

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025



These financial statements were prepared by:  
Sandiso Ntsomi CA (SA)  
Chief Financial Officer

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

Issued 14 May 2026

# South African Pharmacy Council

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

## General Information

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<b>Country of Incorporation and Domicile</b>	South Africa
<b>Nature of Business and Principal Activities</b>	Pharmacy industry regulation governed by the Pharmacy Act, 53 of 1974
<b>Registered Office</b>	591 Belvedere Street Arcadia Pretoria 0083
<b>Business Address</b>	591 Belvedere Street Arcadia Pretoria 0083
<b>Postal Address</b>	Private Bag X40040 Arcadia Pretoria 0007
<b>Bankers</b>	Standard Bank of South Africa Investec Bank Limited ABSA Bank Limited Nedbank Limited Investec Bank Limited ABSA Bank Limited Nedbank Limited
<b>Independent Auditors</b>	MGI RAS Incorporated Chartered Accountants (SA) Registered Auditor
<b>Level of assurance</b>	These financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Pharmacy Act, 53 of 1974 and IFRS for SMEs.
<b>Preparer</b>	The financial statements were internally compiled by: Sandiso Ntsomi CA (SA) Chief Financial Officer

# South African Pharmacy Council

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

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# South African Pharmacy Council

(Registration Number )

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

## Council Members' Responsibilities and Approval

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The Council members are required by the Pharmacy Act, 53 of 1974 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. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS for SMEs<sup>®</sup> Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB<sup>®</sup>) and it is their responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements satisfy the financial reporting standards as to form and content and present fairly the statement of financial position, results of operations and business of the Council, and explain the transactions and financial position of the business of the Council at the end of the financial year. The annual financial statements are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied throughout the entity and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

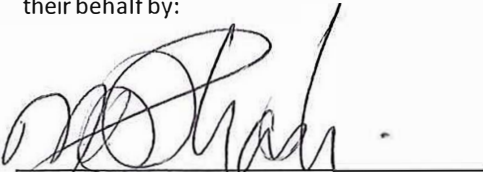
The Council members acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the entity and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the Councillors to meet these responsibilities, the Council sets standards 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 entity and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the entity's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach.

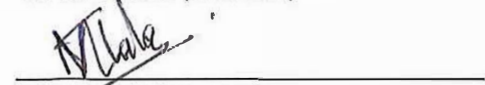
The focus of risk management in the entity is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the entity. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the entity endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

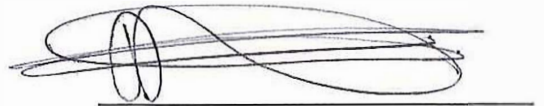
The Council members are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss. The going-concern basis has been adopted in preparing the annual financial statements. Based on forecasts and available cash resources the Council members have no reason to believe that the entity will not be a going concern in the foreseeable future. The annual financial statements support the viability of the entity.

The annual financial statements have been audited by the independent auditing firm, MGI RAS Incorporated, who have been given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data, including minutes of all meetings of the Council and committees of the Council. The Council members believe that all representations made to the independent auditor during the audit were valid and appropriate. The external auditors' unqualified audit report is presented on pages 3 to 5.

The annual financial statements as set out on pages 8 to 24 were approved by the Council on 14 May 2026 and were signed on their behalf by:

  
Mr MD Phasha (President)

  
Mr VM Tlala (Registrar)

  
Ms TM Shivambu (Treasurer)

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the South African Pharmacy Council

### Report on the audit of the financial statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of South African Pharmacy Council as set out on pages 8 to 24, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, 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 material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the annual financial statement presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of South African Pharmacy Council as at 31 December 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs) and the requirements of the Pharmacy Act 53 of 1974.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). 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 SAPC in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' *Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors* (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with requirements of the IRBA Code. The IRBA Code is consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Emphasis of matters

##### Trade and other receivables

We draw attention to note 4 of the annual financial statements which describes impairment provision (trade receivables). Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter:

As disclosed in note 4 to the annual financial statements, material impairments amounting to R12 426 644 (2024: R29 656 794) were incurred as a result of the provision for doubtful debt.

## **Other Information**

The Councillors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information normally included in certain parts of the SAPC annual report. 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 had not yet received the other information prior to the date of this auditor's report. When we do receive and review this information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and request that the other information be corrected. If the other information is not corrected, we may have to retract this auditor's report and re-issue an amended report as appropriate. However, if it is corrected this will not be necessary.

