

**Health Professions Councils Of Namibia
Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2023**

Health Professions Councils 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	Establishing and maintaining accounting systems and practices adequately supported by internal accounting controls. Such controls provide assurance that the Councils' assets are safeguarded, that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorisation and that the financial records are reliable.
Joint Presidents' members	Ms. F. Tjituka (Chairperson) Dr. W. L. Benjamin (Vice-Chairperson) Dr. C. M. Likando Mrs. B.N. Coetzee Ms. Rene Adriana Adams
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)

Health Professions Councils Of Namibia
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Joint Councils' Responsibilities and Approval

The Joint Presidents' Committee is required to maintain adequate accounting records and are 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 (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 Joint Presidents' Committee 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 Joint Presidents' Committee to meet these responsibilities, the joint Presidents' committee sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the 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 joint committee 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 joint committee 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 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 17, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the joint committee on 29 September 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:



Ms. F. Tjituka (Chairperson)



Dr. C V Weulu (Registrar)



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Health Professions Councils Of Namibia

Opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of Health Professions Councils Of Namibia (the Council) set out on pages 6 to 17, 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 joint councils' report.

In our opinion, the annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Health Professions Councils 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 .

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's joint committee is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Health Professions Councils Of Namibia annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023", which includes the Joint Councils' Responsibility and Approval and the supplementary information as set out on page 18. 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 joint committee for the Annual Financial Statements

The Council's joint committee is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the annual financial statements in accordance with the the Namibian Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NAC001): Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act 28 of 2004, as amended 2007, and for such internal control as the Council's joint committee 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's joint committee 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's joint committee 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's joint committee.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the committee 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 committee 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

Health Professions Councils Of Namibia

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Joint Councils' Report

The joint committee has the pleasure in submitting their report on the annual financial statements of Health Professions Councils Of Namibia for the year ended 31 March 2023.

1. Incorporation

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

2. Nature of business

The Councils establish and maintain accounting systems and practices adequately supported by internal accounting controls. Such controls provide assurance that the Councils' assets are safeguarded, that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorisation and that the financial records are reliable. The Councils operate 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 Namibian Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NAC001) : Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities. 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	Changes
Ms. F. Tjituka (Chairperson)	
Dr. W. L. Benjamin (Vice-Chairperson)	
Dr. C. M. Likando	
Mrs. B.N. Coetzee	
Ms. Rene Adriana Adams	Appointed, 17 September 2022

5. Events after the reporting period

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

6. Going concern

The joint committee 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 joint committee 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 directors are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the Council. The joint committee 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 joint committee 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 joint council member to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Council's auditors are aware of that information.

9. 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 2023 to year ended March 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	1,454,820	453,611
Current Assets			
Loans to group companies	3	20,803	13,131
Trade and other receivables	4	183,153	59,519
Cash and cash equivalents	5	6,827,193	8,527,414
		7,031,149	8,600,064
Total Assets		8,485,969	9,053,675
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Reserves		283,396	283,396
Retained income		7,076,258	7,788,953
		7,359,654	8,072,349
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	1,126,315	981,326
Total Equity and Liabilities		8,485,969	9,053,675

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Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Notes	2023 N\$	2022 N\$
Other income	8	27,455,648	27,416,169
Operating expenses	9	(28,730,811)	(23,598,305)
Investment revenue	12	562,468	341,206
(Loss) profit for the year		(712,695)	4,159,070
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year		(712,695)	4,159,070

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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	283,396	3,629,883	3,913,279
Profit for the year	-	4,159,070	4,159,070
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	4,159,070	4,159,070
Balance at 1 April 2022	283,396	7,788,953	8,072,349
Loss for the year	-	(712,695)	(712,695)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(712,695)	(712,695)
Balance at 31 March 2023	283,396	7,076,258	7,359,654

Note

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Statement of Cash Flows

	Notes	2023 N\$	2022 N\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from Annual grant, contributions and sales		27,238,014	27,461,123
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(28,315,896)	(24,325,182)
Cash (used in) generated from operations	14	(1,077,882)	3,135,941
Interest income		562,470	341,206
Net cash from operating activities		(515,412)	3,477,147
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(1,271,137)	(143,884)
Sale of property, plant and equipment	2	94,000	115,000
Net movement in bond payment		(7,672)	(13,131)
Net cash from investing activities		(1,184,809)	(42,015)
Total cash movement for the year		(1,700,221)	3,435,132
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		8,527,414	5,092,282
Total cash at end of the year	5	6,827,193	8,527,414

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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 (NAC001) Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and the Companies Act 28 of 2004, as amended 2007. 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 Health Professions Councils 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.

