



Guiding the Profession
Protecting the Public

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SOCIETY OF TRAVEL MEDICINE

(Registration number NPO-063-296)
Annual financial statements
for the year ended 28 February 2022

The South African Society of Travel Medicine

(Registration number: NPO-063-296)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2022

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	Non-profit organisation in terms of the NPO Act 71 of 1997 acting as the local and international body on Travel Medicine by promoting the excellence of Travel Medicine and as an advisory body to the South African Department of Health
Directors	Dr Max Winkler (President) Dr Judy Hoare (Treasurer) Mrs Lee Baker (Immediate past president) Dr Salim Parker Dr Garth Brink (Member and Project manager) Dr Albie de Frey (Member) Dr Rochelle Lee (Member) Sr Sue Kelly (Member) Sr Madelein Dercksen (Member)
Registered office	426 King's Highway Lynnwood Pretoria 0081
Business address	173 Third Avenue Edenvale Gauteng 1610
Postal address	Postnet Suite 039 Provate Bag X10050 Linksfeld Edenvale 1610
Auditors	Logista CA (SA) Incorporated Chartered Accountants (SA) Registered Auditors
Non-profit organisation registration number	NPO-063-296
Tax reference number	9377/161/16/2
Level of assurance	These annual financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the society's constitution.
Preparer	The annual financial statements were independently compiled under supervision of: JDT Coetzee Chartered Accountant (SA)

The South African Society of Travel Medicine

(Registration number: NPO-063-296)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2022

Index

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

	Page
Executive Committees' Responsibilities and Approval	3
Independent Auditor's Report	4 - 5
Statement of Financial Position	6
Statement of Comprehensive Income	7
Statement of Changes in Equity	8
Statement of Cash Flows	9
Accounting Policies	10 - 12
Notes to the Annual Financial Statements	13 - 16
The following supplementary information does not form part of the annual financial statements and is unaudited:	
Detailed Income Statement	17 - 18

The South African Society of Travel Medicine

(Registration number: NPO-063-296)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2022

Executive Committees' Responsibilities and Approval

The executive committee is required by the society's constitution, to maintain adequate accounting records and is responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the society 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 basis of accounting described in Note 1. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 1 and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The members acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the company and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the members to meet these responsibilities, the board of directors 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 society and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the society's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the society is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the society. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the society endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

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

The members have reviewed the society's cash flow forecast for the year to 28 February 2023 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the society 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 society's financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditors and their report is presented on page 4 - 5.

The financial statements and supplementary information set out on page 6 - 16, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved and issued by the members on _____ and were signed on its behalf by:

Dr Max Winkler (President)

Dr Judy Hoare (Treasurer)



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of The South African Society of Travel Medicine

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The South African Society of Travel Medicine (the company) set out on pages 6 to 16, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 28 February 2022, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the annual financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements of The South African Society of Travel Medicine for the year ended 28 February 2022 are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 1 to the financial statements and the requirements of the society's constitution.

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 company 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 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 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.

Other Information

The executive committee is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the detailed income statement as required by the society's constitution, which we obtained prior to the date of this report. Other information does not include the annual 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.

Responsibilities of the Executive Committee for the Annual Financial Statements

The executive committee is responsible for the preparation of the annual financial statements in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 1 to the financial statements and the requirements of the society's constitution, for determining that the basis of preparation is acceptable in the circumstance and for such internal control as the executive committee determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the executive committee is responsible for assessing the members'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 executive committee either intend to liquidate the members or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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Logista CA(SA) Inc
Reg. No.: 1992/003090/21
SAICA Practice No.: 03041139
IRBA Practice No.: 933759
Independent Member of BKR International





Independent Auditor's Report

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 the directors' 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 company'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 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 executive committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

AJ Bosman
Director
Chartered Accountants (SA)
Registered Auditor

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The South African Society of Travel Medicine

(Registration number: NPO-063-296)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2022

Statement of Financial Position as at 28 February 2022

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2022	2021
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	558	952
Intangible assets	3	23	13,321
Other financial assets	4	316,831	726,412
		317,412	740,685
Current Assets			
Inventories	5	-	81,849
Trade and other receivables	6	68,917	133,048
Cash and cash equivalents	7	889,881	648,929
		958,798	863,826
Total Assets		1,276,210	1,604,511
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Retained income		49,443	180,105
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	1,226,660	1,424,040
Bank overdraft	7	107	366
		1,226,767	1,424,406
Total Equity and Liabilities		1,276,210	1,604,511

The South African Society of Travel Medicine

(Registration number: NPO-063-296)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2022

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2022	2021
Revenue	9	1,477,221	377,270
Cost of sales		(10,624)	(25,432)
Gross profit		1,466,597	351,838
Other income	10	479,325	263,759
Operating expenses	11	(2,086,119)	(1,199,106)
Operating loss		(140,197)	(583,509)
Investment revenue	12	18,868	30,417
Finance costs		(9,333)	(5,425)
Loss for the year		(130,662)	(558,517)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(130,662)	(558,517)

