

**CHRISTIAN HEALTH ASSOCIATION OF  
MALAWI**

**Financial Statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2024**

Audit, Services



**AUDIT ■ TAX ■ ADVISORY**

**CORRESPONDENT OF MAZARS**  
**mazars**

# Christian Health Association of Malawi

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

## General Information

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<b>Country of incorporation and domicile</b>	Malawi
<b>Nature of business and principal activities</b>	To strengthen the capacity of its member units, monitor and supervise service delivery, advocate for greater involvement of mission hospitals in the provision of health care in Malawi and mobilising financial resources for its member units.
<b>Registered office</b>	CHAM Building Opposite Red Cross Area 14 P.O Box 30378 Lilongwe 3
<b>Bankers</b>	First Capital Bank, National Bank of Malawi, Standard Bank and CDH Bank
<b>Auditors</b>	AMG Global Chartered Accountants Honeydew Villas Area 14 Lilongwe P.O Box 30440 Lilongwe Malawi
<b>Legal advisors</b>	T & F Partners

# **Christian Health Association of Malawi**

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

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# Christian Health Association of Malawi

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

## Trustees' Report

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The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the financial statements of Christian Health Association of Malawi for the year ended 31 December 2024.

### 1. Incorporation

Christian Health Association of Malawi is incorporated in Malawi under the Trustees Incorporation Act of 1962 and is domiciled in Malawi. The association reflects the Christian identity and coordinates the provision of health care in its member health facilities across Malawi. It is owned by two mother bodies namely: Malawi Conference of Catholic Bishops (MCCB) and the Malawi Council of Churches (MCC).

It is an umbrella organisation of Christian churches which own health facilities throughout Malawi. There were 185 member health facilities ranging from small health centres to district level hospitals and training colleges, as at the time of approval of these financial statements.

The role of Christian Health Association of Malawi is to strengthen the capacity of its member units, monitor and supervise service delivery, advocate for greater involvement of mission hospitals in the provision of health care in Malawi and mobilising financial material resources for its member units.

### 2. Review of financial results and activities

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Trustees Incorporation Act, 1962. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

Full details of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the company are set out in these financial statements.

### 3. Trustees

CHAM is owned by two mother bodies; the Malawi Conference of Catholic Bishops (MCCB) and the Malawi Council of Churches (MCC) These jointly form the board of trustees which is comprised of five (5) members, and they are the overseers of CHAM assets. The mother bodies also delegate leadership authority to the board of directors which is responsible for the provision of policy oversight and direction in the implementation of CHAM strategic plan. CHAM secretariat is responsible for the strategic plan implementation and coordination of member units and the stakeholders.

The trustees in office at the date of this report are as follows:

Trustees	Body representing	Period
Rev. Luckwell Mtima	Chairperson	Full year
Rt. Rev. John Ryan	Vice Chairperson	Full year
Mr. Isaac Songea	Member	Full year
Mrs. Evelyn Itimu	Member	Full year
Mrs. Mphatso Phiri	Member	Full year

### 4. Board of directors

The following directors served during the year:-

Very Rev. Emmanuel Makalande	Chairperson	Full year
Rev. Fr. Benard Silungwe	Vice chairperson	Full year
Rev. Fr. Valeriano Mtseka	Member	Full year
Rev. Alemekzeke Kenneth Phiri	Member	Full year
His Worship Justice Justus Kishindo	Member	Full year
Mr. Denis Njiko	Member	From July 2024
Mr. Moses Kasitomu	Member	Full year

## Christian Health Association of Malawi

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

### Trustees' Report

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#### Board of directors (continued)

Mrs. Vivian Mpanga	Member	Full year
Mr. Moses Yakobe	Member	Full year
Dr. Ann Phoya	Member	Full year
Mr. Henry Chilingulo	Member	Full year
Mr. Duffren Msukwa	Ex-Official Member (Ministry of Health)	
Mrs. Emma Mabvumbe	Ex-Official Member (Ministry of Finance)	

#### 5. Auditors

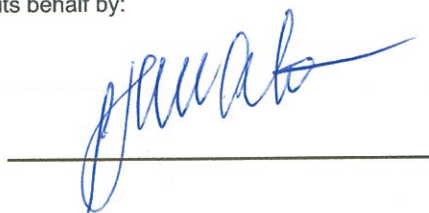
The association's auditors are Messrs AMG Global, Chartered Accountants, of P.O Box 30440, Lilongwe, Malawi.

