

**Pharmacy Council Of Namibia
Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2023**

Pharmacy Council Of Namibia
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	Namibia
Nature of business and principal activities	To control and exercise authority in respect of all matters as set out in section 5 of the Pharmacy Act, 2004
Council members	Ms. Bernadia Nola Coetzee (President) Mr. Piet Williams (Vice President) Mr. Johannes Gaeseb Mr. Ngamane Karuaihe-Upi Ms. Bonita Rene de Silva Ms. Ester Ndapandula Hango Ms. Fransina Netumbo Nambahu Ms. Frieda Shigwedha
Registered office	36 and 37 Schonlein Street Windhoek West Windhoek Namibia
Business address	36 and 37 Schonlein Street Windhoek West Windhoek Namibia
Postal address	Private Bag 13387 Windhoek Namibia
Bankers	First National Bank of Namibia Ltd
Auditors	Saunderson & Co Registered Accountants and Auditors Chartered Accountants (Namibia)

Pharmacy Council Of Namibia
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

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Council Responsibilities and Approval

The Council is required by the Pharmacy Act, 2004 (Act 9 of 2004), to maintain adequate accounting records and is responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is its responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the Council as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with the Namibian Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NAC001) : Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Namibian Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NAC001) : Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The Council acknowledge that it is ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the Council and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the Council to meet these responsibilities, the Council sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the Council and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the Council's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the Council is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the Council. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the Council endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

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

The Council has reviewed the Council's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 March 2024 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, it is are satisfied that the Council has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

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

The annual financial statements set out on pages 6 to 18, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the Council on 29 September 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:



Ms. Bernadina Nola Coetzee (President)



Dr. C V Weyulu (Registrar)



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Pharmacy Council Of Namibia

Opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of Pharmacy Council Of Namibia (the Council) set out on pages 6 to 18, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2023, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the annual financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and the council members' report.

In our opinion, the annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Pharmacy Council Of Namibia as at 31 March 2023, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Namibian Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NAC001) : Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Pharmacy Act, 2004 (Act 9 of 2004).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Council in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (Parts 1, 3 and 4A) (IESBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements in Namibia. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in Namibia. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The Council is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Pharmacy Council Of Namibia annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023", which includes the Council's Responsibilities and Approval and the supplementary information as set out on page 19. The other information does not include the annual financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the annual financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the annual financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the annual financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Annual Financial Statements

The Council is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the annual financial statements in accordance with the Namibian Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NAC001) : Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Pharmacy Act, 2004 (Act 9 of 2004), and for such internal control as the Council determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual financial statements, the Council is responsible for assessing the Council's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Council either intend to liquidate the Council or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent Auditor's Report

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual 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 our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these annual financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual 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 our 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 Council's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Council.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Council use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Council's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Council to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the annual financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Council regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



Saunderson & Co
Registered Accountants and Auditors
Chartered Accountants (Namibia)

Per: Edington Tafirenyika
Partner

29 September 2023
Windhoek

Pharmacy Council Of Namibia

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Council Members' Report

The Council have pleasure in submitting their report on the annual financial statements of Pharmacy Council Of Namibia for the year ended 31 March 2023.

1. Incorporation

The council was incorporated in Namibia on 26 July 2004 via the enactment of the Pharmacy Act, 2004 (Act 9 of 2004) as promulgated in the Government Gazette of the Republic of Namibia NO. 3249.

2. Nature of business

The Council controls and exercises authority in respect of all matters as set out in section 5 of the Pharmacy Act, 2004 and operates principally in Namibia.

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

3. Review of financial results and activities

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Namibian Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NAC001) : Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Pharmacy Act, 2004 (Act 9 of 2004). The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

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

4. Council

The Council members in office at the date of this report are as follows:

Council

Ms. Bernadia Nola Coetzee (President)
Mr. Piet Williams (Vice President)
Mr. Johannes Gaeseb
Mr. Ngamane Karuaihe-Upi
Ms. Bonita Rene de Silva
Ms. Ester Ndapandula Hango
Ms. Fransina Netumbo Nambahu
Ms. Frieda Shigwedha

5. Events after the reporting period

The Council is not aware of any material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report.

