

**Health Professions Council of Namibia
Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026**

Health Professions Council of Namibia
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	Namibia
Nature of business and principal activities	Operating as a regulatory body that controls and exercises authority over all matters concerning the registration, training, and practicing of health professions in Namibia.
Council members	Ms. T.R.O. Geises (Chairperson) Prof. C.J Wilders (Vice-Chairperson) Prof. L. Pretorius Dr. W.L. Benjamin Dr. B.S. Singu Ms. V.Z.Z Du Preez Dr. S.C. Herman Ms. R.N. Shilunga Mr. A.E.J. Boois Mr. I.O.D. Anghuwo Ms. F. Gacs
Registered office	36, 37 and 46 Schonlein Street Windhoek West Windhoek Namibia
Business address	36, 37 and 46 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)

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

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Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The Council is required by the Health Professions Act, 2024 (Act No. 16 of 2024), to maintain adequate accounting records and is responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the 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 - NAC 001: Namibian Statement on Financial Reporting 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 - NAC 001: Namibian Statement on Financial Reporting 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 2027 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, it is 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 8 to 19, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the Council on 28 September 2026 and were signed on its behalf by:

Approval of annual financial statements



Ms. T.R.O. Geises (Chairperson)



Dr. C. V. Weyulu (Registrar)



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Health Professions Council of Namibia

Opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of Health Professions Council of Namibia (the Council) set out on pages 8 to 19, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026; and the statement of comprehensive income; the statement of changes in equity; and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and notes to the annual financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and the Council's report.

In our opinion, the annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Health Professions Council of Namibia as at 31 March 2026, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the Namibian Generally Accepted Accounting Practice - NAC 001: Namibian Statement on Financial Reporting for Small and Medium Sized Entities and the requirements of the Health Professions Act, 2024 (Act No. 16 of 2024).

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), as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities, and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements of public interest entities 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 members are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Health Professions Council of Namibia annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026", which includes the Directors' Responsibilities and approval and the supplementary information as set out on page 20. 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 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, 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 - NAC 001: Namibian Statement on Financial Reporting for Small and Medium Sized Entities and the requirements of the Health Professions Act, 2024 (Act No. 16 of 2024), 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 members are 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 members either intend to liquidate the Council or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

28 September 2026
Windhoek

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Council's Report

The Council has pleasure in submitting their report on the annual financial statements of Health Professions Council of Namibia for the year ended 31 March 2026.

1. Incorporation

The Council was incorporated on 1 October 2004 and commenced business on the same day.

2. Nature of business

The Council operates as a regulatory body that controls and exercises authority over all matters concerning the registration, training, and practicing of health professions in Namibia.

On 13 December 2024, the Health Professions Act, 16 of 2024, was gazetted. The Act was brought into force on 20 March 2025, through Government Gazette No. 8604. Prior to the commencement of the new Act, the five Councils operated under separate Acts, namely, (the Social Work & Psychology Act 6 of 2004, Allied Health Professions Act 7 of 2004, Nursing Act 8 of 2004, Pharmacy Act 9 of 2004 and the Medical and Dental Act 10 of 2004).

Section 94(a) of the Health Professions Act, 2024 repealed the aforementioned Acts and consolidated the functions of the five individual statutory Councils into a single regulatory body.

The former Councils each operated separate operational and investment accounts, including current accounts, call accounts, and unit trust accounts. On 16 April 2025, the newly established Council resolved to close all bank accounts held in the names of the Allied Health Professions Council, Medical and Dental Council, Nursing Council, Pharmacy Council, and Social Work and Psychology Council. The Council further resolved to convert the existing bank accounts in the name of the Health Professions Councils of Namibia and to transfer all funds from the former Councils' accounts into the accounts of the Health Professions Council of Namibia.

3. Review of financial results and activities

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Namibian Generally Accepted Accounting Practice - NAC 001: Namibian Statement on Financial Reporting for Small and Medium Sized Entities and the requirements of the Health Professions Act, 2024 (Act No. 16 of 2024). 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. T.R.O. Geises (Chairperson)
Prof. C.J Wilders (Vice-Chairperson)
Prof. L. Pretorius
Dr. W.L. Benjamin
Dr. B.S. Singu
Ms. V.Z.Z Du Preez
Dr. S.C. Herman
Ms. R.N. Shilunga
Mr. A.E.J. Boois
Mr. I.O.D. Anghuwo
Ms. F. Gaes

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

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Council's Report

6. Going concern (continued)

The Council members 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 members have satisfied themselves 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 members are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the Council. The Council members are also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the Council.