The financial statements which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on 30 May 2025, and were signed on its behalf by:

#### Approval of financial statements



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# Christian Health Association of Malawi

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

## Trustees' Responsibilities and Approval

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The trustees are required in terms of the Trustees Incorporation Act, 1962 to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the association 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 International Financial Reporting Standards. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

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


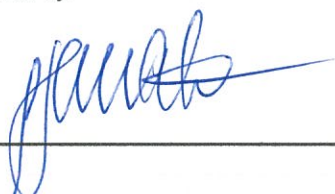
The trustees are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The trustees have reviewed the association's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 December 2025 and, in light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the association has or had 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 association's financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the association's external auditors and their report is presented on pages 6 to 7.

The financial statements which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of trustees on 30 May 2025 and were signed on their behalf by:

Approval of financial statements

  
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## Independent Auditor's Report

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To the members of Christian Health Association of Malawi

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Christian Health Association of Malawi which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in reserves 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 financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Christian Health Association of Malawi as at 31 December 2024, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, IAS 29 Directive as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Malawi (ICAM) and the requirements of the Trustees Incorporation Act, 1962.

### 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 International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (Parts A and B) (IESBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Malawi. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in Malawi. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our 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 International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (Parts 1, 3 and 4A) (IESBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Malawi. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in Malawi. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 19 to the financial statements, which indicates that the organization's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by MK212,355,000 (2023: current liabilities exceeded its total assets by MK230,052,000). The note states that this event or condition, along with other matters as set forth in Note 19 to the financial statements, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the organization's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

### Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, IAS 29 Directive as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Malawi (ICAM) and the requirements of the Trustees Incorporation Act, 1962, and for such internal control as the directors 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 directors are responsible for assessing the organization'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 directors either intend to liquidate the organization or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

## Independent Auditor's Report

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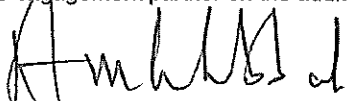
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee 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.

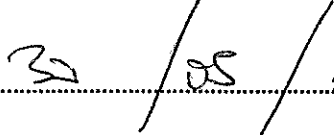
As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- 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 organizations 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 organization'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 organization 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 directors 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.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Dr. Joseph Nangantani.

  
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**AMG Global**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
**Lilongwe, Malawi**

  
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# Christian Health Association of Malawi

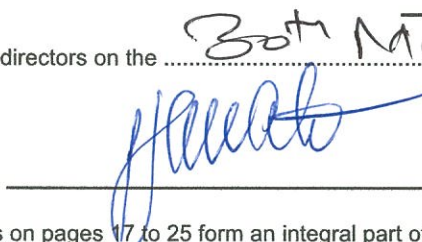
Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

## Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2024

Figures in thousands Malawi Kwacha

	Note(s)	2024	2023
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	2	2,718,176	2,720,101
Investment property	3	120,500	120,500
		<b>2,838,676</b>	<b>2,840,601</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Inventories	4	41,450	44,224
Trade and other receivables	5	520,739	526,345
Project receivables	6	8,117	-
Cash and cash equivalents	7	152,246	507,644
		<b>722,552</b>	<b>1,078,213</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>3,561,228</b>	<b>3,918,814</b>
<b>Reserves and Liabilities</b>			
<b>Reserves</b>			
Reserves		2,846,637	2,870,238
Accumulated loss		(221,703)	(259,689)
		<b>2,624,934</b>	<b>2,610,549</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	8	856,207	1,231,157
Deferred income	9	80,087	77,108
		<b>936,294</b>	<b>1,308,265</b>
<b>Total Reserves and Liabilities</b>		<b>3,561,228</b>	<b>3,918,814</b>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on the 30th May 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:



The accounting policies on pages 12 to 16 and the notes on pages 17 to 25 form an integral part of the financial statements.

