

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019



These financial statements were prepared by: Voster Himbotwe
Chief Financial Officer

These financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Pharmacy Act
53 of 1974.

Issued 09 June 2020

South African Pharmacy Council

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

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South African Pharmacy Council

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

General Information

Country of Incorporation and Domicile	South Africa
Nature of Business and Principal Activities	Pharmacy industry regulator
Registered Office	591 Belvedere Street Arcadia Pretoria 0083
Business Address	591 Belvedere Street Arcadia Pretoria 0083
Postal Address	Private Bag X40040 Arcadia Pretoria 0007
Bankers	Standard Bank of South Africa Investec Bank Limited
Independent Auditors	Rakoma and Associates Incorporated Chartered Accountants (SA) Registered Auditor
Level of assurance	These financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Pharmacy Act 53 of 1974 and IFRS for SMEs.
Preparer	The financial statements were internally compiled by: Voster Himbotwe Chief Financial Officer

South African Pharmacy Council

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

Councillors' Responsibilities and Approval

The Registrar shall keep true and accurate records of all income and expenditure as required by the Pharmacy Act 53 of 1974 and is responsible for the content and integrity of the financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is the councillors' responsibility to ensure that the 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 International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the International 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 councillors acknowledge that they are 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 councillors to meet these responsibilities, the councillors set 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.

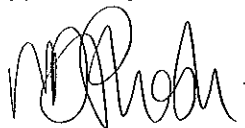
The councillors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the financial statements.

However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.


The councillors have reviewed the council's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 December 2020 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they 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 financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the council's external auditor whose report is presented on pages 3 to 4.

The financial statements set out on pages 7 to 22, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the councillors on 9 June 2020 and were signed on their behalf by:



Mr. MD Phasha (President)



Mr. TA Masango (Registrar)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE COUNCIL OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACY COUNCIL

We have audited the financial statements of South African Pharmacy Council set out on pages 7 to 22, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the South African Pharmacy Council as at 31 December 2019, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Reporting Standards for Small to Medium sized Entities and the requirements of the Pharmacy Act 53 of 1974.

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 financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the council in accordance with the sections 290 and 291 of the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (Revised January 2018), parts 1 and 3 of the Independent Regulatory Board of Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (Revised November 2019) (together with IRBA Codes) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Codes are consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) respectively. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

The councillors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "South African Pharmacy Council Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019", which includes the Councillors' Report as required by the Pharmacy Act 53 of 1974. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the 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.

Chairman of the Board: EM Rakoma CA (SA)		*Registered name : Rakoma and Associates Incorporated			<i>*A complete list of Directors and Partners is available upon request.</i>
Head Office - Gauteng: (Primary domicile/citandi et executandi) Monte Circle Office Park, Ground Floor Building B, 178 Monte Casino Boulevard, Magaaliesig, Sandton, 2191, Johannesburg, South Africa	Eastern Cape: 95 Western Avenue, Vincent, East London, 5247	Limpopo: Rhodesdrift Office Park, Building One, 23 Rhodesdrift Street, Bendor, Polokwane, 0699	North West: 29 Von Weilligh Street, Rustenburg 0300	Northern Cape: Shop 8, 1-9A Jacobus Smit Street, Royalyard Park, Royal Glen, Kimberley, 8301	Company Registration: 2002/024847/21
P.O. Box 1117, Randpark Ridge, Randburg, 2156	P.O. Box 15273, Beacon Bay, East London, 5205			P.O. Box 3392, Diamond Pavilion Mall, Kimberley, 8305	Web: www.rakoma.co.za
Tel: +27 (0) 11 463 5781 Fax: +27 (0) 11 463 0186	Tel: +27 (0) 43 721 0863 Fax: +27 (0) 43 721 0843	Tel: +27 (0) 15 296 0122/3 Fax: +27 (0) 15 296 0039	Tel: +27 (0) 14 594 2737 Fax: +27 (0) 86 647 1027	Tel: +27 (0) 53 831 2253 Fax: +27 (0) 86 647 1027	www.linkedin.com/company/rakoma-and-associates-inc www.facebook.com/RakomaInc Email (General Information): info@rakoma.co.za



Responsibilities of the councillors for the financial statements

The councillors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-Sized Entities and the requirements of the Pharmacy Act 53 of 1974, and for such internal control as the councillors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the councillors 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 councillors 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 financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes 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 financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of financial statements is included in the Appendix to this audit report. The description which is located in annexure 1, forms part of our audit report.

