene vertebrate fossils of Wonderwerk Cave, Northern Cape Province.
- Project: A study of a mid-Holocene fossil locality, near Senekal, Eastern Free State Province.
- Project: ESR dating of Pleistocene fossil materials.
- Project: Southern African Fossil Equidae.
- Project: Hominine tooth from Cornelia-Uitzoek
- Project: The Erfkroon fossil locality
- Project: Palaeomagnetic dating of Cornelia-Uitzoek & Kilombe, Kenya
- Project: The virtual extraction of tooth enamel from extant and fossil bovid teeth by means of micro-CT scanning.
- Project: Analysis of stable isotope compositions and arising data for various sub-projects including i) jackal diet breadths pre- and post-lion introduction in the Karoo National Park; ii) temporal resolution from serial isotope profiling of lion whiskers; and iii) prey selection by endangered Western Cape leopards.
- Project: Statistical analyses of data representing long-term effects of husbandry for captive wildlife populations.
- Project: Field ecology research in the Sterkfontein Valley, Gauteng..

- Project: The study of Late Miocene Bovidae from Cessaniti, Calabria, and the study of hippopotamus remains from Florisbad
- Project: Effects of size-selective predation on population dynamics of in modern and fossil ecosystems.

HERPETOLOGY

- Project 64.6: Taxonomic revision of the *Afroedura nivarica* Boulenger complex, with a description of a new species (Sauria: Gekkonidae).
- Project 65.3: Taxonomic revision of the African lizard genus *Tetradactylus* (Sauria: Gerrosauridae).
- Project 110.1b: The reptiles of Lesotho.
- Project 265.3: Species limits in the *Pseudocordylus melanotus* (A. Smith) complex (Sauria: Cordylidae).
- Project 265.4: A biogeographical analysis of the *Pseudocordylus melanotus* (A. Smith) and *P. microlepidotus* (Cuvier) complexes (Sauria: Cordylidae).
- Project 390: Geographical variation in the egg-eating snakes of the genus *Dasypeltis* in Africa south of latitude 12°S.
- Project 423.1: Phylogenetic and morphometric analysis of the *Afroedura nivarica* (Reptilia: Gekkonidae) species complex in South Africa.
- Project 431.1: Molecular phylogeny and phylogeography of the *Pachydactylus capensis* species complex (Sauria: Gekkonidae).
- Project 447: The phylogeny and biogeography of *Chamaeleo dilepis* and *Gerrhosaurus flavigularis*.
- Project: Reptile Speciation Project: *Smaug warreni* complex project.
- Project: Reptile Speciation Project: *Cordylus vittifer* project.
- Project: Reptile Speciation Project: *Dasypeltis* project.
- Project: Reptile Speciation Project: Amphisbaenian project.
- Project: Maluti-Drakensburg Transfrontier Project (MDTP) the density, diversity and distribution of prey species.

HISTORY

- Project 100: The restoration of the corrugated iron house at Florisbad Research Station. (Afrikaans)
- Project 101: The appearance of gardens during the period 1890-1910 and the replanning of the garden of Freshford House Museum. (Afrikaans)
- Project 259.4: Traffic and transport in Bloemfontein during the late 19th century (Afrikaans)
- Project 259.5: Military operations in Bloemfontein during the late 19th century (Afrikaans)
- Project 373: Oral History and South African Museums: An introductory guide.
- Project 379: The Batho Community History Project - The social, cultural and political history of Batho, Mangaung, 1918-1948.
- Project 379.3: Gardens, gardening culture and the development of a semi-vernacular garden style in Batho, Bloemfontein (Mangaung), 1918-1939: a historical perspective
- Project 435: The History of Naval Hill, 1846-2014. (Afrikaans)
- Project 454: The tram history of Bloemfontein 1915-1936 (Afrikaans)

MAMMALOLOGY

- Project 323: Monitoring small mammals effectively: a comparison of trapping methods.
- Project 354: Patterns in the soil composition and structure, recovery of vegetation, and changes in mite, insect, spider and small mammal communities after fire in a grassland ecosystem, Erfenisdam Nature Reserve, Free State Province.
- Project 375: *Canis Caracal* Project.
- Project 375.1: Relating *Caracal caracal* activity and ranging behaviour to the density, diversity and distribution of prey species
- Project 375.2: Determining the impact of black-backed jackal (*Canis mesomelas*) on the springbok (*Antidorcas marsupialis*) population at Maria Moroka Nature Reserve, Free State, South Africa.
- Project 375.3: The impact of predation on Merino and Dorper flocks in the central Free State, South Africa.
- Project 375.4: Performance of reproducing Merino ewes on veld when some flocks were supplemented with rye-grass and oats pastures,
- Project 375.5: Analysing historical hunt records to manage damage causing predators.
- Project 392: The Mammals of the Free State.
- Project 456: The Mammals of Lesotho.
- Project: Biodiversity and global change in southern Africa: Rhabdomys contact zones - windows on adaptability and climate change.
- Project: Environmental context of early hominin evolution in South Africa through the lens of rodent dietary ecology.
- Project: Sampling the bats of Lesotho.
- Project: Small mammal zoonotic disease surveillance.
- Project: Dental microwear of sympatric rodent species sampled across habitats in southern Africa: Implications for environmental influence.
- Project: Updating the SA Red List for Mammals.
- Project: The gut microbiome in mammals.

ORNITHOLOGY

- Project 221.2: African Rock Pipit *Anthus crenatus* vocalizations and aspects of vocal behaviour.
- Project 221.3: A study of African Rock Pipit *Anthus crenatus* territories using sonogram analysis of male songs.
- Project 377: A comparative taxonomical study between Drakensberg (*Prinia hypoxantha*) and Karoo Prinias (*P. maculosa*) in the Free State and adjacent areas.
- Project: Fynbos endemic birds vulnerable to climate and land use change.
- Project: Flight feather microstructure and morphology of Larks.

PALAEONTOLOGY

- Project 348.10: A new radiometric date for the South African Permo-Triassic mass extinction event tests the synchronicity of the terrestrial and marine biological crisis.
- Project 348.11: Comparative ecological dynamics of Permian-Triassic communities from the Karoo, Luangwa and Ruhuhu basins of southern Africa.
- Project 348.12: Biostratigraphy of the *Lystrosaurus* Assemblage Zone.
- Project 363: Postcranial anatomy of the Early Triassic non-mammaliaform cynodont *Galesaurus planiceps* (Owen, 1859) from the Karoo Basin, South Africa.