# Christian Health Association of Malawi

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

## Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Figures in thousands Malawi Kwacha	Note(s)	2024	2023
Grants income utilized	10	45,283,049	38,144,826
Membership fees		569,351	313,382
Drug sales		76,068	114,120
Administration fees (projects)		28,293	175,454
Other income	11	931,912	189,434
<b>Total income</b>		<b>46,888,673</b>	<b>38,937,216</b>
Operating expenses	12	(1,424,305)	(638,114)
Project expenses	10	(45,283,048)	(38,144,826)
Drug revolving fund expenses	13	(143,334)	(138,246)
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>(46,850,687)</b>	<b>(38,921,186)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income (deficit) for the year</b>		<b>37,986</b>	<b>16,030</b>

# **Christian Health Association of Malawi**

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

## **Statement of Changes in funds**

Figures in thousands Malawi Kwacha	Revaluation reserve	Capital grant	General fund - Secretariat	General fund - Programmes	Capital reserves	Total reserves	Accumulated deficit	Total equity
<b>Balance at 1 January 2023</b>	2,782,971	55,477	51,439	4,252	4,525	2,898,664	(275,719)	2,622,945
<b>Deficit for the year</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,030	16,030
Amortization of capital grants	-	(28,426)	-	-	-	(28,426)	-	(28,426)
<b>Total contributions by and distributions to owners of company recognised directly in equity</b>	-	(28,426)	-	-	-	(28,426)	-	(28,426)
<b>Balance at 1 January 2024</b>	2,782,971	27,051	51,439	4,252	4,525	2,870,238	(259,689)	2,610,549
<b>Surplus for the year</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,986	37,986
Amortisation of capital grants	-	(23,601)	-	-	-	(23,601)	-	(23,601)
	-	(23,601)	-	-	-	(23,601)	-	(23,601)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2024</b>	2,782,971	3,450	51,439	4,252	4,525	2,846,637	(221,703)	2,624,934



# Christian Health Association of Malawi

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

## Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in thousands Malawi Kwacha	Note(s)	2024	2023
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Cash receipts from customers		46,894,279	37,047,132
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(47,241,560)	(38,120,772)
Cash used in operations	14	(347,281)	(1,073,640)
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>		<b>(347,281)</b>	<b>(1,073,640)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Project receivables	6	(8,117)	-
<b>Total cash movement for the year</b>		<b>(355,398)</b>	<b>(1,073,640)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		507,644	1,581,284
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	7	<b>152,246</b>	<b>507,644</b>

# Christian Health Association of Malawi

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

## Accounting Policies

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### Corporate information

Christian Health Association of Malawi (CHAM) was constituted in 1966 initially called Private Hospitals Association of Malawi (PHAM). PHAM changed its name to CHAM in 1992 to reflect the Christian identity and to stress the focus on provision of health services.

CHAM is owned by two mother bodies, the Malawi Conference of Catholic Bishops (MCCB) and the Malawi Council of Churches (MCC). These jointly form the board of trustees which is comprised of four (4) members, and they are the overseers of CHAM assets. The mother bodies also delegate leadership authority to the board of trustees which is responsible for the provision of policy oversight and direction in the implementation of CHAM strategic plan. CHAM secretariat is responsible for the strategic plan implementation and coordination of member units and the stakeholders.

During the period under review, CHAM Secretariat coordinated the following projects: NCA Maternal & Neonatal Child Health, Fredkorpset Exchange Programme, USAID Health Workers Training, Centre for Disease Control (CDC) monitoring and coordination of HIV services, NAC VMMC project, Drug revolving fund, KFW institutional support, DCA BILKA Nutrition, Save the Children sexual reproductive health, Act Alliance coordination desk and GOM / MOH salaries.