The South African Society of Travel Medicine

(Registration number: NPO-063-296)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2022

Statement of Changes in Equity

Figures in Rand	Retained income	Total equity
Balance at 01 March 2020	738,622	738,622
Loss for the year	(558,517)	(558,517)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(558,517)	(558,517)
Balance at 01 March 2021	180,105	180,105
Loss for the year	(130,662)	(130,662)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(130,662)	(130,662)
Balance at 28 February 2022	49,443	49,443

Note(s)

The South African Society of Travel Medicine

(Registration number: NPO-063-296)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2022

Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash used in operations	14	(193,281)	(108,931)
Interest income		10,585	19,514
Dividends received		8,283	10,903
Finance costs		(9,333)	(5,425)
Net cash from operating activities		(183,746)	(83,939)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Movement in financial assets		424,957	(5,361)
Net cash from investing activities		424,957	(5,361)
Total cash movement for the year		241,211	(89,300)
Cash at the beginning of the year		648,563	737,863
Total cash at end of the year	7	889,774	648,563

The South African Society of Travel Medicine

(Registration number: NPO-063-296)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2022

Accounting Policies

1. Basis of preparation and summary of significant accounting policies

The annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the accounting policies as set out below. The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for biological assets at fair value less point of sale costs. 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

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

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

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The financial statements do not include assets or liabilities whose carrying amounts were determined based on estimations for which there is a significant risk of material adjustments in the following financial year as a result of the key estimation assumptions.

1.2 Property, plant and equipment

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

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

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

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

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

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

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Office equipment	Straight line	5 years
IT equipment	Straight line	3 years

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

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

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

The South African Society of Travel Medicine

(Registration number: NPO-063-296)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2022

Accounting Policies

1.3 Financial instruments

Initial measurement

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

Financial instruments at amortised cost

These include loans, trade receivables and trade payables. 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.

1.4 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 recorded at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost.

1.5 Tax

Tax expenses

No provision for income tax is made as the society qualifies for an exemption.

Tax exemption number: 930 001 95.

1.6 Revenue

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

Membership fee revenue is not compulsory and as such, membership fee revenue is only accounted for when cash has been received from members.

Interest is recognised, in deficit or surplus, using the effective interest rate method.

1.7 Intangible assets

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance.

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost and subsequently at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Research and development costs are recognised as an expense in the period incurred.

Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets, on a straight-line basis, as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Computer software	Straight line	3 years
Website	Straight line	2 years

The South African Society of Travel Medicine

(Registration number: NPO-063-296)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2022

Accounting Policies

1.7 Intangible assets (continued)

In cases where management is unable to make a reliable estimate of the useful life of an intangible asset, its best estimate is applied, limited to 10 years.

The residual value, amortisation period and amortisation method for intangible assets are reassessed when there is an indication that there is a change from the previous estimate.

1.8 Leases

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

Operating leases – lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless:

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

Any contingent rents are expensed in the period they are incurred.

1.9 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell, on the first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis.

1.10 Impairment of assets

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

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

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 deficit or surplus.

1.11 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

1.12 Government grants

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

1.13 Foreign exchange

Foreign currency transactions

Exchange differences arising on monetary items are recognised in deficit or surplus in the period in which they arise.

The South African Society of Travel Medicine

(Registration number: NPO-063-296)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2022

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

2022

2021

2. Property, plant and equipment

	2022			2021		
	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Office equipment	7,750	(7,717)	33	7,750	(7,603)	147
IT equipment	28,858	(28,333)	525	28,858	(28,053)	805
Total	36,608	(36,050)	558	36,608	(35,656)	952

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2022

	Opening balance	Depreciation	Closing balance
Office equipment	147	(114)	33
IT equipment	805	(280)	525
	952	(394)	558

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2021

	Opening balance	Depreciation	Closing balance
Office equipment	261	(114)	147
IT equipment	1,085	(280)	805
	1,346	(394)	952

3. Intangible assets

	2022			2021		
	Cost	Accumulated amortisation and impairment	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated amortisation and impairment	Carrying value
Computer software - internally generated	13,715	(13,714)	1	13,715	(13,714)	1
Computer software - other	325,641	(325,619)	22	325,641	(312,321)	13,320
Total	339,356	(339,333)	23	339,356	(326,035)	13,321

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2022

	Opening balance	Amortisation	Closing balance
Computer software - internally generated	1	-	1
Computer software - other	13,320	(13,298)	22
	13,321	(13,298)	23

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2021

	Opening balance	Amortisation	Closing balance
Computer software - other	26,618	(13,298)	13,320
Computer software - internally generated	1	-	1
	26,619	(13,298)	13,321

The South African Society of Travel Medicine

(Registration number: NPO-063-296)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2022