- Project 368.6: Breeding young as a survival strategy during Earth's greatest mass extinction.
- Project 368.7: Life history and reproductive strategy of Permo-Triassic *Lystrosaurus*.
- Project 368.12: Osteohistology of prozostrodonid cynodonts from the Upper Triassic of Brazil.
- Project 368.13: A *Lystrosaurus curvatus* burrow from the Lower Triassic of the South African Karoo Basin.
- Project 368.14: Non-mammaliaform synapsids.
- Project 415: The role of a muscular diaphragm, ribs and sternum in the evolution of mammals from their therapsid ancestors.
- Project 421: Tooth replacement patterns in Eutheriodontia of South Africa.
- Project 422: Osteohistology of fossorial mammals.
- Project 437: The morphology and osteohistology of a new gorgonopsian (Therapsida; *Gorgonopsia*) from the uppermost Permian of the Karoo Basin, South Africa.
- Project 438: An osteohistological examination of fossil *Xenopus* from the Early Pliocene site of Langebaanweg, West Coast, South Africa.
- Project 444: Comparative bone histology of *Stigmochelys pardalis* (Leopard Tortoise), with specific reference to ontogeny and biomechanics.
- Project 449: Evidence of soft tissue in an Early Cretaceous pterosaur from the Crato Formation, Santana Group, Araripe Basin, Ceará, Brazil.
- Project 451.2: Osteohistology of the Late Triassic silesaurid *Sacisaurus agudoensis* from southern Brazil and implications for growth in early dinosaurs.
- Project 452.1: Bone microstructure and growth patterns of the non-mammaliaform traversodontids *Protuberum* and *Exaeretodon* from southern Brazil.
- Project 455: Giant sauropod from the earliest Jurassic of South Africa and multiple evolutionary transitions to quadrupedality in early sauropodomorphs.
- ROCK ART
- Project 364.3: Soldiers of the Koma.
- Project: Rock engravings on Granophyre Dyke.

In August Cliffie Barnes (left), Amy Goitsemodimo and Jacob Tsomela attended the launch of a book on Customary Law of Succession and Genealogy of the Bakoena ba Mopeli to the royal family at the Basotho Cultural Village. The Museum was awarded a signed copy of the book, and a time capsule that will be opened after 50 years.



MUSEUM STAFF PUBLICATIONS, REPORTS AND REVIEWS

The editorial committee of the accredited research journal of the National Museum, *Indago* (previously *Navorsinge van die Nasionale Museum*), comprised Dr M.F. Bates (editor), Dr M. Botes, Ms S. Moodley (co-editors – human sciences) and Mr R.J. Nuttall (co-editor – natural sciences). Articles in the Museum's magazine, *Culna*, were scrutinized by an editorial committee comprising Drs M. Botes (editor), H. Haasbroek and M. Bates. These editorial members as well as Ms M. van Rensburg (design, artwork and layout) are gratefully acknowledged for their valuable contributions.

Books published

- Haasbroek, H.** 2017. Spikkels en spatels uit Bloemfontein se verlede. Bloemfontein: SUN MeDIA. (205 pages)
- Kirk-Spriggs, A.H. & Sinclair, B.J.** (eds) 2017. Manual of Afrotropical Diptera, Vol. 1. Introductory chapters and keys to Diptera families. Suricata 4, SANBI Publishers, i–xiii+1–425.
- Kirk-Spriggs, A.H. & Sinclair, B.J.** (eds) 2017. Manual of Afrotropical Diptera, Vol. 2. Nematoceros Diptera and lower Brachycera. Suricata 5, SANBI Publishers, i–xii + 426–1361.

Papers published

- Avenant, N.L.,** Balona, J., Cohen, L., Jacobs, D., MacEwan, K., Monadjem, A., Richards, L.R., Schoeman, C., Sethusa, T. & Taylor, P. 2016. A conservation assessment of *Laephotis wintoni*. In: Child, M.F., Roxburgh, L., Do Linh San, E., Raimondo, D. & Davies-Mostert, H.T. (eds). The Red List of Mammals of South Africa, Swaziland and Lesotho. South African National Biodiversity Institute and Endangered Wildlife Trust, South Africa.
- Avenant, N.L.,** Drouilly, M., Power, R.J., Thorn, M., Martins, Q., Neils, A., **du Plessis, J.** & Do Linh San, E. 2016. A conservation assessment of *Caracal*. In: Child, M.F., Roxburgh, L., Do Linh San, E., Raimondo, D. & Davies-Mostert, H.T. (eds). The Red List of Mammals of South Africa, Swaziland and Lesotho. South African National Biodiversity Institute and Endangered Wildlife Trust, South Africa.
- Avenant, N.L.,** MacEwan, K., Balona, J., Cohen, L., Jacobs, D., Monadjem, A., Richards, L., Schoeman, C., Sethusa, T. & Taylor, P.J. 2016. A conservation assessment of *Cistugo lesueuri*. In: Child, M.F., Roxburgh, L., Do Linh San, E., Raimondo, D. & Davies-Mostert, H.T. (eds). The Red List of Mammals of South Africa, Swaziland and Lesotho. South African National Biodiversity Institute and Endangered Wildlife Trust, South Africa.
- Avenant, N.L.,** Power, R.J., MacFadyen, D. & Child, M.F. 2016. A conservation assessment of *Thryonomys swinderianus*. In: Child, M.F., Roxburgh, L., Do Linh San, E., Raimondo, D. & Davies-Mostert, H.T. (eds). The Red List of Mammals of South Africa, Swaziland and Lesotho. South African National Biodiversity Institute and Endangered Wildlife Trust, South Africa.
- Avenant, N.L.,** Wilson, B., Power, R.J., Palmer, G. & Child, M.F. 2016. A conservation assessment of *Mystromys albicaudatus*. In: Child, M.F., Roxburgh, L., Do Linh San, E., Raimondo, D. & Davies-Mostert, H.T. (eds). The Red List of Mammals of South Africa, Swaziland and Lesotho. South African National Biodiversity Institute and Endangered Wildlife Trust, South Africa.