## **Responsibilities of Management and the Council for the Annual Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the annual financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of Pharmacy Act 53 of 1974 and the supplementary information, and for such internal control as management determines 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, management is responsible for assessing the entity'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 management or the Council either intend to liquidate the or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Council is responsible for overseeing the SAPC's financial reporting process.

## **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 ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered

material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement 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 company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management'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 entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that 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 company 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 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.

*MGI RAS INC*

**Patrick Kubai CA(SA) RA**

Engagement Director

Registered Auditor

Date: 15 May 2026

Unit 9 Central Office Park

13 Esdoring Street

Highveld Technopark

Centurion, 0169

# South African Pharmacy Council

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

## Council Members' Report

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The Council members present their report for the year ended 31 December 2025.

### 1. Review of financial results and activities

#### Main business and operations

The principal activity of the entity is pharmacy industry regulation governed by the Pharmacy Act, 53 of 1974 and there were no major changes herein during the year.

The operating results and statement of financial position of the company are fully set out in the attached financial statements and do not in our opinion require any further comment.

Profit from continuing operations before finance costs and investment revenue amounted to R14 315 519 (2024: R3 991 407) for the current financial period. Financing costs for the period amounted to R3 571 (2024: R5 676) and Investment revenue amounted to R9 824 029 (2024: R9 503 360)

The Council declared a net surplus for the year of R24 135 977 (2024: R13 486 088)

### 2. 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.

The council members believe that the company 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.

### 3. Events after reporting date

All events subsequent to the date of the annual financial statements and for which the applicable financial reporting framework require adjustment or disclosure have been adjusted or disclosed.

The council members are not aware of any matter or circumstance arising since the end of the financial year to the date of this report that could have a material effect on the financial position of the company.

### 4. Council Members' interest in contracts

To our knowledge none of the council members or prescribed officers had any interest in contracts entered into during the year under review.

# South African Pharmacy Council

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

## Council Members' Report

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### 5. Council Members

The Council consists of non-executives and all of them are South African citizens. The council members of the entity during the year and to the date of this report are as follows:

Council Members	Office
Mr Mogologolo David Phasha	President
Ms Mmapaseka Steve Letsike	Vice-President
Ms Tlou Mavis Shivambu	Treasurer
Ms Khadija Jamaloodien	National Department of Health Representative
Prof. Natalie Schellack	Chairperson: Education Committee
Mr Tshidiso Justinos Ntshabele	Chairperson: Health Committee
Mr David Nathan Bayever	Chairperson: Committee of Preliminary Investigation (CPI)
Prof. Petrus de Wet Wolmarans	Chairperson: Committee of Informal Inquiries (CII)
Dr Rajatheran Moodley	Chairperson: Practice Committee
Mr Vusi Cornelias Dlamini	Chairperson: CPD and Registration Committee
Ms Christina Aletta Venter	Chairperson: Pre-Registration Committee
Ms Sheena Eleanore Ainsbury	
Mr Nakedi Desmond Marumo	
Ms Bonolo Ambrocia Teki	
Ms Tabisa Pearl Sihiya	
Mr Chris Pieter Botha	
Ms Mosenyehi Leah Kokong	
Mr Nhlanhla Given Mafarafara	
Ms Charlotte Motshele Moatlhodi	
Ms Zuleika Goolam Rhemtula	
Mr Owen Thabang Malatji	
Prof. Ilse Truter	
Ms Tabisa Pearl Sihiya	
Prof. Thirumala Govender	
Ms Letty Mahlangu	

### 6. Independent Auditors

MGI RAS Incorporated were the independent auditors for the year under review.