7. Liquidity and solvency

The Council has performed the required liquidity and solvency tests required by the Health Professions Act, 2024 (Act No. 16 of 2024).

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. Terms of appointment of the auditors

Saunderson & Co were appointed as the Council's auditors in accordance with the Council's internal procurement procedures for a 3 year term commencing year ended March 2026 to year ended March 2028.

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Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2026

	Note(s)	2026 N\$	2025 N\$
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	20,130,960	19,631,091
Other financial assets	3	-	8,270,340
		20,130,960	27,901,431
Current Assets			
Inventories	4	2,135,864	2,091,191
Trade and other receivables	5	6,920,961	5,113,881
Other financial assets	3	102,872,251	27,569,707
Cash and cash equivalents	6	30,876,434	56,439,328
		142,805,510	91,214,107
Total Assets		162,936,470	119,115,538
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Reserves		1,567,079	1,567,079
Retained income		121,526,150	88,564,708
		123,093,229	90,131,787
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	39,843,241	28,983,751
Total Equity and Liabilities		162,936,470	119,115,538

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Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note(s)	2026 N\$	2025 N\$
Revenue	9	1,691,575	2,946,560
Cost of sales	10	(944,921)	(837,119)
Gross profit		746,654	2,109,441
Other income	11	69,140,820	63,705,170
Operating expenses	12	(43,225,709)	(44,458,912)
Operating profit		26,661,765	21,355,699
Investment revenue	16	6,299,677	5,085,598
Profit for the year		32,961,442	26,441,297
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		32,961,442	26,441,297

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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Other NDR	Retained income	Total equity
	N\$	N\$	N\$
Balance at 1 April 2024	1,567,079	62,123,411	63,690,490
Profit for the year	-	26,441,297	26,441,297
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	26,441,297	26,441,297
Balance at 1 April 2025	1,567,079	88,564,708	90,131,787
Profit for the year	-	32,961,442	32,961,442
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	32,961,442	32,961,442
Balance at 31 March 2026	1,567,079	121,526,150	123,093,229
Note(s)	7		

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Statement of Cash Flows

	Note(s)	2026 N\$	2025 N\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers		69,025,315	66,144,207
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(32,978,831)	(44,790,864)
Cash generated from operations	18	36,046,484	21,353,343
Interest income		6,299,677	5,085,598
Net cash from operating activities		42,346,161	26,438,941
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(876,851)	(1,241,725)
Refund of transfer duties of property	2	-	577,585
Purchases of other financial assets		(67,032,204)	(12,786,759)
Net cash from investing activities		(67,909,055)	(13,450,899)
Total cash movement for the year		(25,562,894)	12,988,042
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		56,439,328	43,451,286
Total cash at end of the year	6	30,876,434	56,439,328

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Accounting Policies

1. Basis of preparation and summary of significant accounting policies

The annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the Namibian Generally Accepted Accounting Practice - NAC 001: Namibian Statement on Financial Reporting for Small and Medium Sized Entities, and the Health Professions Act, 2024 (Act No. 16 of 2024). 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.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.1 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

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

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Allowance for slow moving, damaged and obsolete inventory

Management assesses whether inventory is impaired by comparing its cost to its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Where an impairment is necessary, inventory items are written down to selling price less costs to compete and sell. The write down is included in cost of sales, note 10.

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.

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.

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:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	10 years
Motor vehicles	Straight line	5 years
Office equipment	Straight line	6 years
IT equipment	Straight line	4 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.

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Accounting Policies

1.2 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the Council has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

The Council derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Council's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of financial liabilities derecognised and the consideration paid or payable is recognised in profit or loss.

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.

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 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdraft are presented as current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

1.7 Impairment of assets

The Council assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that property, plant and equipment may be impaired.

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Accounting Policies

1.7 Impairment of assets (continued)

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.

1.8 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

Defined contribution plans

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

1.9 Government grants

Grants that do not impose specified future performance conditions are recognised in income when the grant proceeds are receivable.

Grants that impose specified future performance conditions are recognised in income only when the performance conditions are met.

Grants received before the revenue recognition criteria are satisfied are recognised as a liability.

Grants are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable.

1.10 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the Council 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 Council. 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.