- Backwell, L.R., Steininger, C., Neveling, J., Abdala F., Pereira, L., Mayer, L., **Rossouw, L.**, De la Pena, P. & **Brink J.** 2017 Date Holocene large mammal mass death assemblage from South Africa. *Quaternary International*
- Bates, M.F.** & Broadley, D.G. 2017. A revision of the egg-eating snakes (*Dasypeltis*) of north-eastern Africa and south-western Arabia. Abstract: 13th HAA Conference, Bonamanzi, January 2017. *African Herp News* 66: 8.
- Bates, M.F.** & Branch, W.R. 2018. End of an era for African Herpetology—An obituary for a remarkable man: Donald George Broadley (29 May 1932 – 10 March 2016), *African Journal of Herpetology*, DOI: 10.1080/21564574.2018.1437085. Pp. 1-14.
- Bates, M.F.** & Du Preez, J. 2018. First record of a gecko (Reptilia: Sauria) in the diet of the common duiker *Sylvicapra grimmia* (Mammalia: Artiodactyla) *African Journal of Ecology*, <https://doi.org/10.1111/aje.12458>. Pp. 1-2.
- Bayartogtokh, B., Ermilov, S.G., **Hugo-Coetzee, E.A.** & Khaustov, A.A. 2018. Contribution to the knowledge of the oribatid mites genus *Licnodamaeus* Grandjean, 1931 and synonymy of *Licnodamaeolus* Covarrubias, 1998 (Acari, Oribatida, Licnodamaeidae). *Systematic and Applied Acarology* 23(1): 42-60.
- Botes, M.** & Wessels, A. 2017. “Blazen en snorken” en “Woest rijden”: Verkeerswee en vervoer in Bloemfontein teen die laat-negentiende eeu. *Indago* 33: 23-48.
- Botha-Brink, J.** 2017. Burrowing in Permian *Lystrosaurus* reveals pre-adaptation to post-extinction environment. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* 37(5): e1365080. 10.1080/02724634.2017.1365080.
- Clauss, M., Fritz, J., Tschuor, A., Braun, U., Hummel, J. & **Codron, D.** 2017. Dry matter and digesta particle size gradients along the goat digestive tract on grass and browse diets. *Journal of Animal Physiology and Animal Nutrition* 101:61-69.
- Codron, D.**, Clauss, M., **Codron, J.** & Tütken, T. 2018. Dietary influences on collagen-carbonate stable carbon isotope spacing in southern African mammal herbivores. *Ecology and Evolution* 8:3983-3995
- Codron, J.**, **Avenant, N.L.**, Wigley-Coetsee, C. & **Codron, D.** 2017. Carnivore stable carbon isotope niches reflect predator-prey size relationships in African savannas. *Integrative Zoology* 13: 166-179.
- De Bruyn, D.** 2016. A Baker garden with a touch of Jekyll: Early history (1903-1905) of the garden at Westminster Estate near Tweespruit, Free State, with special reference to the role played by the Duke of Westminster, Sir Herbert Baker and Gertrude Jekyll. *Indago* 32: 99-118.
- De Klerk, J.J. & **Avenant, N.L.** 2017. Further evidence in support of the status of small mammals as ecological indicators in areas cleared of alien vegetation in South Africa. *Indago* 33: 33-40.
- Do Linh San, E., Palmer, G., Stuart, C., Cavallini, P. & **Avenant, N.L.** 2016. A conservation assessment of *Herpestes pulverulentus*. In: Child, M.F., Roxburgh, L., Do Linh San, E., Raimondo, D. & Davies-Mostert, H.T. (eds). The Red List of Mammals of South Africa, Swaziland and Lesotho. South African National Biodiversity Institute and Endangered Wildlife Trust, South Africa.
- Du Plessis, J.**, Peel, M. & Child, M.F. 2016. A conservation assessment of *Redunca arundinum*. In: Child, M.F., Roxburgh, L., Do Linh San, E., Raimondo, D. & Davies-Mostert, H.T. (eds). The Red List of Mammals of South Africa, Swaziland and Lesotho. South African National Biodiversity Institute and Endangered Wildlife Trust, South Africa.
- Du Plessis, J.**, Russo, IM.-R. & Child, M.F. 2016. A conservation assessment of *Mastomys* spp. In: Child, M.F., Roxburgh, L., Do Linh San, E., Raimondo, D. & Davies-Mostert, H.T. (eds). The Red List of Mammals of South Africa, Swaziland and Lesotho. South African National Biodiversity Institute and Endangered Wildlife Trust, South Africa.
- Du Plessis, J.**, Swanepoel, L.H., McDonough, M., Schoeman, C. 2016. A conservation assessment of *Gerbilliscus leucogaster*. In: Child, M.F., Roxburgh, L., Do Linh San, E., Raimondo, D., Davies-Mostert, H.T., (eds). The Red List of Mammals of South Africa, Swaziland and Lesotho. South African National Biodiversity Institute and Endangered Wildlife Trust, South Africa.
- Ecker, M., **Brink, J.S.**, Chazan, M. Kolska Horwitz, L. & Lee-Thorp, J.A. 2017. Radiocarbon dates constrain the timing of environmental and cultural shifts in the Holocene strata of Wonderwerk Cave, South Africa. *Radiocarbon*, DOI:10.1017/RDC.2017.55 DOI:10.1017/RDC.2017.55.

- Erasmus, P.A. & de Graaff, B.J.H. 2017. They say a 'Dog wears a Ticket' – legal classification instead of self-identification. *Indago* 33:1-12.
- Ermilov, S.G., **Hugo-Coetzee, E.A.** & Khaustov, A.A. 2017. Contribution to the knowledge of oribatid mites of the family Lohmanniidae (Acari: Oribatida) from South Africa. *Systematic and Applied Acarology* 22(5): 666-682.
- Ermilov, S.G., **Hugo-Coetzee, E.A.** & Khaustov, A.A. 2017. Two new species of the genus *Ausoribula* (Acari, Oribatida, Oribatulidae) from termitaries of South Africa. *Acarologia* 57(3): 643-650.
- Ermilov, S.G. & **Hugo-Coetzee, E.A.** 2017. New data on oribatid mites of the family Suctobelbidae (Acari: Oribatida) from South Africa, with description of a species of the genus *Suctobelbella*. *Biologia* 72(5): 536-541.
- Ermilov, S.G., **Hugo-Coetzee, E.A.** & Khaustov, A.A. 2017. Oribatid mites (Acari, Oribatida) inhabiting nests of the termite *Trinervitermes trinervoides* (Sjöstedt) in the Franklin Game Reserve (Bloemfontein, South Africa), with description of a new species of the genus *Ceratobates* (Tegoribatidae). *Systematic and Applied Acarology* 22(10): 1715-1732.
- Ermilov, S.G., **Hugo-Coetzee, E.A.** & Theron, P.D. 2017. New and interesting moss mites (Acari, Oribatida) from South Africa, with description of two new species. *Systematic and Applied Acarology* 22(10): 1560-1573.
- Ermilov, S.G., **Hugo-Coetzee, E.A.** & Khaustov, A.A. 2017. Contribution to the knowledge of the oribatid mite genus *Lamellarea* (Acari, Oribatida, Lamellareidae). *Systematic and Applied Acarology* 22(11): 2008-2022.
- Ermilov, S.G., **Hugo-Coetzee, E.A.**, Khaustov, A.A. & Theron, P.D. 2017. New and interesting oribatid mites (Acari, Oribatida) near Potchefstroom (South Africa) with description of two new species. *Systematic and Applied Acarology* 22(11): 1849-1871.
- Ermilov, S.G., **Hugo-Coetzee, E.A.**, Theron, P.D. & Behan-Pelletier, V.M. 2017. Contribution to the knowledge of the oribatid mite family Nesozetidae (Acari, Oribatida). *Zootaxa* 4358(2): 311-327.
- Ermilov, S.G., **Hugo-Coetzee, E.A.**, Khaustov, A.A. & Theron, P.D. 2017. Juvenile instars of *Galumna curvifamulus* (Acari, Oribatida, Galumnidae). *Acarina* 25 (2): 87-95
- Fuchs, J., **De Swardt, D.H.**, Oatley, G., Fjeldsa, J. & Bowie, R.C.K. 2018. Habitat-driven diversification, hybridization and cryptic diversity in the Fork-tailed Drongo (Passeriformes: Dicruridae: *Dicrurus adsimilis*). *Zoologica Scripta* 00:1-18.
- Gommery, D., Sénégas, F., Kgasi, L., Vilakazi, N., Kuhn, B., **Brink, J.**, Pickford, M., Herries, A.I.R., Hancox, J., Saos, T., Ségalen, L., Aufort, J. & Thackeray J.F. 2016. Bolt's Farm Cave System dans le Cradle of Humankind (Afrique du Sud) : un exemple d'approche multidisciplinaire dans l'étude des sites à primates fossile. (*Bolt's Farm Cave System in the Cradle of Humankind (South Africa): an example of multidisciplinary approach to the study of fossil primate sites*). *Revue de primatologie*. 7: 1-31.
- Gowlett, J.A.J., **Brink, J.S.**, Caris, A. Hoare, S. & Rucina, S. 2017. Evidence of Burning from Bushfires in Southern and East Africa and Its Relevance to Hominin Evolution. *Current Anthropology*. doi: 10.1086/692249.
- Haasbroek, H.** 2016. Henry Selby Msimang en die loonagitasie van 1919 in Bloemfontein. *Indago*, 32: 119-131.
- Hauser, M., Winterton, S.L., **Kirk-Spriggs, A.H.** & Holston, K.C. 2017. 49. Therevidae (stiletto flies). In: Kirk-Spriggs, A.H. & Sinclair, B.J. (eds). *Manual of Afrotropical Diptera. Volume 2. Nematoceros Diptera and lower Brachycera*. Suricata 5. Pretoria: SANBI Graphics & Editing, 1183–1208.
- Havenga, S.** & Wessels, A. 2017 Die geldgeskiedenis van die Vrystaat (1854-1902), met spesiale verwysing na die numismatiese versameling van die Nasionale Museum in Bloemfontein. *New Contree* 78
- Hugo-Coetzee, E.A.** 2017. New Oppiidae (Acari: Oribatida) from Vernon Crookes Nature Reserve, South Africa. *Zootaxa* 4311(2): 211-232.
- Hugo-Coetzee, E.A.**, Lotfollahi, P., Abbasi-Kalo, A. & Movahedzade, E. 2017. A new species of *Oxyoppia* (*Oxyoppiella*) (Acari, Oribatida, Oppiidae) from Iran. *Turkish Journal of Zoology* 41: 630-637.