# South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

## Statement of Financial Position

	Note(s)	2025	2024
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	2	37 731 441	40 387 056
Intangible assets	3	1 840 213	2 504 962
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	4	44 864 306	32 409 584
Cash and cash equivalents	5	118 424 429	97 601 584
		<b>163 288 735</b>	<b>130 011 168</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>202 860 389</b>	<b>172 903 186</b>
<b>Equity and Liabilities</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Retained earnings		135 299 015	111 163 421
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Finance lease liabilities	6	-	13 656
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	7	67 547 718	61 689 062
Finance lease liabilities	6	13 656	37 047
		<b>67 561 374</b>	<b>61 726 109</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>67 561 374</b>	<b>61 739 765</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>202 860 389</b>	<b>172 903 186</b>

# South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

## Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note(s)	2025	2024
Revenue	8	145 362 166	143 379 918
Other income	9	13 473 512	285 921
Operating expenses		(144 520 542)	(139 674 430)
<b>Profit from continuing operations</b>	10	<b>14 315 136</b>	<b>3 991 409</b>
Investment revenue	11	9 824 029	9 503 360
Finance costs	12	(3 571)	(5 679)
<b>Surplus for the year</b>		<b>24 135 594</b>	<b>13 489 090</b>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
<b>Net surplus/ (deficit) for the year</b>		<b>24 135 594</b>	<b>13 489 090</b>

# South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

## Statement of Changes in Equity

	Note(s)	Retained earnings	Total equity
<b>Balance at 1 January 2024</b>		<b>97 674 331</b>	<b>97 674 331</b>
Adjustment due to error (note 19)		4 353 489	4 353 489
<b>Restated Balance at 1 January 2024</b>		<b>97 674 331</b>	<b>97 674 331</b>
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year		13 489 090	13 489 090
Other comprehensive income		-	-
<b>Net surplus / (deficit) for the year</b>		<b>13 489 090</b>	<b>13 489 090</b>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2024</b>		<b>111 163 421</b>	<b>111 163 421</b>
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year		24 135 594	24 135 594
Other comprehensive income		-	-
<b>Net surplus / (deficit) for the year</b>		<b>24 135 594</b>	<b>24 135 594</b>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2025</b>	-	<b>135 299 015</b>	<b>135 299 015</b>

# South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

## Statement of Cash Flows

	Note(s)	2025	2024
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Cash receipts from customers		151 300 899	128 275 210
Cash payments to suppliers and employees		(134 983 560)	(124 623 334)
Cash generated from operations	13	16 317 339	3 651 876
Investment revenue	12	9 824 029	9 503 360
Finance costs	12	(3 571)	(5 679)
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>		<b>26 137 797</b>	<b>13 149 557</b>
<b>Cash flows used in investing activities</b>			
Property, plant and equipment acquired	2	(4 451 353)	(3 772 678)
Intangible assets acquired	3	(976 063)	(735 701)
Proceeds on disposals of property, plant and equipment		154 445	83 047
<b>Net cash flows used in investing activities</b>		<b>(5 272 971)</b>	<b>(4 425 332)</b>
<b>Cash flows used in financing activities</b>			
Finance lease payments		(41 981)	(51 052)
<b>Net cash flows used in financing activities</b>		<b>(41 981)</b>	<b>(51 052)</b>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		20 822 845	8 673 173
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		97 601 584	88 928 411
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year</b>	5	<b>118 424 429</b>	<b>97 601 584</b>

# South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

## Accounting Policies

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### 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 2025

## Accounting Policies

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### *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. The fair value of investment property is determined using a valuation expert based on the market value of comparable properties.

#### **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.

Leased asset is amortized/depreciated from the lease commencement date (the date the lessee begins to make payments) to the end of the lease's term. In some cases, it may be from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the asset.

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. Depreciation commences when the asset is ready for use for its intended and ceases when the asset is disposed or retired. All assets are depreciated to a nil residual value. Depreciation rates are as follows:

# South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

## Accounting Policies

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### *Presentation of financial statements continued...*

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

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 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:

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Item	Useful life
Computer software	2 to 5 years

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### 1.4 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. At initial recognition, council measures a financial asset or a financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or a financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or the financial liability.

#### 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.

# South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

## Accounting Policies

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### *Presentation of financial statements continued...*

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.

### **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.

## **1.5 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.

## **1.6 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.

## **1.7 Employee benefits**

Council operates a defined contribution plan, the assets of which are held in a separate trustee-administered umbrella fund, the Sanlam Umbrella 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.

# South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

## Accounting Policies

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### *Presentation of financial statements continued...*

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.

### 1.8 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 but disclosed, unless the possibility of an outflow of economic resources is remote.

### 1.9 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.

The council derives revenue from its registered members in the following categories:

Annual fees  
Evaluations, re-inspections and fines  
Examinations  
Registration fees.