6. Going concern

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

7. Litigation statement

The Council becomes involved from time to time in various claims and lawsuits incidental to the ordinary course of business. The Council is not currently involved in any such claims or lawsuits, which individually or in the aggregate, are expected to have a material adverse effect on the business or its assets.

8. Statement of disclosure to the company's auditors

With respect to each person who is a Council member on the day that this report is approved:

- there is, so far as the person is aware, no relevant audit information of which the Council's auditors are unaware; and
- the person has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a Council member to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Council's auditors are aware of that information.

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Council Members' Report

9. Terms of appointment of the auditors

Saunderson & Co were appointed as the Council's auditors in accordance with the Pharmacy Act, 2004 (Act of 2004) for 3 year term commencing year ended March 2023 to year ended 2025.

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Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2023

	Notes	2023 N\$	2022 N\$
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	2,669,463	2,669,463
Current Assets			
Inventories	4	24,323	23,217
Trade and other receivables	5	591,327	949,213
Other financial assets	3	2,336,890	1,896,393
Cash and cash equivalents	6	3,456,172	2,640,318
		6,408,712	5,509,141
Total Assets		9,078,175	8,178,604
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Reserves		412,812	412,812
Retained income		5,997,049	5,593,570
		6,409,861	6,006,382
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	2,668,314	2,172,222
Total Equity and Liabilities		9,078,175	8,178,604

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Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Notes	2023 N\$	2022 N\$
Revenue	9	35,460	36,240
Cost of sales	10	(46,403)	(13,068)
Gross (loss) profit		(10,943)	23,172
Other income	11	3,094,392	2,728,467
Operating expenses	12	(2,885,851)	(2,540,250)
Operating profit		197,598	211,389
Investment revenue	13	205,881	108,751
Profit for the year		403,479	320,140
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		403,479	320,140

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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Other Non- distributable Reserves N\$	Retained income N\$	Total equity N\$
Balance at 1 April 2021	412,812	5,273,430	5,686,242
Profit for the year	-	320,140	320,140
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	320,140	320,140
Balance at 1 April 2022	412,812	5,593,570	6,006,382
Profit for the year	-	403,479	403,479
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	403,479	403,479
Balance at 31 March 2023	412,812	5,997,049	6,409,861

Note

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Statement of Cash Flows

	Notes	2023 N\$	2022 N\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers		3,487,738	2,462,874
Cash paid to suppliers		(2,437,265)	(2,323,692)
Cash generated from operations	16	1,050,473	139,182
Interest income		205,878	108,751
Net cash from operating activities		1,256,351	247,933
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of other financial assets		(440,497)	(366,780)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Total cash movement for the year		815,854	(118,847)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		2,640,318	2,759,165
Total cash at end of the year	6	3,456,172	2,640,318

Pharmacy Council Of Namibia

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Accounting Policies

1. Basis of preparation and summary of significant accounting policies

The annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the Namibian Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NAC001) : Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and the Pharmacy Act, 2004 (Act 9 of 2004). The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in Namibia Dollar.

The annual financial statements of Pharmacy Council of Namibia have been prepared on the basis of accounting as stated in note 1 to the financial statements. The basis of accounting and the presentation and disclosures contained in the financial statements are not intended to and do not comply with all the requirements of the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.1 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Management are required to make critical judgements in applying accounting policies from time to time. The judgements, apart from those involving estimations, that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the annual financial statements, are outlined as follows:

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Impairment testing

The council reviews and tests the carrying value of property, plant and equipment, investment property on the cost model and intangible assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. When such indicators exist, management determine the recoverable amount by performing value in use and fair value calculations. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions. When it is not possible to determine the recoverable amount for an individual asset, management assesses the recoverable amount for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost

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

1.2 Property, plant and equipment

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

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

Cost includes costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. If a replacement cost is recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

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

Immovable property owned by the Council is classified as owner-occupied property and shown at cost less impairment and is not depreciated.