Health Professions Council of Namibia
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2026 N\$	2025 N\$
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2. Property, plant and equipment

	2026			2025		
	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value
Buildings	19,088,645	-	19,088,645	18,683,274	-	18,683,274
Furniture and fixtures	2,908,250	(2,690,000)	218,250	2,784,775	(2,677,703)	107,072
Motor vehicles	929,525	(797,916)	131,609	929,526	(666,307)	263,219
Office equipment	78,993	(78,992)	1	97,521	(97,520)	1
IT equipment	1,763,152	(1,070,697)	692,455	1,727,775	(1,150,250)	577,525
Total	24,768,565	(4,637,605)	20,130,960	24,222,871	(4,591,780)	19,631,091

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2026

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Closing balance
Buildings	18,683,274	405,371	-	-	19,088,645
Furniture and fixtures	107,072	127,799	-	(16,621)	218,250
Motor vehicles	263,219	-	-	(131,610)	131,609
Office equipment	1	-	-	-	1
IT equipment	577,525	343,681	(16,661)	(212,090)	692,455
	19,631,091	876,851	(16,661)	(360,321)	20,130,960

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Other changes, movements *	Depreciation	Closing balance
Buildings	18,622,089	638,770	(577,585)	-	18,683,274
Furniture and fixtures	-	110,185	-	(3,113)	107,072
Motor vehicles	394,828	-	-	(131,609)	263,219
Office equipment	1	-	-	-	1
IT equipment	240,462	492,770	-	(155,707)	577,525
	19,257,380	1,241,725	(577,585)	(290,429)	19,631,091

*Refund of transfer duties.

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2026 N\$	2025 N\$
2. Property, plant and equipment (continued)		
Details of properties		
ERF No 4170		
Windhoek, measuring, 1068 square metres, with office building		
- cost	4,639,299	4,639,299
ERF No 4210		
Windhoek, measuring, 1546 square metres, with office building		
- Cost	696,655	696,655
- Capitalised expenditure	405,370	-
	1,102,025	696,655
ERF 4173		
Windhoek, measuring, 1068 square metres, with office building		
- Cost	1,079,870	1,079,870
ERF 4168		
Windhoek, measuring, 1256 square metres, with office building		
- Cost	3,902,170	3,902,170
ERF 4169		
Windhoek, measuring, 1070 square metres, with office building		
- Cost	4,222,710	4,222,710
ERF 4171		
Windhoek, measuring, 1070 square metres, with office building		
- Cost	4,142,555	4,142,555
Valuation		
ERF No 4170	8,730,000	8,700,000
ERF No 4210	13,090,000	12,945,000
ERf No 4173	12,300,000	12,250,000
ERF No 4168	9,410,000	9,380,000
ERF No 4169	6,850,000	6,830,000
ERF No 4171	7,680,000	7,650,000
	58,060,000	57,755,000
The above Erfs were independently valued on 25 March 2026 by Joseph Mbangula (Property Studies Hons) of Xact Property Services. Although the valuation report formally references an income methodology, the underlying valuation calculation was executed via the Cost Approach (Summation Method).		
3. Other financial assets		
At amortised cost		
FNB Namibia Unit Trust Funds	102,872,251	35,840,047
Investments made in FNB Namibia Money Market Fund A		
Non-current assets		
At amortised cost	-	8,270,340
Current assets		
At amortised cost	102,872,251	27,569,707

Health Professions Council of Namibia
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2026 N\$	2025 N\$
3. Other financial assets (continued)		
	<u>102,872,251</u>	<u>35,840,047</u>
4. Inventories		
Books and consumable stock	<u>2,135,864</u>	<u>2,091,191</u>
5. Trade and other receivables		
Trade receivables	6,920,961	5,107,181
Other receivable	-	6,700
	<u>6,920,961</u>	<u>5,113,881</u>
6. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Cash on hand	131	(191)
Bank balances	2,521,532	6,407,585
Short-term deposits	28,354,771	50,031,934
	<u>30,876,434</u>	<u>56,439,328</u>
7. Other NDR		
Arising from acquiring the net assets of former Boards.	<u>1,567,079</u>	<u>1,567,079</u>
8. Trade and other payables		
Money received control account	17,270,227	6,937,448
Accrued leave pay	1,764,913	1,630,305
Amounts received in advance - membership fees 2026/2027	20,745,100	20,292,277
Deposits received	63,000	63,000
Other payables	1	60,721
	<u>39,843,241</u>	<u>28,983,751</u>
9. Revenue		
Sale of goods - books and consumable stock	<u>1,691,575</u>	<u>2,946,560</u>
10. Cost of sales		
Sale of goods		
Cost of goods sold	657,391	837,119
Inventory adjustments	287,530	-
	<u>944,921</u>	<u>837,119</u>