These financial statements are for the Secretariat's activities and all other projects including the personnel emolument grant for the CHAM Health Units.

### 1. Material accounting policies

Management has considered the principles of materiality in IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements, and only those accounting policies which are considered material have been presented in these financial statements.

#### 1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis in accordance with, and in compliance with, International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee ("IFRS IC") interpretations issued and effective at the time of preparing these financial statements and the Trustees Incorporation Act, 1962 as amended.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historic cost convention, unless otherwise stated in the accounting policies which follow and incorporate the material accounting policies set out below. They are presented in Malawi Kwacha, which is the association's functional currency.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

#### 1.2 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management, from time to time, to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

#### Key sources of estimation uncertainty

##### Specific provisions

In creating a specific provision against receivables, the board of trustees have taken into account the past payment history of the individual customers, the state of the economy and other information which may have come to light regarding the potential impairment of the individual assets. Provisioning on this basis is subjective by nature as it requires the assessment of financial, as well as non financial information in arriving at an impairment value, which can only be borne out by future events.

##### Valuation of properties

The board of trustees have reviewed the remaining lives and the useful values for the purposes of depreciation calculations in the light of the requirements for an annual review under the International Accounting Standard 16 Property, plant and equipment.

# Christian Health Association of Malawi

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

## Accounting Policies

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### 1.3 Investment property

Investment property consists of residential house from which CHAM gets rentals.

Investment property is measured at fair value with any changes therein recognised in profit and loss.

When the use of a property changes such that it is reclassified as property, plant and equipment, its fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its costs for subsequent accounting.

### 1.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

Expenditure incurred subsequently for major services, additions to or replacements of parts of property, plant and equipment are capitalised if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company and the cost can be measured reliably. Day to day servicing costs are included in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

Property, plant and equipment is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses except for land which is not depreciated.

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

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Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Office buildings	Straight line	50 years
Furniture and equipment	Straight line	5 years
Motor vehicles	Straight line	4 years

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The residual value, useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. No material changes were made.

There were no indicators of impairment for property, plant and equipment and no impairment tests were performed.

### 1.5 Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised when the association becomes a party to the contractual provisions. They are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any.

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis.

The material accounting policies for each type of financial instrument held by the association are presented below:

#### Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables, excluding, when applicable, VAT and prepayments, are measured, subsequent to initial recognition, at amortised cost.

The amortised cost is the amount recognised on the receivable initially, minus principal repayments, plus cumulative amortisation (interest) using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance.

The accounting policy for impairment of trade and other receivables is set out in the loss allowances and write offs accounting policy.

#### Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables, excluding VAT and amounts received in advance, are classified as financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are stated at carrying amount which is deemed to be fair value.



# Christian Health Association of Malawi

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

## Accounting Policies

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### 1.5 Financial instruments (continued)

#### Bank overdrafts

Bank overdrafts are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

#### Derecognition

The association derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the association recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the association retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

The association derecognises financial liabilities when its obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

#### Reclassification

The association only reclassifies affected financial assets if there is a change in the business model for managing financial assets. If a reclassification is necessary, it is applied prospectively from the reclassification date. Any previously stated gains, losses or interest are not restated.

The reclassification date is the beginning of the first reporting period following the change in business model which necessitates a reclassification.

Financial liabilities are not reclassified.

### 1.6 Leases

The company assesses whether a contract is, or contains a lease, at the inception of the contract.

No contracts were identified that required specific judgement as to whether they contained leases.

### 1.7 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value on the first-in-first-out basis.

The cost of inventories comprises of all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

### 1.8 Impairment of assets

Management assesses at the end of each reporting period, whether there is any indication that property, plant and equipment may be impaired. If any such indication exists, then the recoverable amount of the asset is determined.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. If the recoverable amount cannot be determined for an individual asset, then it is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

### 1.9 Capital fund

The fund represents the fair value of all assets and liabilities taken over from Government on the establishment of the Trust on 1st February 2013. It represents the net assets with which the Trust was initially endowed.