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

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

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

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Accounting Policies

1.2 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	10 years
Motor vehicles	Straight line	5 years
Office equipment	Straight line	5 years

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

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

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

1.3 Financial instruments

Initial measurement

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

Financial instruments at amortised cost

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

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

Financial instruments at cost

Equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably without undue cost or effort are measured at cost less impairment.

Financial instruments at fair value

All other financial instruments, including equity instruments that are publicly traded or whose fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, without undue cost or effort, are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

If a reliable measure of fair value is no longer available without undue cost or effort, then the fair value at the last date that such a reliable measure was available is treated as the cost of the instrument. The instrument is then measured at cost less impairment until management are able to measure fair value without undue cost or effort.

1.4 Leases

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

Pharmacy Council Of Namibia
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Accounting Policies

1.4 Leases (continued)

Finance leases – lessee

Finance leases are recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments.

The lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability using the effective interest method.

Operating leases - lessor

Operating lease income is recognised as an income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless:

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

1.5 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell, on the weighted average cost basis.

1.6 Impairment of assets

The Council assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that may be impaired.

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

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

1.7 Revenue

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

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

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2023	2022
	N\$	N\$

2. Property, plant and equipment

	2023			2022		
	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value
Buildings	2,669,462	-	2,669,462	2,669,462	-	2,669,462
Office equipment	2,296	(2,296)	-	2,296	(2,296)	-
IT equipment	7,674	(7,673)	1	7,674	(7,673)	1
Total	2,679,432	(9,969)	2,669,463	2,679,432	(9,969)	2,669,463

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2023

	Opening balance	Closing balance
Buildings	2,669,462	2,669,462
IT equipment	1	1
	2,669,463	2,669,463

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2022

	Opening balance	Closing balance
Buildings	2,669,462	2,669,462
IT equipment	1	1
	2,669,463	2,669,463

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2023	2022
	N\$	N\$
2. Investment property on the cost model (continued)		
Details of properties		
Erf 4173		
1/5 share of Erf No. 4173, Windhoek, measuring 1,068 square metres, with office building.		
- Cost	215,974	215,974
Erf 4168		
1/5 share of Erf No. 4168, Windhoek, measuring 1,256 square metres, with office building.		
- Cost	780,434	780,434
Erf 4171		
1/5 share of Erf No. 4171, Windhoek, measuring 1,070 square metres, with office building.		
- Cost	828,511	828,511
Erf 4169		
1/5th share of Erf No. 4169, Windhoek, measuring 1,070 square metres, with office building.		
- Cost	844,542	844,542
<p>Erf No 4173 was revalued by an independent valuer, Joseph Mbangula on 15 February 2023, to the value of N\$11,700,000. The value was based on income approach. 1/5th valuation applicable to Council amounts to N\$2,340,000.</p> <p>Erf No 4168 was revalued by an independent valuer, Joseph Mbangula on 15 February 2023, to the value of N\$9,140,000. The value was based on income approach. 1/5th valuation applicable to Council amounts to N\$1,828,000.</p> <p>Erf No 4171 was revalued by an independent valuer, Joseph Mbangula on 15 February 2023, to the value of N\$7,450,000. The value was based on income approach. 1/5th valuation applicable to Council amounts to N\$1,490,000.</p> <p>Erf No 4169 was revalued by an independent valuer, Joseph Mbangula on 15 February 2023, to the value of N\$6,570,000. The value was based on income approach. 1/5th valuation applicable to Council amounts to N\$1,314,000.</p>		
Valuation		
Erf No 4173	11,700,000	11,460,000
Erf No 4168	9,140,000	8,900,000
Erf No 4171	7,450,000	7,230,000
Erf No 4169	6,570,000	6,120,000
	34,860,000	33,710,000
3. Other financial assets		
At amortised cost		
FNB Namibia Unit Trust Funds	2,336,890	1,896,393
Investment made in FNB Namibia Money Market Fund A		
Current assets		
At amortised cost	2,336,890	1,896,393
4. Inventories		
Books and consumable stock	24,323	23,217