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
IT equipment	Straight line	3 years

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

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

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.

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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 property, plant and equipment or intangible assets or goodwill or investment property on the cost model may be impaired.

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

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

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

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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
Furniture and fixtures	805,703	(311,184)	494,519	529,983	(250,364)	279,619
Motor vehicles	929,526	(348,282)	581,244	432,624	(432,622)	2
Office equipment	197,785	(160,283)	37,502	197,785	(135,904)	61,881
IT equipment	1,175,802	(834,247)	341,555	838,429	(726,320)	112,109
Total	3,108,816	(1,653,996)	1,454,820	1,998,821	(1,545,210)	453,611

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2023

	Furniture and fixtures	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	IT equipment	Total
Cost or revaluation	805,703	929,526	197,785	1,175,802	3,108,816
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(311,184)	(348,282)	(160,283)	(834,247)	(1,653,996)
Net book value at 31 March 2023	494,519	581,244	37,502	341,555	1,454,820
Net book value at beginning of year	279,619	2	61,881	112,109	453,611
Additions	275,719	658,045	-	337,374	1,271,138
Depreciation	(60,819)	(76,803)	(24,379)	(107,927)	(269,928)
Net book value at end of year	494,519	581,244	37,502	341,556	1,454,821

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2022

	Furniture and fixtures	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	IT equipment	Total
Cost or revaluation	1,533,436	570,324	456,896	2,236,919	4,797,575
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1,105,390)	(527,369)	(371,419)	(2,001,759)	(4,005,937)
Net book value at 31 March 2022	428,046	42,955	85,477	235,160	791,638
Net book value at beginning of year	428,046	42,955	85,477	235,160	791,638
Additions	114,754	-	9,100	20,030	143,884
Disposals	(217,331)	-	(8,098)	(42,473)	(267,902)
Depreciation	(45,850)	(42,953)	(24,598)	(100,608)	(214,009)
Net book value at end of year	279,619	2	61,881	112,109	453,611

3. Bond payment

Social Work & Psychology Council	20,803	13,131
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4. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables	19,297	17,967
Accrued income	41,552	41,552
Other receivables	122,304	-
	183,153	59,519

Health Professions Councils Of Namibia
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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2023	2022
	N\$	N\$
5. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Cash on hand	1,515	-
Bank balances	103,330	53,283
Short-term deposits	6,722,348	8,474,131
	6,827,193	8,527,414
6. Non - distributable reserves (NDR)		
Arising from acquiring the net assets of former Boards.	283,396	283,396
7. Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	-	11,782
Other payables - Sub Councils Speedpoints	121,427	121,675
Accrued leave pay	914,323	857,091
Money received control account	53,565	(29,222)
Deposits received	37,000	20,000
	1,126,315	981,326
8. Other income		
Annual contribution from councils	7,038,088	6,675,615
Data Management System Contribution	-	600,000
Government grants	20,000,000	20,000,000
Income received CPD	102,070	127,910
Income received from auctions	-	6,944
Income: Donation	221,490	-
Profit on sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	94,000	-
Sale tender documents	-	5,700
	27,455,648	27,416,169
9. Operating expenses		
Operating expenses include the following expenses:		
Operating lease charges		
Equipment		
• Contractual amounts	166,169	186,514
Profit and loss on sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	-	152,902
Depreciation and amortisation	269,928	214,009
Employee costs	20,658,464	19,002,958
Verimentation of fund to Councils	3,104,534	-
Municipal expenses	521,132	505,027
Consulting fees	316,401	383,576
Printing and stationery	766,278	746,884
Repair and maintenance	386,870	172,626
10. Auditor's remuneration		
Fees	65,687	63,773