Rakoma & Associates Incorporated

Per: Collins Malunga
Chartered Accountant (SA)
Registered Auditor
Director
Fourways



Appendix 1

Auditors Responsibilities for the Audit of Financial Statements

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for 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 councillors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the council's 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 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with management 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.

South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

Councillors' Report

The council members have pleasure in submitting their report on the financial statements of the South African Pharmacy Council for the year ended 31 December 2019.

1. Nature of business

The South African Pharmacy Council is a non-profit making statutory body governed by the Pharmacy Act 53 of 1974. The objectives of the council (as contained in the Act) may be summarised as follows:

- to assist in the promotion of the health of the population of the Republic;
- to advise the minister, or any other person, on any matters relating to pharmacy;
- to promote the provision of pharmaceutical care;
- to uphold and safeguard the rights of the general public to universally acceptable standards of pharmacy practice; and
- to establish, develop, maintain and control universally acceptable standards relating to pharmaceutical education and training, registration, practice and professional conduct.

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

2. Review of financial results and activities

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Pharmacy Act 53 of 1974. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

3. Councillors

The councillors in office during the reporting period and at the date of this report were as follows:

Councillors	Office	Designation	Nationality
Mr. Mogologolo David Phasha	President	Non-executive	South African
Ms. Boitumelo Nelly Molongoana	Vice President	Non-executive	South African
Ms. Nocawe Portia Thipa	Treasurer	Non-executive	South African
Ms. Khadija Jamaloodien	Representative from DOH	Non-executive	South African
Prof. Yahya Essop Choonara	Education committee chairperson	Non-executive	South African
Ms. Mmapaseka Steve Letsike	Health committee chairperson	Non-executive	South African
Mr. Johannes Stephanus Du Toit	CPI chairperson	Non-executive	South African
Mr. Tshegofatso Daniel Moralo	CII chairperson	Non-executive	South African
Ms. Jacqueline Ann Maimin	Practice committee chairperson	Non-executive	South African
Mr. Ayanda Soka	CPD committee chairperson	Non-executive	South African
Dr. Moliehi Matlala	Pre-Registration Chairperson	Non-executive	South African
Ms. Helen Catherine Hayes		Non-executive	South African
Adv. Nazreen Shaik-Peremanov		Non-executive	South African
Ms. Josephine Herbert		Non-executive	South African
Ms. Pakama Dlwati		Non-executive	South African
Dr. Margaritha Johanna Eksteen		Non-executive	South African
Mr. Pieter Johannes Killian		Non-executive	South African
Prof. Sarel Francois Malan		Non-executive	South African
Ms. Moitsoadi Sarah Mokgatlha		Non-executive	South African

South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

Councillors' Report

Councillors	Office	Designation	Nationality
Prof. Natalie Schellack		Non-executive	South African
Ms. Tlou Mavis Shivambu		Non-executive	South African
Mr. Mosiuoa Shadrack Shuping		Non-executive	South African
Prof. Ilse Truter		Non-executive	South African
Ms. Christina Aletta Venter		Non-executive	South African
Dr. Petrus de Wet Wolmarans		Non-executive	South African

4. Events after reporting date

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

5. Going concern

The councillors believe that the council has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The councillors 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 councillors are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the council. The councillors 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.

6. Independent Auditors

Rakoma and Associates Incorporated were the independent auditors for the year under review.

7. Audit committee

The audit committee is constituted in terms of the requirements of sound corporate governance practices and operates within that framework. The committee consists of non-executive members of which two are councillors and four are independent professionals with accounting, auditing, information technology and legal background. The committee meets at least three times a year.