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2023 N\$	2022 N\$
5. Trade and other receivables		
Trade receivables	578,740	936,626
Speed point receivable	12,587	12,587
	591,327	949,213
6. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Bank balances	190,568	265,135
Short-term deposits	3,265,604	2,375,183
	3,456,172	2,640,318
7. Non - distributabler reserves (NDR)		
Arising from acquiring the net assets of former Boards as contemplated in section 4 of the Pharmacy Act, 2004 (Act 9 of 2004)	412,812	412,812
8. Trade and other payables		
Amounts received in advance - member fees 2023/2024	1,839,290	1,687,635
Application fees	-	300,881
Money received control account	829,024	183,706
	2,668,314	2,172,222
Amount received in advance - member fees 2023/2024 are amounts collected for the annual maintaining fees in the financial year-ended 31 March 2023.		
9. Revenue		
Sale of goods - books and consumable stock	35,460	36,240
10. Cost of sales		
Sale of goods		
Sale of goods - books and consumable stock	13,973	13,068
Inventory adjustment	32,430	-
	46,403	13,068
11. Other income		
Fees earned	3,047,412	2,463,105
Movement in provision for doubtful debts	-	187,243
Rental income	46,980	78,119
	3,094,392	2,728,467
12. Operating expenses		
Operating expenses include the following expenses:		

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2023 N\$	2022 N\$
12. Operating expenses (continued)		
Annual contribution to the joint Health Professions Council	1,014,888	1,014,888
Bad debts	709,494	-
Evaluation - Pre registration	258,900	212,150
Meeting expenses	324,000	274,000
Upgrade to the data management system contribution	-	150,000
13. Investment revenue		
Interest revenue		
Bank	205,881	108,751
14. Taxation		
No provision has been made for tax as the Council is exempt from income tax.		
15. Auditor's remuneration		
Fees	28,036	27,614
16. Cash generated from operations		
Net profit before taxation	403,479	320,140
Investment income	(205,881)	(108,751)
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(1,106)	(16,800)
(Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables	357,886	(301,833)
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables	496,094	246,426
	1,050,472	139,182
17. Contingencies		
The Council is managed by a joint management entity, which also manages the business of four (4) other Councils. The ultimate financial responsibility for the financial affairs of the management entity lies with these five (5) Councils.		
18. Related parties		
Relationships		
Related Councils	Allied Health Professions Council of Namibia Medical and Dental Council of Namibia Nursing Council of Namibia Social Work and Psychology Council of Namibia	
Managing Council	Health Professions Councils of Namibia	
Related party balances and transactions with other related parties		
Related party transactions		
Contributions paid		
Health Professions Councils of Namibia	1,014,888	1,254,888

The Pharmacy Council of Namibia is managed by the Health Professions Council of Namibia. In return for these management services performed, the Pharmacy Council of Namibia pays an annual contribution to the Health Professions Council of Namibia for administrative purposes.

Pharmacy Council Of Namibia
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Detailed Income Statement

	Notes	2023 N\$	2022 N\$
Revenue			
Sale of goods		35,460	36,240
Cost of sales			
Opening stock		(23,217)	(6,417)
Purchases		(47,509)	(29,868)
Closing stock		24,323	23,217
	10	(46,403)	(13,068)
Gross (loss) profit		(10,943)	23,172
Other income			
Fees earned		3,047,412	2,463,105
Rental income		46,980	78,119
Movement in provision for doubtful debts		-	187,243
		3,094,392	2,728,467
Operating expenses			
Annual contribution - Joint Health Profession Council		1,014,888	1,014,888
Auditors remuneration	15	28,036	27,614
Bad debts		709,494	-
Bank charges		65,472	36,283
Catering expenses		14,025	13,536
Evaluation - Curriculum		44,000	28,000
Evaluation - Pre Registration		258,900	212,150
Expert Opinion		-	1,477
Hearing and appeals		129,723	469,752
Inspection expenses		25,280	45,920
Legal opinions and high court matters		160,418	177,734
Meeting expenses		324,000	274,000
Movement in provision for doubtful debts		44,436	-
Practising cards		24,279	24,955
Travel and accommodation		42,900	63,941
Upgrading of the data management system		-	150,000
		2,885,851	2,540,250
Operating profit		197,598	211,389
Investment income	13	205,881	108,751
Profit for the year		403,479	320,140