#### **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.

### 1.10 Equity

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

### 1.11 Related Parties

A related party is a person or an entity with the ability to control or jointly control the other party, or exercise significant influence over the other party, or vice versa, or an entity that is subject to common control, or joint control.

# South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

## Accounting Policies

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### *Presentation of financial statements continued...*

Management are those persons responsible for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, including those charged with the governance of the entity in accordance with legislation, in instances where they are required to perform such functions.

The entity is exempt from disclosure requirements in relation to related party transactions if that transaction occurs within normal supplier and/or client/recipient relationships on terms and conditions no more or less favourable than those which it is reasonable to expect the entity to have adopted if dealing with that individual entity or person in the same circumstances and terms and conditions are within the normal operating parameters established by that reporting entity's legal mandate.

Where the entity is exempt from the disclosures in accordance with the above, the entity discloses narrative information about the nature of the transactions and the related outstanding balances, to enable users of the Annual Financial Statements to understand the effect of related party transactions on its Annual Financial Statements.

### **1.12 Other income**

Other income is recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when the amount can be measured reliably. Other income consists of insurance proceeds, training refunds, profit on sale of assets and other income.

# South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2025

2024

### 2. Property, plant and equipment

	2025			2024		
	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	2025 Carrying Value	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	2024 Carrying Value
Land	12 349 275	-	12 349 275	12 349 275	-	12 349 275
Buildings	32 254 662	(15 875 938)	16 378 724	31 928 575	(13 489 498)	18 439 077
Motor vehicles	907 532	(774 900)	132 632	907 532	(703 470)	204 062
Furniture and fittings	6 134 348	(3 525 037)	2 609 311	5 958 764	(3 023 228)	2 935 536
Office equipment	5 706 841	(4 002 803)	1 704 038	5 064 644	(3 192 078)	1 872 566
IT equipment	14 224 406	(9 666 945)	4 557 461	12 340 765	(7 754 225)	4 586 540
<b>Total</b>	<b>71 577 064</b>	<b>(33 845 623)</b>	<b>37 731 441</b>	<b>68 549 555</b>	<b>(28 162 499)</b>	<b>40 387 056</b>

#### Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2025

	Opening Balance	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Total
Land	12 349 275			-	12 349 275
Buildings	18 439 077	326 087		(2 386 440)	16 378 724
Motor vehicles	204 062			(71 429)	132 633
Furniture and fittings	2 935 536	193 303	(1 406)	(518 123)	2 609 310
Office equipment	1 872 566	644 948	(345)	(813 131)	1 704 038
IT equipment	4 586 540	3 287 015	(83 493)	(3 232 601)	4 557 461
<b>Total</b>	<b>40 387 056</b>	<b>4 451 353</b>	<b>(85 244)</b>	<b>(7 021 724)</b>	<b>37 731 441</b>

#### Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2024

	Opening balance	Reclassification	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Total
Land	12 349 275		-	-	-	12 349 275
Buildings	19 608 733		1 171 119	(440)	(2 340 335)	18 439 077
Motor vehicles	275 699	-			(71 637)	204 062
Furniture and fittings	3 188 280	-	250 612	(7 232)	(496 123)	2 935 537
Office equipment	2 055 680		554 917	(1 912)	(736 120)	1 872 565
IT equipment	5 424 626	-	1 860 429	(59 018)	(2 639 497)	4 586 540
<b>Total</b>	<b>42 902 293</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3 837 077</b>	<b>(68 602)</b>	<b>(6 283 712)</b>	<b>40 387 056</b>

#### Net carrying amounts of leased assets

Office equipment	13 656	55 631
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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 2025

## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2025                      2024

### *Property, plant and equipment continued...*

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.

### 3. Intangible assets

	2025			2024		
	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Carrying Value	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Carrying Value
Computer software	10 593 103	(8 752 890)	1 840 213	9 617 039	(7 112 077)	2 504 962

#### Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2025

	Opening Balance	Additions	Disposal	Amortisation	Carrying Value
Computer software	2 504 962	976 063		(1 640 812)	1 840 213

#### Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2024

	Opening Balance	Additions	Disposal	Amortisation	Carrying Value
Computer software	3 045 090	735 701	(1)	(1 275 828)	2 504 962

### 4. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables	42 936 340	30 624 276
Deposits	95 646	95 646
Value Added Tax (VAT)	798 033	898 474
Other receivables	1 034 287	791 188
	<b>44 864 306</b>	<b>32 409 584</b>

Included in the trade receivables amount is a provision for doubtful debts amounting to R12 426 644 (2024: R29 656 794).