Health Professions Council of Namibia
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2026 N\$	2025 N\$
11. Other income		
Fees earned	43,358,020	37,116,551
Government grants	25,000,000	25,000,000
Movement in provision for doubtful debts	-	43,025
Other income: Refund NTA levies	-	938,764
Other income: fines received	48,500	100,000
Other income: received from auctions	-	230
Rental income	734,300	504,800
Sale of tender documents	-	1,800
	69,140,820	63,705,170
12. Operating expenses		
Operating expenses include the following expenses:		
Operating lease charges		
Equipment		
• Contractual amounts	137,403	189,574
Disposal of assets	16,663	-
Depreciation and amortisation	360,321	290,429
Employee costs	25,159,446	25,481,280
Bank charges	1,626,322	1,326,696
Evaluation expenses	1,460,417	607,040
Hearings & Appeals	3,946,984	8,194,304
Meeting expenses	1,061,160	1,211,080
Printing and stationery	803,507	796,741
Travel & Accommodation	2,361,092	1,129,302
13. Auditor's remuneration		
Fees	233,496	230,065
14. Employee cost		
Employee costs		
Basic	15,513,403	15,533,269
Medical aid - company contributions	847,265	827,850
SSC	105,332	80,684
PAYE	4,315,094	4,093,768
First capital housing, Nampost financial, Long service award, NAPWU, Overtime	977,949	855,873
Leave pay provision charge	-	688,807
Post-employment benefits - Pension	3,400,403	3,401,029
	25,159,446	25,481,280
15. Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		
The following items are included within depreciation, amortisation and impairments:		
Depreciation		
Property, plant and equipment	360,321	290,429
16. Investment revenue		
Interest revenue		
Bank	6,299,677	5,085,598

Health Professions Council of Namibia
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2026 N\$	2025 N\$
17. Taxation		
Non provision of tax		
No provision has been made for tax as the Council is exempt from income tax.		
18. Cash generated from operations		
Net profit before taxation	32,961,442	26,441,297
Adjustments for non-cash items:		
Depreciation, amortisation, impairments and reversals of impairments	360,321	290,429
Loss on sale of assets and liabilities	16,663	-
Adjust for items which are presented separately:		
Investment income	(6,299,677)	(5,085,598)
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(44,673)	(101,514)
(Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables	(1,807,080)	(507,523)
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables	10,859,488	316,252
	36,046,484	21,353,343
19. Categories of financial instruments		
Debt instruments at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	30,876,434	56,439,328
Other financial asset	102,872,251	35,840,047
Trade and other receivables	6,920,961	5,113,881
	140,669,646	97,393,256
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Trade and other payables	17,333,227	7,061,165

Health Professions Council of Namibia
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

Detailed Income Statement

	Note(s)	2026 N\$	2025 N\$
Revenue			
Sale of goods		1,691,575	2,946,560
Cost of sales	10	(944,921)	(837,119)
Gross profit		746,654	2,109,441
Other income	11	69,140,820	63,705,170
Operating expenses			
Accounting fees		81,080	121,620
Advertising		22,795	98,420
Auditors remuneration	13	233,496	230,065
Bank charges		1,626,322	1,326,696
Catering expenses		260,437	243,159
Cleaning		336,631	296,127
Computer expenses		19,780	20,226
Consulting and professional fees		552,960	329,895
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		360,321	290,429
Employee costs		25,159,446	25,481,280
Evaluation expenses		1,460,417	607,040
Expert opinion		87,500	109,200
Hearing & Appeals		3,946,984	8,194,304
Inspection expenses		560,781	243,050
Insurance		231,978	160,627
Legal opinions & high court matters		438,864	572,265
Disposal of assets		16,663	-
Meeting expenses		1,061,160	1,211,080
Membership expenses - AMCOA		27,000	53,708
Membership expenses - IAMRA		51,427	35,261
Motor vehicle expenses		55,755	54,265
Movement in provision for doubtful debts		291,674	399,645
Municipal expenses		659,205	654,553
NTA - Levies		-	61,669
Office supplies		236,661	250,814
Petrol and oil		47,144	-
Postage		52,032	45,106
Practising cards		703,015	342,550
Printing and stationery		803,507	796,741
Rental of photocopy machines		137,403	189,574
Repairs and maintenance		259,386	69,038
Security		428,461	287,856
Staff achievement award		4,000	-
Storage & Warehousing		17,565	21,056
Subscriptions		275,374	317,568
Telephone and internet		290,963	214,723
Training		800	-
Travel & accomodation		2,361,092	1,129,302
Venue hire		65,630	-
		43,225,709	44,458,912
Operating profit		26,661,765	21,355,699
Investment income	16	6,299,677	5,085,598
Profit for the year		32,961,442	26,441,297