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2023	2022
	N\$	N\$
11. Employee cost		
Employee costs		
Basic	13,444,995	11,366,513
Medical aid - company contributions	614,705	601,890
SSC	68,294	70,814
PAYE	3,509,057	3,755,465
First Capital Housing, Long Service Award, NAPWU, Overtime	352,812	407,393
Pension contribution	2,668,601	2,800,883
	20,658,464	19,002,958
12. Investment revenue		
Interest revenue		
Bank	562,468	341,206
13. Taxation		
No provision has been made for tax as the Council is exempt from income tax.		
14. Cash (used in) generated from operations		
Net (loss) profit before taxation	(712,695)	4,159,070
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation, amortisation, impairments and reversals of impairments	269,928	214,009
(Profit) loss on sale of assets and liabilities	(94,000)	152,902
Investment income	(562,468)	(341,206)
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables	(123,634)	44,954
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables	144,987	(1,093,788)
	(1,077,882)	3,135,941

15. Commitments

Authorised capital expenditure

The Joint Council manages the business of five (5) other Councils which were all enacted by an Act of Parliament. The ultimate financial responsibility for the financial affairs of the management entity lies with these five (5) Councils (refer to note 16 - related parties).

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2023	2022
	N\$	N\$
16. Related parties		
Relationships		
Related Councils managed		
		Allied Health Professions Council of Namibia Medical and Dental Council of Namibia Pharmacy Council of Namibia Social Work and Psychology Council of Namibia Nursing Council of Namibia
Related party balances and transactions with other related parties		
Related party balances		
Inter-Council Transfers - Owing (to) by related parties		
Social Work and Psychology	20,803	13,131
Amounts included in Trade receivable (Trade Payable) regarding related parties		
Sub councils speed points	(121,674)	(121,674)
Related party transactions		
Contributions received from		
Medical and Dental Council of Namibia	1,123,200	1,273,200
Nursing Council of Namibia	3,500,000	3,287,527
Allied Health Professions Council of Namibia	1,400,000	1,550,000
Pharmacy Council of Namibia	1,014,888	1,191,888
Verimantation of fund to councils		
Medical and Dental Council of Namibia	3,090,000	-

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Detailed Income Statement

	Notes	2023 N\$	2022 N\$
Other income			
Annual contributions from Councils		7,038,088	6,675,615
Contribution for data management system		-	600,000
Gains on disposal of assets		94,000	-
Government grants		20,000,000	20,000,000
Income: Auction		-	6,944
Income: CPD		102,070	127,910
Income: Donation		221,490	-
Sales tender documents		-	5,700
		27,455,648	27,416,169
Operating expenses			
Accounting expenses		124,844	130,448
Advertising		51,959	59,544
Architectural Engineering & Quantity Survivors		30,520	-
Auditors remuneration	10	65,687	63,773
Bank charges		13,753	81,612
Catering expenses		7,040	6,020
Cleaning		293,844	385,241
Computer expenses		-	1,250
Consulting expenses		329,894	316,401
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		269,928	214,009
Employee costs		20,658,464	19,002,958
Insurance		140,953	133,735
Loss on disposal of property, plant & Equipment		-	152,902
Motor vehicle expenses		82,820	65,089
Municipal expenses		521,132	505,027
NTA - Levies		169,707	179,098
Office supplies		182,702	196,621
Postage		148,618	74,240
Printing and stationery		701,096	746,884
Rental of Photocopy machines		166,169	186,514
Repairs and maintenance		386,870	172,626
Security		317,011	309,785
Staff training		25,298	-
Storage & Warehousing		13,187	13,460
Study achievement awards		6,000	-
Subscriptions		279,541	159,235
Telephone and fax		232,897	188,660
Travel & Accommodation		75,532	-
Upgrading of the data management system		345,345	253,173
Verimentation of funds to MDCNA		3,090,000	-
		28,730,811	23,598,305
Operating (loss) profit		(1,275,163)	3,817,864
Investment income	12	562,468	341,206
(Loss) profit for the year		(712,695)	4,159,070