### 5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Cash on hand	5 282	5 684
Bank balances	32 533 336	22 903 364
Short-term deposits	85 885 811	74 692 536
	<b>118 424 429</b>	<b>97 601 584</b>

Details of bank facilities held by the Council are presented below and have an expiry date of 31 December 2026:

- Overdraft amounting to R1 500 000 for unforeseen emergencies;
- Corporate Credit Card, Travel card and/or Garage Card facility by Bank amounting to R350 000;
- Fleet management services amounting to R15 000; and
- Electronic Funds Transfer Services of R6 000 000 and R1 150 000 for Salary Run and Debit Runs respectively.

# South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025	2024
<b>6. Finance lease liabilities</b>		
<b>Minimum lease payment which fall due</b>		
Within one year	13 656	37 047
In second to fifth year inclusive	-	13 656
	<b>13 656</b>	<b>50 703</b>
<b>Present value of minimum lease payments</b>	<b>13 656</b>	<b>50 703</b>
Non-current liabilities	-	13 656
Current liabilities	13 656	37 047
	<b>13 656</b>	<b>50 703</b>
<b>7. Trade and other payables</b>		
Trade payables	2 283 687	1 997 875
Income received in advance	60 538 082	55 548 729
Employee leave days	4 340 764	3 813 766
Other payables	385 185	328 692
	<b>67 547 718</b>	<b>61 689 062</b>
Other payables consists of accruals and payroll related debt.		
<b>8. Revenue</b>		
Annual fees	100 188 268	95 556 320
Evaluation, re-inspection and fines	16 174 933	16 164 826
Examination fees	1 697 851	395 285
Registration fees	27 301 114	31 263 487
	<b>145 362 166</b>	<b>143 379 918</b>
<b>9. Other Income</b>		
Insurance claim received	370 102	138 245
Other income	13 034 200	133 231
Profit on sale of assets	69 210	14 445
	<b>13 473 512</b>	<b>285 921</b>

Other income mainly consists of reversal of bad debts provision.

# South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025	2024
<b>10. Surplus for the year from continuing operations</b>		
Operating profit for the year is stated after accounting for the following:		
Profit/(loss) on sale of assets	69 210	14 445
Amortisation of intangible assets	1 640 812	1 275 828
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	7 021 724	6 283 712
Employee costs	93 326 985	82 824 563
Research and development	90 863	166 159
Audit fees	207 914	171 783
<b>11. Investment revenue</b>		
<b>Interest received</b>		
Bank	9 824 029	9 503 360
<b>12. Finance costs</b>		
Finance leases	3 571	5 679
	3 571	5 679
<b>13. Cash generated from operations</b>		
Surplus for the year	24 135 594	13 489 090
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Depreciation and amortisation	8 662 536	7 559 540
(Profit)/loss on sale of assets	(69 210)	(14 445)
Investment income	(9 824 029)	(9 503 360)
Finance costs	3 571	5 679
Extraordinary items	4 943	7 084
<b>Changes in working capital:</b>		
Decrease/ (Increase) in trade and other receivables	(12 454 722)	(9 272 225)
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade and other payables	5 858 656	1 380 513
	<b>16 317 339</b>	<b>3 651 876</b>

# South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025	2024
<b>14. Commitments</b>		
<b>Operational Expenditure</b>		
<b>Already contracted for but not provided for</b>		
- within one year	6 970 201	2 985 977
- in second to fifth year inclusive	3 227 746	5 508 508
	<b>10 197 947</b>	<b>8 494 485</b>
<b>Finance leases - as lessee (expenses)</b>		
- within one year	13 656	37 047
- in second to fifth year inclusive	-	13 656
	<b>13 656</b>	<b>50 703</b>

## 15. 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 council members, independent 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	106 936	93 802
Meeting expenses- accommodation	2 652 704	1 016 148
Meeting expenses- member fees	1 393 570	1 674 154
Meeting expenses- locum expenses	60 640	77 069
Meeting expenses- preparation fees	1 028 402	690 163
Transport	530 666	453 251
Compensation of executive management	7 337 549	7 015 990

## 16. 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.

## 17. Events after reporting period

There were no adjusting events after the reporting period.