- Khaustov, A.A., **Hugo-Coetzee, E.A.** & Ermilov, S.G. 2017. A new genus of the mite family Scutacaridae (Acari: Heterostigmata) associated with *Trinervitermes trinervoides* (Isoptera: Termitidae) from South Africa. *Zootaxa* 4258(5): 462–476.
- Khaustov, A.A., **Hugo-Coetzee, E.A.** & Ermilov, S.G. 2017. A new genus and two new species of Pygmephoridae (Acari: Heterostigmata) associated with *Trinervitermes trinervoides* (Isoptera: Termitidae) from South Africa. *Systematic and Applied Acarology* 22(4): 484–493.
- Khaustov, A.A., **Hugo-Coetzee, E.A.** & Ermilov, S.G. 2018. A new species of *Scutacarus* (Acari: Heterostigmata: Scutacaridae) associated with *Trinervitermes trinervoides* (Isoptera: Termitidae) from South Africa. *International Journal of Acarology*, online
- Kirk-Spriggs, A.H.** 2017. 1. Introduction and brief history of Afrotropical dipterology. In: Kirk-Spriggs, A.H. & Sinclair, B.J. (eds). *Manual of Afrotropical Diptera. Volume 1. Introductory chapters and keys to Diptera families*. Suricata 4. Pretoria: SANBI Graphics & Editing, pp. 1–67.
- Kirk-Spriggs, A.H.** 2017. 2. Collection and preservation of Diptera. In: Kirk-Spriggs, A.H. & Sinclair, B.J. (eds). *Manual of Afrotropical Diptera. Volume 1. Introductory chapters and keys to Diptera families*. Suricata 4. Pretoria: SANBI Graphics & Editing, pp. 69–88.
- Kirk-Spriggs, A.H.** 2017. Acknowledgments. In: Kirk-Spriggs, A.H. & Sinclair, B.J. (eds). *Manual of Afrotropical Diptera. Volume 1. Introductory chapters and keys to Diptera families*. Suricata 4. Pretoria: SANBI Graphics & Editing, pp. ix–xiii.
- Kirk-Spriggs, A.H.** 2017. Acknowledgments. In: Kirk-Spriggs, A.H. & Sinclair, B.J. (eds). *Manual of Afrotropical Diptera. Volume 2. Nematoceros Diptera and lower Brachycera*. Suricata 5. Pretoria: SANBI Graphics & Editing, viii–xii pp.
- Kirk-Spriggs, A.H.** 2017. Taxonomic index to Volume 1. In: Kirk-Spriggs, A.H. & Sinclair, B.J. (eds). *Manual of Afrotropical Diptera. Volume 1. Introductory chapters and keys to Diptera families*. Suricata 4. Pretoria: SANBI Graphics & Editing, 412–525 pp.
- Kirk-Spriggs, A.H.** 2017. Taxonomic Index to Volume 2. In: Kirk-Spriggs, A.H. & Sinclair, B.J. (eds). *Manual of Afrotropical Diptera. Volume 2. Nematoceros Diptera and lower Brachycera*. Suricata 5. Pretoria: SANBI Graphics & Editing, 1321–1361 pp.
- Kirk-Spriggs, A.H. & Muller, B.S.** 2017. 9. Biogeography of Diptera. In: Kirk-Spriggs, A.H. & Sinclair, B.J. (eds). *Manual of Afrotropical Diptera. Volume 1. Introductory chapters and keys to Diptera families*. Suricata 4. Pretoria: SANBI Graphics & Editing, 203–238.
- Le Roux, A., Balmforth, Z., Mbatyoti, O.A., Bizani, M., **Avenant, N.L.** & Do Linh San, E. 2016. A conservation assessment of *Cynictis penicillata*. In: Child, M.F., Roxburgh, L., Do Linh San, E., Raimondo, D. & Davies-Mostert, H.T. (eds). *The Red List of Mammals of South Africa, Swaziland and Lesotho*. South African National Biodiversity Institute and Endangered Wildlife Trust, South Africa.
- Leichliter, J., Sandberg, P., Passey, B., **Codron, D.**, **Avenant, N.**, Paine, O., **Codron, J.**, De Ruiter, D. & Sponheimer, M. 2017. Stable carbon isotope ecology of modern small mammals from the Sterkfontein Valley: Implications for habitat reconstruction in mosaic environments. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology* 485: 57–67.
- Light, J., Pillay, N., **Avenant, N.L.** & Child, M.F. 2016. A conservation assessment of *Atelerix frontalis*. In: Child, M.F., Roxburgh, L., Do Linh San, E., Raimondo, D. & Davies-Mostert, H.T. (eds). *The Red List of Mammals of South Africa, Swaziland and Lesotho*. South African National Biodiversity Institute and Endangered Wildlife Trust, South Africa.
- Marshall, S.A. & Kirk-Spriggs, A.H.** 2017. 4. Natural History of Diptera. In: Kirk-Spriggs, A.H. & Sinclair, B.J. (eds). *Manual of Afrotropical Diptera. Volume 1. Introductory chapters and keys to Diptera families*. Suricata 4. Pretoria: SANBI Graphics & Editing, pp. 135–152.
- Marshall, S.A., **Kirk-Spriggs, A.H.**, **Muller, B.S.**, Paiero, S.M., Yau, T. & Jackson, M.D. 2017. 12. Key to Diptera families—adults. In: Kirk-Spriggs, A.H. & Sinclair, B.J. (eds). *Manual of Afrotropical Diptera. Volume 1. Introductory chapters and keys to Diptera families*. Suricata 4. Pretoria: SANBI Graphics & Editing, 267–355.
- McKenzie, V.J., Song, S., Delsuc, F., Prest, T.L., Oliverio, A.M., Korpita, T.M., Alexiev, A., Amato, K.R., Metcalf, J.L., Kowalewski, M., **Avenant, N.L.**, Link, A., Di Fiore, T., Seguin-Orlando, A., Feh, C., Orlando, L., Mendelson, J.R., Sanders, J. & Knight, R. 2017. The effects of captivity on the mammalian gut microbiome. *Integrative and Comparative Biology* 57: 690–704.