The primary responsibility of the committee is to assist the councillors in carrying out their duties relating to accounting policies, internal control systems, financial reporting and practices. The external auditors formally report to the committee on critical findings arising from audit activities.

The audit committee has oversight over internal audit. The committee ensures that there are effective internal audit arrangements in place, reviews the work and findings of internal audit, maintains oversight on counter fraud arrangements including the establishment of Whistle blowing systems, reviews Council's corporate governance, and risk management.

The committee members during the year were:

Name	Office	Designation	Nationality
Mr. Haroon Moolla	Chairperson	Independent	South African
Ms. Anna Mirriam Mmanoko Badimo		Independent	South African
Mr. Samuel Mashilo Kubushi		Independent	South African
Ms. Masesi Enid Sikhosana		Independent	South African
Mr. Mosiuoa Shadrack Shuping		Council member	South African
Ms. Christina Aletta Venter		Council member	South African

South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2019

	Note(s)	2019	2018
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	25,502,048	26,221,764
Investment property	3	6,200,000	6,800,000
Intangible assets	4	484,634	404,910
		32,186,682	33,426,674
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	5	15,031,081	13,736,699
Cash and cash equivalents	6	40,900,849	31,367,702
		55,931,930	45,104,401
Total Assets		88,118,612	78,531,075
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Retained earnings		38,560,871	33,622,310
Non-Current Liabilities			
Finance lease liabilities	7	232	13,887
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	49,541,837	44,871,491
Finance lease liabilities	7	15,672	23,387
		49,557,509	44,894,878
Total liabilities		49,557,741	44,908,765
Total Equity and Liabilities		88,118,612	78,531,075

South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note(s)	2019	2018
Revenue	9	86,825,052	79,034,732
Other income	10	8,631,245	1,134,564
Operating expenses		(93,466,007)	(78,549,097)
Surplus for the year from continuing operations	11	1,990,290	1,620,199
Investment revenue	12	2,954,351	2,359,481
Finance costs	13	(6,080)	(9,180)
Surplus for the year		4,938,561	3,970,500
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Net surplus/ (deficit) for the year		4,938,561	3,970,500

South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Note(s)	Retained income	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2018		29,651,810	29,651,810
Net surplus / (deficit) for the year		3,970,500	3,970,500
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Net surplus / (deficit) for the year		3,970,500	3,970,500
Balance at 1 January 2019		33,622,310	33,622,310
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year		4,938,561	4,938,561
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Net surplus / (deficit) for the year		4,938,561	4,938,561
Balance at 31 December 2019	-	38,560,871	38,560,871

South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

Statement of Cash Flows

	Note(s)	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers		86,825,052	79,034,732
Cash payments to suppliers and employees		(77,886,366)	(71,103,722)
Cash generated from operations	15	8,938,686	7,931,010
Investment income		2,954,351	2,359,481
Finance costs		(6,080)	(9,180)
Net cash flows from operating activities		11,886,957	10,281,311
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Property, plant and equipment acquired	2	(2,179,408)	(5,362,982)
Intangible assets acquired	4	(196,930)	(35,480)
Proceeds on disposals of property, plant and equipment		55,403	160,506
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(2,320,935)	(5,237,956)
Cash flows used in financing activities			
Finance lease payments		(32,875)	(23,131)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(32,875)	(23,131)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		9,533,147	5,020,224
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		31,367,702	26,347,478
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	6	40,900,849	31,367,702

South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

Accounting Policies

1. Presentation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and the Pharmacy Act 53 of 1974. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in South African Rands.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.1 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts represented in the financial statements and related disclosures. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the financial statements.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations, that management have made in the process of applying the council accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Lease classification

The council is party to leasing arrangements, as a lessee. The treatment of leasing transactions in the financial statements is mainly determined by whether the lease is considered to be an operating lease or a finance lease. In making this assessment, management considers the substance of the lease, as well as the legal form, and makes a judgement about whether substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The council reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment when changing circumstances indicate that they may have changed since the most recent reporting date.