# Christian Health Association of Malawi

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

## Accounting Policies

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### 1.10 Compound instruments

Deferred income represents surplus arising from the project activities being carried out by CHAM. These are represented by bank balances and accrued expenses.

The net deficits on projects are not deferred. The deficits on these projects are debited / charged to the CHAM Secretariat's retained earnings in the period they arise.

### 1.11 Employee benefits

The association contributes to a defined pension scheme administered by Old Mutual.

Obligations for contributions are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income.

### 1.12 Provisions and contingencies

The association recognises provisions in circumstances where it has a present obligation resulting from past events, which can be measured reliably and for which it is probable that the association will be required to settle the obligation.

There is always a degree of estimation uncertainty involved with provisions as they are measured at management's best estimate of the amount which will be required to settle the obligation. When the effect of discounting is material, the provision is measured at the present value of such amounts.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised.

### 1.13 Income

#### Grant income

Grant income is recognised initially as deferred income when there is reasonable assurance that it will comply with conditions attaching to it. Income that compensates for expenses incurred are recognised as revenue in the profit or loss on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expenses are incurred. Grants that compensate for the cost of an asset are recognised in the profit or loss as revenue on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset and the unamortised grants are carried forward as capital grants.

#### Rental income

Revenue from services rendered is recognised in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. Rental income from investment property is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental income over the term of the lease.

#### Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the income statement for all interest-bearing instruments on an accruals basis, using the effective yield method.

### 1.14 Drug revolving fund

The association maintains a revolving fund which aims at providing and distributing drugs to the Health Units at a low cost.

The beneficiaries to this fund, the Health Units, contribute for customs clearing costs to the fund based on the level of their requirements to cover the costs of administering the funds and facilitating the receiving and distribution of these drugs. These contributions are recognised as operating income by the association.

# Christian Health Association of Malawi

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

## Accounting Policies

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### 1.15 Translation of foreign currencies

#### Foreign currency transactions

A foreign currency transaction is recorded, on initial recognition in Malawi Kwachas, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the end of the reporting period using the closing rate.

Cash flows arising from transactions in a foreign currency are recorded in Malawi Kwachas by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the Malawi Kwacha and the foreign currency at the date of the cash flow.

Refer to the individual accounting policies for financial instruments for the detailed foreign exchange accounting policies.

### 1.16 Related parties

The association provides services to its member units and coordinates various projects at a fee. The services are sourcing, advancing, accounting and coordination of funds / grants to the units. Membership fees, which is 1.5% of the Government grants (salary, pension and leave grants only) payable to the Units is charged to the health units and is accounted for in the period for which they are due. An administration fee is also charged on the various projects coordinated by the association.

### 1.17 New and amended standards

The following amendments became effective as at 1 January 2024:

Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12):

The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exemption to exclude transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences – e.g. leases and decommissioning obligations.

International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12):

The amendments provide relief from deferred tax accounting for Pillar Two top-up taxes and introduce new disclosures about exposure to these taxes.

Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2):

The amendments require that an entity discloses its material accounting policies, instead of its significant accounting policies. It also aims to promote consistency in applying the requirements by helping companies determine whether, in the statement of financial position, debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date should be classified as current (due or potentially due to be settled within one year) or non-current.

Amendments further, explain how an entity can identify a material accounting policy and also provides guidance on the application of materiality to disclosure of accounting policies, assisting entities to provide useful, entity-specific accounting policy information that users need to understand other information in the financial statements. Information is material if its omission, misstatement, or obscuring could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions that the primary users of general-purpose financial statements make based on those financial statements which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity.

The financial statements have been presented and its notes disclosed in line with IAS 1 amendment following the four-step materiality process. Although the amendments did not result in any changes to the accounting policies themselves, they impacted the accounting policy information disclosed in the financial statements. The accounting policies have been reviewed and updates made to the information disclosed in the Material accounting policies note (2022: Significant accounting policies) in certain instances in line with the amendments.