- Minnie, L., **Avenant N.L.**, Kamler, J., Butler, H., Parker, D., Drouilly, M., **du Plessis, J.** & Do Linh San E. 2016. A conservation assessment of *Canis mesomelas*. In: Child, M.F., Roxburgh, L., Do Linh San, E., Raimondo, D. & Davies-Mostert, H.T. (eds). The Red List of Mammals of South Africa, Swaziland and Lesotho. South African National Biodiversity Institute and Endangered Wildlife Trust, South Africa.
- Moodley, S.** 2017. Soldiers of the *Koma*. *Indago* 33: 13-21.
- Moradi-Afripoli, F., Van der Merwe, H., De Mieri, M., Wilhelm, A., Stadler, M., **Zietsman, P.C.**, Hering, S., Swart, K. & Hamburger, M. 2017. HPLC-Base activity profiling for GABA receptor modulators in *Searsia pyroides* using a larval Zebrafish Locomotor assay. *Planta Med.* DOI 10.1055/s-0043-110768.
- Mutirwara, R., Radloff, F.R. & **Codron, D.** 2018. Growth rate and stable carbon and nitrogen isotope trophic discrimination factors of lion and leopard whiskers. *Rapid Communications in Mass Spectrometry* 32: 33-47.
- Neethling, J.A.** & Haddad, C.R. 2016. A systematic revision of the South African pseudoscorpions of the family Geogarypidae (Arachnida: Pseudoscorpiones). *Indago* 32: 1-80.
- Oatley, G., **De Swardt, D.H.**, Nuttall, R.J., Crowe, T.M. & Bowie, R.C.K. 2017. Phenotypic and genotypic variation across a stable white-eye (*Zosterops* sp.) hybrid zone in central South Africa. *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society* 121: 670-684.
- Okes, N., Ponsonby, D.W., Rowe-Rowe, D., **Avenant, N.L.** & Somers, M.J. 2016. A conservation assessment of *Aonyx capensis*. In: Child, M.F., Roxburgh, L., Do Linh San, E., Raimondo, D. & Davies-Mostert, H.T. (eds). The Red List of Mammals of South Africa, Swaziland and Lesotho. South African National Biodiversity Institute and Endangered Wildlife Trust, South Africa.
- Paine, O.C.C., Koppa, A., Henry, A.G., Leichter, J.N., **Codron, D.**, **Codron, J.**, Lambert, J.E. & Sponheimer, M. 2018. Grass leaves as potential hominin dietary resources. *Journal of Human Evolution* 117:44-52.
- Richard, O.K., **Codron, D.**, Hagen, K.B., Südekum, K.-H. & Clauss, M. 2017. Little differences in digestive efficiency for protein and fat in mammals of different trophic guilds and digestive strategies: data constraints or fundamental functional similarity? *Journal of Animal Physiology and Animal Nutrition*. DOI: 10.1111/jpn.12657
- Samways, M.J., **Kirk-Spriggs, A.H.** & McGregor, G.K. 2017. 10. Conservation of Diptera. In: Kirk-Spriggs, A.H. & Sinclair, B.J. (eds). *Manual of Afrotropical Diptera. Volume 1. Introductory chapters and keys to Diptera families*. Suricata 4. Pretoria: SANBI Graphics & Editing, 239–252.
- Smid, J., Engelbrecht, H., Taft, J.M., Telford, N.S., **Makhubo, B.G.**, Bauer, A.M. & Tolley, K.A. 2018. A contribution to the phylogeny and taxonomy of the *Pachydactylus weberi* group (Squamata: Gekkonidae): a case of intraspecific colour polymorphism confounding taxonomy. *African Journal of Herpetology*, DOI: 10.1080/21564574.2017.1398186. Pp. 1-14.
- Taylor, W.A., **Avenant, N.L.**, Schulze, E., Viljoen, P. & Child, M.F. 2016. A conservation assessment of *Redunca fulvorufula fulvorufula*. In: Child, M.F., Roxburgh, L., Do Linh San, E., Raimondo, D. & Davies-Mostert, H.T. (eds). The Red List of Mammals of South Africa, Swaziland and Lesotho. South African National Biodiversity Institute and Endangered Wildlife Trust, South Africa.
- Taylor, A., Cowell, C., Drouilly, M., Schulze, E., **Avenant, N.**, Birss, C. & Child, M.F. 2016. A conservation assessment of *Pelea capreolus*. In: Child, M.F., Roxburgh, L., Do Linh San, E., Raimondo, D. & Davies-Mostert, H.T. (eds). The Red List of Mammals of South Africa, Swaziland and Lesotho. South African National Biodiversity Institute and Endangered Wildlife Trust, South Africa.
- Toffolo, M.B., **Brink, J.S.**, Van Huyssteen, C. & Berna, F. 2017. A microstratigraphic reevaluation of the Florisbad spring site, Free State Province, South Africa: Formation processes and paleoenvironment. *Geoarchaeology* DOI: 10.1002/gea.21616.
- Van Rensburg, E.**, **Zietsman, P.C.**, Bonnet, S.L. & Wilhelm, A. 2017. Alkaloids from the Bulbs of *Boophone disticha*. *Natural Product Communications* 12: 1431-1433.
- Veiga, F.H., **Botha-Brink, J.** & Soares, M.B. 2018. Osteohistology of the non-mammaliaform traversodontids *Protuberum cabralense* and *Exaeretodon riograndensis* from southern Brazil. *Historical Biology*. DOI: 10.1080/08912963.2018.1441292.