Impairment testing

The council reviews and tests the carrying value of property, plant and equipment 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.

South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

Accounting Policies

Presentation of financial statements continued...

Investment property valuation

The council reviews the fair value of investment property at each reporting date with impairments or any changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss. The review of fair value requires the use of estimates and assumptions.

Provisions

Provisions are inherently based on assumptions and estimates using the best information available.

Other estimates made

The council makes estimates for:

- the calculation of finance lease present values; and
- the determination of useful lives and residual values of items of property plant and equipment.

Trade receivables, Held to maturity investments and Loans and receivables

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

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

1.2 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible items that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for rental to others or for administrative purposes; and are expected to be used during more than one period.

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost include 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.

Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method to write down the cost, less estimated residual value over the useful life of the property, plant and equipment as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Land	Straight line	Indefinite
Buildings	Straight line	20 years
Motor vehicles	Straight line	4 years
Furniture and fittings	Straight line	10 years
Office equipment	Straight line	5 years
IT equipment	Straight line	3 years
Cell phones & tablets (included in office equipment)	Straight line	2 years

South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

Accounting Policies

Presentation of financial statements continued...

Land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an indefinite life.

The carrying values of property and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recovered. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets or cash generating units are written down to their recoverable amount. The residual values and useful lives of each asset are reviewed at each financial period.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss in the period.

1.3 Investment property

Investment property is property (land or a building, or part of a building, or both) held by the council to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes, or sale in the ordinary course of business.

Investment property is initially measured at its cost. After initial measurement, investment property whose fair value can be measured reliably without undue cost or effort is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Where council is not able to apply fair value, it classifies the investment property as property, plant and equipment and measures and presents it as such.

1.4 Intangible assets

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance. Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost.

All research and development costs are recognised as an expense unless they form part of the cost of another asset that meets the recognition criteria.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date if there are indicators present that there is a change from the previous estimate. Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets, on a straight-line basis, as follows:

Item	Useful life
Computer software	2 to 5 years

1.5 Financial instruments

Initial measurement

The council classifies financial instruments, or their component parts, on initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Financial instruments at amortised cost

These include loans, trade receivables and trade payables. Those debt instruments which meet the criteria in section 11.8(b) of the standard, 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.

South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

Accounting Policies

Presentation of financial statements continued...

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These are initially and subsequently recorded at fair value.

1.6 Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the lessee. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

Finance leases - lessee

Finance leases are recognised as assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation.

The lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of on the remaining balance of the liability.

Operating leases - lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term except in cases where 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 where the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation.

1.7 Impairment of assets

The council assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.

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

Council operates a defined contribution plan, the assets of which are held in a separate trustee-administered fund, the South African Pharmacy Council Pension Fund (the fund).

Under defined contribution plan the council's legal or constructive obligation is limited to the amount that it agrees to contribute to the fund. Consequently, the actuarial risk that benefits will be less than expected and the investment risk that assets invested will be insufficient to meet expected benefits is borne by employees.

The benefits payable by the fund in the future, due to retirements and withdrawals from the fund, are contributions by members to the fund together with fund interest at a rate determined by the valuator with the consent of the trustees. The rate is so determined that the value of total benefits of the fund shall not exceed the value of the total assets of the fund. Council's contribution to the plan is charged to the income statement when incurred.

South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

Accounting Policies

Presentation of financial statements continued...

1.9 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. Provisions are recognised when:

- the company has an obligation at the reporting date as result of a past event;
- it is probable that the company will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement; and
- the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised.

1.10 Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of trade discounts and volume rebates, and value added tax.