# South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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2025

2024

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### 18. 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.

#### 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.

# South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025	2024
<b>Financial risk management continued...</b>		
<b>Fair value of financial instruments</b>		
The carrying amount of the financial assets and liabilities reported in the statement of financial position are considered to approximate their fair value as at 31 December 2024.		
Categories of financial instruments		
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	<u>163 288 735</u>	<u>130 011 168</u>
Reconciliation to statement of financial position		
Trade and other receivables	44 864 306	32 409 584
Cash	<u>118 424 429</u>	<u>97 601 584</u>
	<u><b>163 288 735</b></u>	<u><b>130 011 168</b></u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>67 561 374</u>	<u>61 739 765</u>
Reconciliation to statement of financial position		
Trade and other payables	67 547 718	61 689 062
Finance lease liabilities	<u>13 656</u>	<u>50 703</u>
	<u><b>67 561 374</b></u>	<u><b>61 739 765</b></u>

# South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

## Detailed Income Statement

	Note(s)	2025	2024
<b>Revenue</b>			
Annual fees		100 188 268	95 556 320
Evaluation, re-inspection and fines		16 174 933	16 164 826
Examination fees		1 697 851	395 285
Registration fees		27 301 114	31 263 487
	8	145 362 166	143 379 918
<b>Other Income</b>			
Insurance claim received		370 102	138 245
Other income		13 034 200	133 231
Profit on sale of fixed assets		69 210	14 445
	9	13 473 512	285 921
<b>Investment income</b>			
Interest received		9 824 029	9 503 360
	11	9 824 029	9 503 360
<b>Expenses (refer to page26)</b>		<b>(144 520 542)</b>	<b>(139 674 430)</b>
<b>Surplus for the year</b>	11	<b>24 139 165</b>	<b>13 494 769</b>
Interest Paid - Bank Overdraft	13	(3 571)	(5 679)
<b>Net surplus / (deficit) for the year</b>		<b>24 135 594</b>	<b>13 489 090</b>

# South African Pharmacy Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

## Detailed Income Statement

	Note(s)	2025	2024
<b>Operating expenses</b>			
Allowances		(106 936)	(93 802)
Auditors' remuneration		(207 914)	(171 783)
Bank charges		(635 407)	(642 065)
Cleaning, health and safety		(390 492)	(394 687)
Consumables		(177 998)	(208 832)
Depreciation and Amortisation		(8 662 536)	(7 559 540)
Employee costs		(93 326 985)	(82 824 563)
Information technology expenses		(7 322 536)	(6 307 627)
Insurance		(1 029 601)	(1 004 982)
Internal audit and consultancy		(479 803)	(557 557)
Lease rental on operating lease		(161 994)	(216 090)
Legal expenses		(892 065)	(1 354 257)
Meeting expenses- accommodation		(2 652 704)	(1 016 148)
Meeting expenses- catering		(704 680)	(454 337)
Meeting expenses- locum expenses		(60 640)	(77 069)
Meeting expenses- member fees		(1 393 570)	(1 674 154)
Meeting expenses- preparation fees		(1 028 402)	(690 163)
Meeting expenses- transport and travelling		(530 666)	(453 251)
Office expenses		(1 531 395)	(1 058 560)
Office transport		(110 112)	(74 745)
Pharmacy conference		(256 443)	(110 475)
Pharmacy education and training		(4 190 856)	(3 456 827)
Pharmacy inspections		(6 589 993)	(5 703 624)
Postage and courier		(1 304 055)	(1 233 293)
Printing and stationery		(757 481)	(479 167)
Provision for doubtful debts		-	(10 891 836)
Public relations and promotions		(1 049 807)	(1 161 831)
Repairs and maintenance		(1 168 308)	(1 804 017)
Research and development costs		(90 863)	(166 159)
Security		(1 448 694)	(1 021 291)
Social responsibility		(33 817)	(2 139)
Telephone and fax		(3 660 373)	(3 605 209)
Travel - overseas		(910 129)	(1 882 698)
Utilities		(1 653 287)	(1 321 652)
		<b>(144 520 542)</b>	<b>(139 674 430)</b>