- Watson, J., **du Plessis, J.** & Relton, C. 2016. A conservation assessment of *Gerbilliscus brantsii*. In Child MF, Roxburgh L, Do Linh San E, Raimondo D, Davies-Mostert HT, editors. The Red List of Mammals of South Africa, Swaziland and Lesotho. South African National Biodiversity Institute and Endangered Wildlife Trust, South Africa.
- Zietsman, P.C.** 2017. Oleaceae. In: Retief, E. & Meyer N.L. (eds). Plants of the Free State: Inventory and identification guide. *Strelitzia* 38. South African National Biodiversity Institute. Pretoria.
- Zietsman, P.C.** 2017. Pedaliaceae. In: Retief, E. & Meyer, N.L. (eds). Plants of the Free State: Inventory and identification guide. *Strelitzia* 38. South African National Biodiversity Institute. Pretoria.
- Zietsman, P.C.** 2017. Rhamnaceae. In: Retief, E. & Meyer, N.L. (eds). Plants of the Free State: Inventory and identification guide. *Strelitzia* 38. South African National Biodiversity Institute. Pretoria.

Published popular articles by National Museum staff

- Bates, M.F.**, Clark, T. & Abell, S. 2017. Geographical distribution: *Cordylus cordylus*. *African Herp News* 64: 39-41.
- Bates, M.F.** 2018. Natural History Notes: *Lamprophis fiskii* (Fisk's Snake). Diet. *Herpetological Review* 49 (1): 132-133.
- Botes, S.M.** 2017. "Married vs Single" en "New-Comers vs Old Chums": Sport(s) in Bloemfontein in die 19de eeu. *Culna* 72: 24-26.
- Coetzee, G.** 2017. Trek- en pioniersboere van die Noordoos-Kaap en Suid-Vrystaat. *Culna* 72: 14-15
- De Kock, Y.** 2017 The Bloemfontein Group and the Free State art scene 1950-1989. *Culna* 72: 22-23
- De Swardt, D.H.** 2007. Birds of the Bloemfontein pentad 2905_2610: A review over a 30 year period. *Biological Observations* 8.43: 1 - 17.
- De Swardt, D.H.** 2017. Letters - Inbox: Rising above it. *African BirdLife* Sept / Oct 2017: 8.
- De Swardt, D.H.** 2018. Common Fiscal using man-made object during feeding. *Biological Observations* 9: 2: 1-2.
- Du Bruyn, D.** 2017. What's in a name? Why Batho was almost named Mendi. *Culna* 72, Nov.: 10-11.
- Du Plessis, E.** 2017. Queen Anne Pistols – Favourite of the ladies, as well as pirates. *Culna* 72: 12-13
- Goitsemodimo, A.** 2017. Let it rain – Rainmaking rituals and ceremonies of southern Africa. *Culna* 72: 6-7
- Haasbroek, H.** 2017. Die moordsaak wat Vrystaatse Boere en Engelse verdeel het, *Rapport* (Weekliks), 23.4.2017, pp. 4-5.
- Haasbroek, H.** 2017. Oranje-Vrystaat se persvryheid in gedrang ná Cox-moorde, *Volksblad*, 5.5.2017, p. 7.
- Haasbroek, H.** 2017. 'n Hond is 'n hond, is 'n vriend, *Volksblad*, 27.5.2017, p. 11.
- Haasbroek, H.** 2017. Só het ons pragstuk in sandsteen ontstaan, *Volksblad*, 23.6.2017, p. 10.
- Haasbroek, H.** 2017. Só het ons pragstuk in sandsteen ontstaan, *Beeld* (BY), 24.6.2017, p. 15.
- Haasbroek, H.** 2017. Prinsesse skitter in stadsaal. *Bloemnuus*, 6.7.2017, p. 8.
- Haasbroek, H.** 2017. Stad darem marmerstadhuis gespaar, *Bloemnuus*, 3.8.2017, p. 7.
- Haasbroek, H.** 2017. Die stryd om te swem wanneer en saam met wie jy wil, *Volksblad*, 4.8.2017, p. 9.
- Haasbroek, H.** 2017. As wit paartjie 'n swart kind aanneem, *Volksblad* (Netwerk24), 3.10.2017.
- Haasbroek, H.** 2017. Huis vertel eeu-oue storie, *Bloemnuus*, 23.11.2017, p. 12.
- Haasbroek, H.** 2017. Filippyne se 'Titanic', *Volksblad*, 23.11.2017, p. 15.
- Haasbroek, H.** 2017. Bloemfontein se wroeging in vervloë dae met "stert-in"-parkering. *Culna* 72: 3-5.
- Haasbroek, H.** 2018. Kruitvat bring hoe tot 'n val, *Bloemnuus*, 22.2.2018, p. 8.
- Havenga, S.** 2017. The Misers's purse. *Culna* 72: 20-21
- Kirk-Spriggs, A.H.** 2017. Obituary for Michael Chidozie Dike (1954–2015). *Fly Times* 58: 30–31.
- Kriek, J.** 2017. Public Rock Art sites of South Africa – Riemvasmaak, Northern Cape Province. *Culna* 72: 18-19
- Neethling, J.A.** 2017. Some post-Colloquium fieldwork and fun. *SANSA news* 28: 8.

Neethling, J.A. 2017. *Pseudoscorpions – Cryptic predators of the soil.* Soil Ecosystem Research Group <http://sergsa.org/pseudoscorpions-cryptic-predators-soil/>
Neethling, J.A. 2017. Arachnids 101. *Culna* 72: 16-17
Makhubo, B. & Phindane, A. 2017. Myths and superstitions – reptiles and amphibians. *Culna* 72: 8-9

The Education Department was involved in many outreach programmes to rural schools and previously disadvantaged schools in the Free State using the Mobile Museum. This was to ensure that schools that cannot afford a visit to the Museum are still able to experience some museum magic.



Andries Makoe and school children standing beside the Mobile Museum.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS, POPULAR LECTURES, REPORTS