Interest

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

Rental Income

Rental income from operating leases (net of any commission or incentives given to the lessees) is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

1.11 Equity

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2019			2018		
	2019	2019	2019	2018	2018	2018
	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Carrying Value	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Carrying Value
Land	8,600,000	-	8,600,000	8,600,000	-	8,600,000
Buildings	18,898,050	(8,195,397)	10,702,653	18,859,264	(7,447,313)	11,411,951
Motor vehicles	752,893	(612,646)	140,247	752,893	(572,820)	180,073
Furniture and fittings	4,019,416	(2,176,567)	1,842,849	3,967,941	(1,885,580)	2,082,361
Office equipment	2,933,751	(1,844,922)	1,088,829	2,994,696	(1,544,003)	1,450,693
IT equipment	7,172,848	(4,045,378)	3,127,470	5,433,159	(2,936,473)	2,496,686
Total	42,376,958	(16,874,910)	25,502,048	40,607,953	(14,386,189)	26,221,764

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2019

	Opening Balance	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Total
Land	8,600,000	-	-	-	8,600,000
Buildings	11,411,951	38,785	-	(748,084)	10,702,652
Motor vehicles	180,073	-	-	(39,826)	140,247
Furniture and fittings	2,082,361	51,475	-	(290,987)	1,842,849
Office equipment	1,450,693	49,298	(1,350)	(409,811)	1,088,829
IT equipment	2,496,686	2,039,850	(55,208)	(1,353,858)	3,127,470
Total	26,221,764	2,179,408	(56,558)	(2,842,566)	25,502,048

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2018

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Total
Land	8,600,000	-	-	-	8,600,000
Buildings	9,692,093	2,364,393	-	(644,535)	11,411,951
Motor vehicles	317,738	(1)	-	(137,664)	180,073
Furniture and fittings	1,382,204	1,016,382	(640)	(315,584)	2,082,362
Office equipment	974,572	803,456	-	(327,335)	1,450,693
IT equipment	2,004,600	1,178,752	(2,596)	(684,070)	2,496,686
Total	22,971,207	5,362,982	(3,236)	(2,109,188)	26,221,765

Net carrying amounts of leased assets

Office equipment	34,836	37,112
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Details of properties

Land and buildings, Erf 1470, situated at 591 Belvedere Street, Arcadia, Pretoria in the extent of 1708 (one thousand seven hundred and eight) square meters.

Land and buildings, Erf/HAT 30, situated at 1019 Francis Baard Street, Hatfield, Pretoria in the extent of 2 552 (two thousand five hundred and fifty two) square meters.

South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2019	2018
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3. Investment property

	2019			2018		
	Cost	Decrease in Value	Fair Value	Cost	Decrease in Value	Fair Value
Investment properties	6,833,322	(633,322)	6,200,000	6,833,322	(33,322)	6,800,000

Reconciliation of investment property - 2019

	Opening Balance	Additions	Fair Value Adjustment	Total
Investment properties	6,800,000	-	(600,000)	6,200,000

Reconciliation of investment property - 2018

	Opening Balance	Additions	Fair Value Adjustment	Total
Investment properties	6,833,322	-	(33,322)	6,800,000

Details of investment property

Land and buildings, Portion 1 of Erf 35, situated at 1020 Arcadia Street, Hatfield, Pretoria in the extent of 1931 (one thousand nine hundred and thirty one) square meters. The property is used as communal for students and is earmarked in the long term for office development.

The investment property fair value was evaluated by Van Zyl Professional Associated Property Valuers. The significant assumptions used by the valuer is the highest and best use of the property which was considered to be re-development for the purposes of flats or offices and comparable market value within the area.

4. Intangible assets

	2019			2018		
	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Carrying Value	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Carrying Value
Computer software	5,700,904	(5,216,270)	484,634	5,503,974	(5,099,064)	404,910

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2019

	Opening Balance	Additions	Depreciation	Carrying Value
Computer software	404,910	196,930	(117,206)	484,634

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2018

	Opening Balance	Additions	Depreciation	Carrying Value
Computer software	659,390	35,480	(289,960)	404,910

South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2019	2018
5. Trade and other receivables		
Trade receivables	14,603,587	12,183,762
Deposits	18,529	13,535
Prepayments	-	581,368
Value Added Tax (VAT)	-	629,890
Other receivables	408,965	328,144
	15,031,081	13,736,699

Included in the trade receivables amount is a provision for doubtful debts amounting to R11 634 051 (2018: R13 231 651).

6. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Cash on hand	2,030	3,287
Bank balances	14,122,678	11,081,954
Short-term deposits	26,776,141	20,282,461
	40,900,849	31,367,702

Details of bank facilities held by the Council are presented below and have an expiry date of 18 September 2020 -

- Overdraft amounting to R1 500 000 for unforeseen emergencies;
- Guarantees by the bank amounting to R50 000;
- Card facility by the bank amounting to R350 000;
- Fleet management services amounting to R15 000; and
- Electronic Funds Transfer Services of R4 000 000 and R1 150 000 for Salary Run and Debit Runs respectively.

7. Finance lease liabilities

Minimum lease payment which fall due

Within one year	15,672	23,387
In second to fifth year inclusive	232	13,887
	15,904	37,274
Present value of minimum lease payments	15,904	37,274

Non-current liabilities	232	13,887
Current liabilities	15,672	23,387
	15,904	37,274

8. Trade and other payables

Trade payables	1,836,367	1,034,255
Value Added Tax	39,157	-
Income received in advance	45,232,815	40,186,761
Employee leave days	2,132,983	1,640,742
Other payables	300,515	2,009,733
	49,541,837	44,871,491

South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2019	2018
9. Revenue		
Annual fees	57,060,479	54,054,823
Evaluation, re-inspection and fines	11,207,040	8,839,277
Examination fees	380,956	298,011
Registration fees	18,176,577	15,842,621
	86,825,052	79,034,732
10. Other Income		
Insurance claim received	79,947	90,938
Other income	232,095	926,096
Profit and loss on sale of assets and liabilities	-	106,130
Sponsorship	8,319,203	11,400
	8,631,245	1,134,564
The increase in sponsorship relates to hosting of the third national pharmacy conference.		
11. Surplus for the year from continuing operations		
Operating profit for the year is stated after accounting for the following:		
Profit/(loss) on sale of assets	(14,373)	106,130
Amortisation of intangible assets	117,206	289,960
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	2,842,566	2,109,188
Employee costs	56,124,390	47,585,099
Research and development	34,548	370,330
12. Investment income		
Interest revenue		
Bank	2,954,351	2,359,481
13. Finance costs		
Bank	6,080	9,180
	6,080	9,180
14. Auditors' remuneration		
Fees	147,718	139,719

South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2019	2018
15. Cash generated from operations		
Profit before taxation	4,938,561	3,970,500
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	2,959,772	2,399,148
(Profit)/loss on sale of assets	14,373	(106,130)
Interest received	(2,954,351)	(2,359,481)
Finance costs	6,080	9,180
Impairment of Investment property	600,000	33,322
Movement in security deposits	(1,713)	(1,713)
Changes in working capital:		
Increase in trade and other receivables	(1,294,382)	(61,835)
Decrease in trade and other payables	4,670,346	4,048,019
	8,938,686	7,931,010

16. Commitments

Authorised capital expenditure

Already contracted for but not provided for

Not yet contracted for and authorised by Council	3,835,500	2,339,000
	3,835,500	2,339,000

This committed expenditure relates to plant and equipment and will be financed by funds internally generated.

Operating leases - as lessee (expenses)

- within one year	15,672	23,387
- in second to fifth year inclusive	232	13,887
	15,904	37,274

17. Related parties

Relationships

Key management personnel are those members having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the council. Key management personnel include the councillors, committee members and executive management. Executive management includes the Registrar, Chief Operation Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

Related party balances and transactions with persons with control, joint control or significant influence over the council.

Council and sub-committee members, in relation to attendance of meetings-

Allowances	74,756	53,330
Meeting expenses- accommodation	1,418,157	1,434,467
Meeting expenses- member fees	467,972	337,856
Meeting expenses- locum expenses	13,067	121,319
Meeting expenses- preparation fees	171,450	132,282
Transport	750,154	750,428
Compensation of executive management	5,187,942	4,920,833

South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2019

2018

18. Going Concern

The 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.