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2022	2021
4. Other financial assets		
At fair value		
Nedbank Securities	303,320	690,215
At amortised cost		
Nedbank Securities - Trading account	13,511	36,197
Total other financial assets	316,831	726,412
Non-current assets		
At fair value	303,320	690,215
At amortised cost	13,511	36,197
	316,831	726,412
Fair value measurement		
<i>The fair values of listed or quoted investments are based on the quoted market price at reporting period date.</i>		
5. Inventories		
Publications on hand	-	81,849
6. Trade and other receivables		
Prepayments: Congress	-	67,453
Prepayments: Travel medicine course	68,917	58,902
VAT	-	6,693
	68,917	133,048
7. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Bank balances	89,352	37,401
Short-term deposits	800,529	611,528
Credit card	(107)	(366)
	889,774	648,563
Current assets	889,881	648,929
Current liabilities	(107)	(366)
	889,774	648,563
8. Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	5,154	8,182
Amounts received in advance	1,142,559	1,310,743
VAT	27,462	-
Trade payable: Travax	51,485	105,020
SARS Accruals	-	95
	1,226,660	1,424,040

The South African Society of Travel Medicine

(Registration number: NPO-063-296)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2022

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2022	2021
9. Revenue		
Membership fees	361,241	376,970
Publication sales	224	300
Revenue generated from congress	481,831	-
Revenue generated from travel medicine course	599,804	-
Revenue generated from travel medicine update	34,121	-
	1,477,221	377,270
10. Other income		
Fair value gains	15,376	136,829
Grants Received	417,924	121,930
Profit on sale of shares	43,025	-
Publication grants	3,000	5,000
	479,325	263,759
11. Operating expenses		
Operating expenses include the following expenses:		
Operating lease charges		
Premises		
• Contractual amounts	6,000	21,258
Impairment on inventory	71,225	-
Loss on exchange differences	42	10,430
Depreciation and amortisation	13,692	13,692
Employee costs	621,093	800,612
12. Investment revenue		
Dividend revenue		
Foreign dividends received	8,283	10,903
Interest revenue		
Investment trading account	10,585	19,514
	18,868	30,417
13. Fair value adjustments		
Gain/(Loss) on other financial assets	15,376	136,829

The South African Society of Travel Medicine

(Registration number: NPO-063-296)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2022

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2022	2021
14. Cash used in operations		
Loss before taxation	(130,662)	(558,517)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	13,692	13,692
Loss on foreign exchange	42	10,430
Dividends received	(8,283)	(10,903)
Interest received	(10,585)	(19,514)
Finance costs	9,333	5,425
Fair value adjustments	(15,376)	(136,829)
Impairment loss	71,225	-
Changes in working capital:		
Inventories	10,624	25,432
Trade and other receivables	64,131	19,217
Trade and other payables	(197,422)	542,636
	(193,281)	(108,931)

15. Going concern

The executive committee believes that the society has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The executive committee have satisfied themselves that the society is in a sound financial position to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The executive committee is not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the society. The executive committee is also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the society.

16. Events after the reporting period

The executive committee is not aware of any material events occurring subsequent to the year end that require adjustment or disclosure in the annual financial statements.

The South African Society of Travel Medicine

(Registration number: NPO-063-296)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2022

Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2022	2021
Revenue			
Membership fees		361,241	376,970
Publication sales		224	300
Revenue generated from congress		481,831	-
Revenue generated from travel medicine courses		599,804	-
Revenue generated from travel medicine update		34,121	-
	9	1,477,221	377,270
Cost of sales			
Opening stock		(81,849)	(107,281)
Impairment of inventory		71,225	-
Closing stock		-	81,849
		(10,624)	(25,432)
Gross profit		1,466,597	351,838
Other income			
Fair value adjustments	13	15,376	136,829
Grants Received		417,924	121,930
Profit on sale of shares		43,025	-
Publication grants		3,000	5,000
		479,325	263,759
Expenses (Refer to page 18)		(2,086,119)	(1,197,810)
Operating loss		(140,197)	(582,213)
Investment income	12	18,868	30,417
Finance costs		(9,333)	(5,425)
		9,535	24,992
Loss for the year		(130,662)	(557,221)

The South African Society of Travel Medicine

(Registration number: NPO-063-296)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2022

Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2022	2021
Operating expenses			
Accounting fees		(17,414)	(30,298)
Advertising		(2,300)	(2,300)
Auditors remuneration		(28,602)	(28,098)
Bank charges		(17,103)	(16,074)
Cleaning expense		-	(675)
Computer expenses		(53,515)	(117,635)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		(84,917)	(13,692)
Employee costs		(621,093)	(800,612)
Entertainment		-	(126)
Gifts		(4,987)	-
Insurance		(3,245)	(3,131)
Loss on exchange differences		(42)	(10,430)
Podcast expenses		(400)	(6,605)
Postage		(432)	(601)
Printing and stationery		(5,701)	(13,482)
Project manager meetings		(3,470)	(337)
Rental paid		(6,000)	(21,258)
SANTHNet website expense		(34,676)	(64,581)
Storage		(9,600)	(6,400)
Subscriptions		(3,474)	(57,816)
Telephone and fax		(3,241)	(3,659)
Travel - local		(15,437)	-
Travel medicine congress expenses		(665,230)	-
Travel medicine course expenses		(498,065)	-
Travel medicine update meeting expenses		(7,175)	-
		(2,086,119)	(1,197,810)