Conference/ meeting presentations by National Museum Staff

- Avenant, N.** 2018. "Carnivores: aspects of natural and captive management". First Game School, for game farmers, in South Africa. Aldam Resort, Winburg district, March 2018 (Oral presentation)
- Bates, M.F.** 2017. A new species of dragon lizard from Swaziland and South Africa. SEH European Congress of Herpetology, Salzburg, Austria, September 2017. (Oral Presentation)
- Botha-Brink, J., Bento Soares, M. & Guillermo Martinelli, A.** 2017. Osteohistology of Late Triassic prozostrodonian cynodonts from Brazil. 4th ***International Symposium on Paleohistology in Trenton, New Jersey, USA, July 2017.*** (Oral presentation)
- Botha-Brink, J., Bento Soares, M. & Guillermo Martinelli, A.** 2017. Growth patterns of Late Triassic prozostrodonian cynodonts from Brazil. 77th Society of Vertebrate Paleontology conference in Calgary, Canada., August 2017.
- Brink, J.S., Van Pletzen Vos, L., Thackeray, J.F. & Wurz, S.** 2017. **An analysis of the large mammal remains of the 1985 – 1987 excavations at Klasies River – evidence for bias in the samples from previous excavations.** Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA). July 2017. (Poster presentation).
- Codron, J., Avenant, N.L., Wigley-Coetsee, C. & Codron, D.** 2017. Carnivore stable carbon isotope niches reflect predator-prey size relationships in African savannas. 8th Oppenheimer De Beers Group Research Conference, Johannesburg, South Africa, October 2017. (Poster presentation)
- Codron, J., Avenant, N.L. & Codron, D.** 2017. Population demographics of herbivores on Tswalu Kalahari Reserve. 8th Oppenheimer De Beers Group Research Conference, Johannesburg, South Africa, October 2017 (Poster presentation)
- Coetzee, G.** 2017. Mobility and sedentism: exploring the material culture of trekboers and pioneer farmers. Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA), Pretoria, July 2017. (Poster presentation).
- De Bruyn, D.** 2017. Introductory speech: Africa Day, From xenophobia to multiculturalism, Africa Day, National Museum, Bloemfontein, 25 May (Oral Presentation)
- De Swardt, D.** 2017. Living in isolation - the story of the African Rock Pipits in the Northern Cape, 14th Kimberley Biodiversity Research Symposium, Sol Plaatje University, Kimberley, October. (Oral presentation)
- De Swardt, D.** 2018. A study on African Rock Pipits *Anthus crenatus* in the Tswalu Kalahari Reserve and the Groblershoop area, Northern Cape. Birdlife South Africa LAB Conference, Club Mykonos, Langebaan, Western Cape, March 2018 (oral presentation)
- Engelbrecht, D. & **De Swardt, D.** 2018. Flight feather microstructure of larks with different types of display flights. Birdlife South Africa LAB Conference at Club Mykonos, Langebaan, Western Cape, March 2018 (Oral presentation).
- Gohodzi, M.** 2017. Whose heritage is it anyway? South African Museum Association (SAMA) Conference, Cape Town, October 2017. (Oral Presentation)
- Goitsemolimo, A.** 2017. *Youth Participation in a Rainwater Harvesting Project in rural Thaba Nchu, South Africa.* Annual ASnA, Chancellor College, University of Malawi in Zomba, Malawi, August 2017. (Oral presentation).

- Janion-Scheepers, C. & **Hugo-Coetzee, E.A.** 2017. Mesofauna diversity, ecosystem function and resilience in a changing world. The Ecological Society of America (ESA), Annual meeting in Portland, USA, August 2017. (Oral presentation)
- Legendre, L. & **Botha-Brink, J.** 2017. Long bone histology of the aardvark (Afrotheria, Tubulidentata). 4th International Symposium on Paleohistology, Trenton, New Jersey, USA, July 2017 (Oral presentation).
- Malindie, M., **Codron, D.** & Buschke, F. 2017. Isotopic niche structure of herbivore communities provides insights about interactions at inter- and intra-specific levels. 14th Annual Kimberley Biodiversity Symposium, Sol Plaatje University, Kimberley, October 2017. (Oral presentation)
- Malindie, S., **Codron, D.**, & Buschke, F. 2017. Painting the niche partitioning portrait for African antelope. 14th Annual Kimberley Biodiversity Symposium, Sol Plaatje University, Kimberley, October 2017. (Oral presentation).
- Neethling, J.A.** 2017. Overview of collections of the National Museum. National Science Collection Forum, Drankensberg, October 2017. (Oral presentation)
- Neethling, J.A.** 2017. South African Pseudoscorpion diversity. 14th Annual Kimberley research Symposium, Kimberley, October 2017. (Oral presentation)
- Neethling, J.A.** 2017. How the lack of importance in soil economy has affected pseudoscorpion (Arachnida: Pseudoscorpiones) research. 'Southern African soil biota in a changing climate symposium', combined congress of the Entomological and Zoological societies of Southern Africa (ESSA and ZSSA), Pretoria, July 2017 (Oral presentation)
- Pudumo, K.** 2017. How do we represent our past: Oral History. 81st South African Museum Association (SAMA) National Conference, Cape Town, October 2017. (Oral presentation).
- Ranwashe, F., **Muller, B.S.**, Mack, S. & Bosman, A. 2017. SANBI-GBIF Georeferencing Training. Saltrock, KwaZulu-Natal, August 2017. (Oral presentation)
- Heather Webster, Sasha Hoffmann, Keith Dube, Erin Oberem, **Nico Avenant**, Peter Teske, Heike Lutermann and Bettine van Vuuren. 2017. A spatial genetic comparison of two endemic Southern African small mammals. 8th Oppenheimer De Beers Group Research Conference, 17th & 18th October 2017 (Poster contribution).
- Rachid Koual, Marie-Ka Tilak, Nora Weyer, Wendy Panaino, Andrea Fuller, **Nico Avenant**, and Frédéric Delsuc. 2017. A metagenomic approach for assessing the diet of ant-eating mammals. 8th Oppenheimer De Beers Group Research Conference, 17th & 18th October 2017 (Poster contribution).
- Strauss, AJ; De Waal, HO & **Avenant, NL.** 2017. The impact of predation on merino and dorper flocks in the central Free State, South Africa. Free State Provincial Research Colloquium, 18-20 October 2017, Philip Sanders Resort, Bloemfontein (Oral presentation).

Popular lectures

- Avenant, N.** 2017. Small mammals...their role in ecosystems & predation management. Honorary Game Rangers, Bloemfontein, June 2017.
- Avenant, N.** 2017. Small mammals and their role and position in the ecosystem. For persons with disabilities, National Museum, Bloemfontein, September 2017.
- Avenant, N.** 2017. Small mammals...their role in ecosystems. Friends of the Seven Dams Conservancy, October 2017.
- Avenant, N., Nokha, R. & Putsane, T.** 2017. Small mammals: a talk and touch experience, Aganang Support Group, Free State Society for the Blind, at the National Museum Exhibition Hall, Bloemfontein, June 2017.
- Butler, E.** 2017. Behind the scenes tour of the Palaeontology collection. SAASTA, National Science Week, National Museum, Bloemfontein, August 2017.
- Butler, E.** 2017. Visit to Russia, Bloemfontein Probus Ladies club, Bloemfontein, October 2017
- Butler, E.** 2017. Visit to Russia, SAARP, Bloemfontein, October 2017
- Codron, J.** 2017. Studies on Elephant Isotopes Ladies Probus Club, Bloemfontein. February 2018.
- De Swardt, D.** 2017. Highlights of Gurney's Sugarbird ringing in the Lydenburg area during the past 30 years. Birdlife Free State, Bloemfontein, November 2017.
- De Swardt, D.** 2017. Gurney's Sugarbirds of the Lydenburg area: a long term study over three decades. Birds & Forest Festival, Limpopo Birding Routes, Magoebaskloof, October 2017
- De Swardt, D.** 2017. Op soek na lewerikke in die Noord Kaap – 'n reis tussen Port Nolloth, Pofadder en die Brandvlei areas. BirdLife Free State, Bloemfontein, June 2017.
- Du Plessis, J.** 2017. Behind the scenes tour of the Mammalogy collection. SAASTA, National Science Week, National Museum, Bloemfontein, August 2017.