These standards are not expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.



# Christian Health Association of Malawi

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

## Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in thousands Malawi Kwacha

2024

2023

### 2. Property, plant and equipment

	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Land	1,198,500	-	1,198,500	1,198,500	-	1,198,500
Buildings	1,100,000	(25,969)	1,074,031	1,100,000	(25,969)	1,074,031
Furniture and fixtures	33,412	(33,412)	-	33,412	(33,412)	-
Motor vehicles	263,777	(263,778)	(1)	263,777	(263,778)	(1)
IT equipment	94,328	(71,228)	23,100	94,328	(69,303)	25,025
Owner occupied houses	402,500	(13,793)	388,707	402,500	(13,793)	388,707
Intangible assets	30,602	(30,602)	-	30,602	(30,602)	-
Work in progress	33,839	-	33,839	33,839	-	33,839
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,156,958</b>	<b>(438,782)</b>	<b>2,718,176</b>	<b>3,156,958</b>	<b>(436,857)</b>	<b>2,720,101</b>

# Christian Health Association of Malawi

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

## Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in thousands Malawi Kwacha

2024

2023

### 2. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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

	Opening balance	Depreciation	Total
Land	1,198,500	-	1,198,500
Buildings	1,074,031	-	1,074,031
Motor vehicles	(1)	-	(1)
IT equipment	25,025	(1,925)	23,100
Owner occupied houses	388,707	-	388,707
Work in progress	33,839	-	33,839
	<b>2,720,101</b>	<b>(1,925)</b>	<b>2,718,176</b>

#### Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2023

	Opening balance	Depreciation	Total
Land	1,198,500	-	1,198,500
Buildings	1,074,031	-	1,074,031
Furniture and fixtures	80	(80)	-
Motor vehicles	(1)	-	(1)
IT equipment	31,901	(6,876)	25,025
Owner occupied houses	388,707	-	388,707
Intangible assets	1,000	(1,000)	-
Work in progress	33,839	-	33,839
	<b>2,728,057</b>	<b>(7,956)</b>	<b>2,720,101</b>

A register of property, plant and equipment is maintained at the registered office of the association and is open for inspection by members or their duly authorized agents.

### 3. Investment property

Residential house	120,500	120,500
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# Christian Health Association of Malawi

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

## Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in thousands Malawi Kwacha	2024	2023
<b>3. Investment property (continued)</b>		
Investment property relates to a residential house from which CHAM gets rentals.		
<b>4. Inventories</b>		
Drugs	41,450	44,224
<b>5. Trade and other receivables</b>		
<b>Financial instruments:</b>		
Membership fees	281,573	306,086
Drug Revolving Fund debtors	49,175	52,717
Loss allowance	(41,000)	(55,120)
Trade receivables at amortised cost	289,748	303,683
Utilities	4,132	13,574
Other debtors	163,466	155,749
Pension board expenses	21,690	3,372
Fuel imprest	7,660	6,231
Unliquidated cash advances	34,043	43,736
<b>Total trade and other receivables</b>	<b>520,739</b>	<b>526,345</b>
Membership fees receivable represent amount due from CHAM facilities. The association provides services to its member units and coordinates various projects at a fee of 1.5% of the government grant.		
<b>6. Project receivables</b>		
FHI 360	8,117	-
<b>7. Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Bank balances	152,246	335,232
Fixed deposits	-	172,412
	<b>152,246</b>	<b>507,644</b>
<b>8. Trade and other payables</b>		
<b>Financial instruments:</b>		
Trade payables	27,243	27
CHAM SACCO	-	7,266
Units salary refund	503,923	1,019,220
Other payables and accruals	60,608	61,815
Medical scheme control	-	14,373
Malawi Revenue Authority taxes	236,096	107,320
<b>Non-financial instruments:</b>		
Prepaid income	28,337	21,136
	<b>856,207</b>	<b>1,231,157</b>

# Christian Health Association of Malawi

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

## Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in thousands Malawi Kwacha	2024	2023
<b>9. Deferred income</b>		
CDC	-	14,866
AMREF - VAM	-	22,816
ACHAP	12,056	-
TOME - Malaria	32,850	1,839
COVID	1,018	-
CDC Preservice	-	31,807
EPN	-	4,457
CDC HRH	-	1,323
SANOFI	34,163	-
	<b>80,087</b>	<b>77,108</b>

The deferred income represents advance receipts in respect of grants that were received by 31 December 2024. These are represented by bank balances and accrued expenses.