19. Events after reporting period

There were no adjusting events after the reporting period.

20. Financial risk management

The council's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The council's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the council's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by senior management under financial policies approved by council.

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding from an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. The council manages liquidity risk through the compilation and monitoring of cash forecasts, as well as ensuring that adequate borrowing facilities are maintained. The maturity profile of the council's financial instruments is less than 12 months.

South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2019	2018
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Financial risk management continued...

Interest rate risk

The council's interest rate risk arises from the interest payable on operating leases. Interest rate is based on prime.

Credit risk

Credit risk consists mainly of cash deposits, cash equivalents and trade debtors. The council only deposits cash with major banks with high quality credit standing and limits exposure to any one counter party.

As at 31 December 2018, the carrying values of trade payables, cash and accrued expenses are assumed to approximate their fair values due to the short- term maturities of these financial statements.

South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

Detailed Income Statement

	Note(s)	2019	2018
Revenue			
Annual fees		57,060,479	54,054,823
Evaluation, re-inspection and fines		11,207,040	8,839,277
Examination fees		380,956	298,011
Registration fees		18,176,577	15,842,621
	9	86,825,052	79,034,732
Other Income			
Insurance claim received		79,947	90,938
Other income		232,095	926,096
Profit on sale of fixed assets		-	106,130
Sponsorship		8,319,203	11,400
	10	8,631,245	1,134,564
Investment income			
Interest received		2,954,351	2,359,481
	12	2,954,351	2,359,481
Expenses (refer to page24)		(93,466,007)	(78,549,097)
Surplus for the year	11	4,944,641	3,979,680
Finance costs	13	(6,080)	(9,180)
Net surplus / (deficit) for the year		4,938,561	3,970,500

South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

Detailed Income Statement

	Note(s)	2019	2018
Operating expenses			
Allowances		(74,756)	(53,330)
Auditors' remuneration		(147,718)	(139,719)
Bad debts and provision for doubtful debts		(668,563)	(2,464,457)
Bank charges		(934,252)	(860,022)
Cleaning, health and safety		(432,219)	(619,773)
Consumables		(173,064)	(177,211)
Council elections		-	(1,621,386)
Depreciation		(2,959,772)	(2,399,148)
Employee costs		(56,124,390)	(47,585,099)
Impairment - Investment property		(600,000)	(33,322)
Information technology expenses		(4,113,465)	(3,823,611)
Insurance		(531,001)	(445,467)
Internal audit and consultancy		(347,755)	(455,190)
Lease rental on operating lease		(441,883)	(450,746)
Legal expenses		(41,159)	(214,986)
Loss on sale of fixed assets		(14,373)	-
Meeting expenses- accommodation		(1,418,157)	(1,434,467)
Meeting expenses- catering		(491,640)	(459,741)
Meeting expenses- locum expenses		(13,067)	(121,319)
Meeting expenses- member fees		(467,972)	(337,856)
Meeting expenses- preparation fees		(171,450)	(132,282)
Meeting expenses- transport and travelling		(750,154)	(750,428)
Office expenses		(643,116)	(635,020)
Office transport		(94,375)	(96,440)
Pharmacy conference		(7,944,532)	(251,947)
Pharmacy education and training		(2,312,485)	(2,104,408)
Pharmacy inspections		(3,663,451)	(3,240,997)
Postage and courier		(1,287,342)	(897,853)
Printing and stationery		(1,550,760)	(1,032,917)
Public relations and promotions		(474,111)	(325,748)
Repairs and maintenance		(458,247)	(965,294)
Research and development costs		(34,548)	(370,330)
Security		(487,909)	(542,943)
Social responsibility		(24,426)	(40,131)
Telephone and fax		(2,297,660)	(1,603,000)
Travel - overseas		(265,985)	(701,263)
Utilities		(1,010,250)	(1,161,246)
		(93,466,007)	(78,549,097)