- Le Roux, E. & De Kock, Y.** 2017. General overview of Oliewenhuis Art Museum and career options as visual arts practitioner. Modern Art Project premises, Richmond, Northern Cape, August 2017.
- Makhubo, B. & Phindane, A.** 2017. Face your phobias. National Museum Africa Day Event, Bloemfontein, May 2017.
- Makhubo, B. & Phindane, A.** 2017. Behind the scenes tour of the Herpetology collection. SAASTA, National Science Week, National Museum, Bloemfontein, August 2017.
- Muller, B.** 2017. On the various types and life cycles of flies. Bloemfontein Probus Ladies club, Bloemfontein, July 2017.
- Neethling, J.A.** 2017. Face your phobias. National Museum Africa Day Event, Bloemfontein, May 2017.
- Neethling, J.A.** 2017. Behind the scenes tour of the Arachnology collection. SAASTA, National Science Week, National Museum, Bloemfontein, August 2017.
- Neethling, J.A.** 2017. Spiders and Scorpiones. Willem Postma School, Bloemfontein, October 2017.

Reports submitted by National Museum staff

- Avenant, N. & Du Plessis J.** Using small mammals to monitor the ecological integrity at Kolomela Mine, Postmasburg: 2011 to 2016. Report submitted to Kolomela Mine as part of a long-term biodiversity monitoring program.
- Avenant, N.L. & Du Plessis, J.P.** Small mammals as ecological indicator: Kolomela Mine, 2011 to 2017. Non peer reviewed environmental assessment report submitted to Kolomela Mine, Postmasburg.
- Moodley, S. & Kriek, J.** Rock Art Site Report Boschfontein 934, Ficksburg District
- Moodley, S. & Kriek, J.** Rock Art Site report Charisma, Dunegan and Hilton, Clocolan District, Free State Province
- Rossouw, L.** Heritage Risk Assessment with regard to planned residential development on Erven 26, 11 and 46 of the farm Lilyvale 2313, Bloemfontein, FS Province.
- Rossouw, L.** Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment of a proposed new 10 ha residential development in Williston, Northern Cape Province.
- Rossouw, L.** Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment of a proposed new 132kV power line between the Rouxville substation in the Free State Province and the Melkspruit substation in Aliwal North, Eastern Cape Province.
- Rossouw, L.** Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment of the proposed new Springfontein Agri-Park development, situated on the farm Viljoensdam 498 in the Kopanong Local Municipality, Xariep District, Free State Province.
- Rossouw, L.** Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment of the proposed new Parys Agri-Park development, Ngwathe Local Municipality, Fezile Dabi District, FS Province
- Rossouw, L.** Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment of a proposed new 7 – Phase residential development on the farm Wolfkop 2353 Bloemfontein, FS Province.
- Rossouw L.** Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment of for the construction of a proposed new cemetery at Broedersput near Vryburg, North West Province.
- Rossouw, L.** Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment of a proposed new 9 ha residential development in Chelsea, Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape Province.
- Rossouw, L.** Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment of proposed installation of new irrigation pivots and associated infrastructure on the farm Lorraine 100 near Douglas, Northern Cape Province.

RESEARCH ARTICLES/BOOK/BOOK CHAPTERS/THESIS REVIEWS, EDITS, REFEREEING AND EXAMINATIONS

Articles reviewed/edited

Journal name (total) (department which reviewed)

African Herp News (4) (Herpetology)
 African Journal of Herpetology (2) (Herpetology)
 African Zoology (5) (Mammalogy)
 American Journal of Physical Anthropology (1) (Florisbad)
 Amphibian and Reptile Conservation (1) (Herpetology)
 Annals of the Brazilian Academy of Sciences (1) (Palaeontology)
 Applied Soil Ecology (1) (Acarology)
 Biologia (1) (Acarology)
 Biological invasions (1) (Acarology)
 Biological observations (1) (Ornithology)
 Biology Letters (1) (Florisbad)
 Dipterist's Digest (1) (Entomology)
 Global Change Biology (1) (Florisbad)
 Historia (1) (History)
 Historical Biology (1) (Palaeontology)
 Indago (3) M. Bates, S. Moodley
 Isotopes in Environmental and Health Studies (1) (Florisbad)
 Journal for Contemporary History (2) (History)
 Journal of African Earth Sciences (1) (Palaeontology)
 Journal of Human Evolution (1) (Florisbad)
 Journal of Natural History (1) (Arachnology)
 Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology (9) (Palaeontology)
 Journal of Wildlife Management and Wildlife Monographs (1) (Mammalogy)
 Journal of Zoology (1) (Florisbad)
 Koedoe (2) (Arachnology, Florisbad)
 Methods in Ecology and Evolution (1) (Florisbad)
 Palaeosciences (1) (Paleontology)
 Quaternary International (1) (Florisbad)
 SA Journal for Cultural History (2) (History)
 Science Advances (1) (Florisbad)
 Scientific Reports (1) (Mammalogy)
 South African Journal of Botany (1) (Botany)
 Systematic and Applied Acarology (37) (Acarology)
 Zookeys (1) (Arachnology)
 Zootaxa (1) (Entomology)

Book chapter, NRF proposal, permit reviews

Chapter in Savanna Mammal Ecology (P. Scogings), Wiley (Florisbad)

NRF proposal (1) (Mammalogy)

International Foundation for Science (1) (Florisbad)

Permit application (1) (Entomology)

Scientific Assessment on Livestock predation in South Africa (PredSA) (1) (Florisbad)

Moderation, Examination & Theses

MSc dissertation, University of Cape Town (Florisbad)

MSc dissertation, University of the Free State (Florisbad)

MSc dissertation, University of Namibia (Mammalogy)

MSc dissertation, University of KwaZulu-Natal (Mammalogy)

PhD defense panel, University of Colorado at Boulder, USA (Mammalogy)

External moderator: History Department, University of the Free State, Examination main-end-of-year 2017 (HIST. 3728). (History)

External moderator: North West University, B.A. (Hons) Assignment (History)

External moderator: History Department, University of the Free State, HIST 314 and HIST 3718 courses (History)

Moderator: Faculty of the Humanities, Department Political Studies and Governance, University of the Free State, GOVR5814, Main Mid-year (History)

External moderator: Department of Anthropology, University of the Free State, exam paper for Anthropology 1524 (Anthropology).

“Wa Thinta Abafazi, Wa Thinta Imbokodo” (You Strike a Woman, You Strike a Rock)

Oliewenhuis celebrated Women’s Month with this special exhibition which showcased some of South Africa’s most celebrated artists whose works form part of the Permanent Collection at Oliewenhuis. The two female curators, Tshegofatso Seoka and Yolanda de Kock, chose artworks by Bambo Sibiyi, Justin Dingwall, Gerrit Hattingh, Majak Bredell, Norman Catherine, Maggie Laubsher and Daine Victor for this exhibition.

On 8 August a special morning was arranged for all female staff of Oliewenhuis Art Museum. Tshego Seoka, Education Assistant (top photo), and Tsholo Dintlhwane, General Assistant (bottom photo), lead the discussion about the history of Women’s Day and what it means to be a woman in our current post-apartheid South Africa.