## 10. Grants

### Grant income utilized

CDC - FCI project	23	15,191
MHR project	-	9,770
AMREF - VAN	23,128	330,928
NAC HRH	38,564	202,099
GIZ	14,313	25,240
ACHAP	29,434	5,020
TOME	250,848	258,480
FHI 360 Empower	95,938	345,275
SANOFI	277,944	115,276
AMR	-	63,412
MOH COVID 19 project	18,956	359
CDC VMMC	22	-
CDC Preservice project	(12)	1,056,864
CCIH / SCOPE	-	116
GOM / MOH	44,526,353	35,715,379
EPN	7,521	954
CDC HRH project	16	463
	<b>45,283,048</b>	<b>38,144,826</b>

Project funds are funds for donor projects which are being administered by the Association. This represented funds in the relevant bank accounts. Any payments from these accounts are charged to the project accounts and are passed through the CHAM statement of comprehensive income when spent. Periodically CHAM produces separate reports for the donors as accountability for funds spent. Project income is accounted for when actually spent.

# Christian Health Association of Malawi

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

## Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in thousands Malawi Kwacha

2024

2023

### 11. Other income

Other grant income	847,533	33,451
Foreign exchange gain	9,509	87,600
Capital grants amortisation	23,601	28,426
Rental income - office block	35,618	21,646
Rent - residential houses	6,165	3,300
Interest received	9,486	15,011
	<b>931,912</b>	<b>189,434</b>

### 12. Operating expenses

Bad debt provision	369,304	(28,929)
Benefits	81,241	93,366
Depreciation charge	1,925	7,956
Facilities based activities	364	150
IEC material costs	2,279	1,691
Management expenses	113,675	122,174
Medical supplies expenses	5,335	1,845
Meetings	4,672	(273)
Administration costs	213,614	115,455
Projects - salaries and allowances	6,578	18,744
Purchase of assets	1,022	3,173
Salaries	592,771	289,940
SLA payments to facilities	-	(12)
Technical activities	1,032	2,477
Training costs	16,572	726
Travel costs	12,533	9,631
Write-off	1,388	-
	<b>1,424,305</b>	<b>638,114</b>

### 13. Drug revolving fund expenses

Benefits	11,985	7,894
Management expenses	1,000	244
Medical supplies expenses	63,457	88,753
Operational costs	5,348	2,617
Projects - salaries & allowances	923	2,104
Salaries	60,121	36,329
Training costs	-	305
Meetings	500	-
	<b>143,334</b>	<b>138,246</b>



# Christian Health Association of Malawi

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

## Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in thousands Malawi Kwacha	2024	2023
<b>14. Cash used in operations</b>		
Profit before taxation	37,986	16,030
<b>Adjustments for non-cash items:</b>		
Depreciation, amortisation, impairments and reversals of impairments	1,925	7,956
Other non-cash items	(23,601)	(28,426)
<b>Changes in working capital:</b>		
(Increase) decrease in inventories	2,774	71,572
(Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables	5,606	(20,741)
(Increase) decrease in project receivables	-	594,612
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables	(374,950)	(34,734)
Increase (decrease) in deferred income	2,979	(1,679,909)
	<b>(347,281)</b>	<b>(1,073,640)</b>

## 15. Financial instruments and risk management

### Categories of financial instruments

#### Categories of financial assets

##### 2024

	Note(s)	Amortised cost	Total	Fair value
Trade and other receivables	5	520,739	520,739	520,739
Cash and cash equivalents	7	152,246	152,246	152,246
		<b>672,985</b>	<b>672,985</b>	<b>672,985</b>

##### 2023

	Note(s)	Amortised cost	Total	Fair value
Trade and other receivables	5	526,345	526,345	526,345
Cash and cash equivalents	7	507,644	507,644	507,644
		<b>1,033,989</b>	<b>1,033,989</b>	<b>1,033,989</b>

#### Categories of financial liabilities

##### 2024

	Note(s)	Amortised cost	Total	Fair value
Trade and other payables	8	827,868	827,868	-

##### 2023

	Note(s)	Amortised cost	Total	Fair value
Trade and other payables	8	1,210,019	1,210,019	-

# Christian Health Association of Malawi

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

## Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in thousands Malawi Kwacha

2024

2023

### 15. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

#### Financial risk management

##### Overview

The company is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk; and
- Market risk (currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk).

##### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The association's exposure is continuously monitored and is spread over many approved counter parties.

The company's principal financial assets are bank balances and receivables. The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, which is net of impairment losses; represents the association's maximum exposure to credit risk.

Credit risk exposure arising on cash and cash equivalents is managed by the association through dealing with well-established financial institutions with high credit ratings.

A provision for doubtful receivables is made when there is an identified loss event which based on previous experience, indicates a reduction in the recoverability of future cash flows.

##### Liquidity risk

The company is exposed to liquidity risk, which is the risk that the company will encounter difficulties in meeting its obligations as they become due.

Ultimate responsibility of liquidity risk management rests with management, which has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the association's short, medium and long term funding and liquidity requirements. The association manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and banking facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows on a daily, weekly and monthly basis and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

##### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash in hand, demand deposits and short term highly liquid investments readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of cashflow statements, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and deposits in banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts, investments with short term maturities i.e. three months or less from the date of acquisition are also treated as cash equivalents.

##### Credit risk

CHAM has a credit policy in place and the exposure of credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis.

##### Provisions for loans and advances

Loans and advances are stated in the financial statement after the deduction of provision for doubtful debts. The provision is based upon management assessment of the loan portfolio which involves specific evaluation of loan advances taking into account economic conditions and changes in the nature and level of risk exposure.

Advance are written-off once the probability of recovery becomes remote.

# Christian Health Association of Malawi

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

## Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in thousands Malawi Kwacha

2024

2023

### 15. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

#### Foreign currency risk

The association undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies, hence exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters and the association endeavours to settle its foreign liabilities as soon as possible so as to minimise exposure to changing exchange rates.

#### Exchange rates

The average of the year-end buying and selling rates of the major foreign currencies affecting the performance of the association are stated below:

#### Malawi Kwacha per unit of foreign currency:

Kwacha / GBP	2,240.220	2,212.415
Kwacha / Euro	1,857.652	1,918.177
Kwacha / US Dollar	1,734.011	1,683.366
Kwacha / Rand	95.027	93.540

#### Interest rate risk

The association is exposed to interest risk as it borrows at floating interest rates. The absence of appropriate instruments in the economy makes it impossible to hedge against interest rate risks.

The association's interest rate risk arises on interest-bearing bank overdrafts.

### 16. Commitments

The association had no capital commitments as at 31 December 2024.

### 17. Contingencies

There were no contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2024.

### 18. Related parties

#### Relationships

The association's activities are mainly to assist member units. Members pay annual membership fees to the CHAM Secretariat.

CHAM coordinates donor funded projects which also involve supply of services and other facilities on which administration fees are charged. The values of the transactions reflected as income are as follows:

#### Related party transactions

Membership fees	569,351	313,382
Administration fees	28,293	175,454

### 19. Going concern

We draw attention to the fact that at 31 December 2024, the organization's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by MK 212,355,000 (2023: current liabilities exceeded its current assets by MK230,052,000).

The ability of the company to continue as a going concern is dependent on a number of factors. The most significant of these is that the directors continue to procure funding for the ongoing operations for the organization.

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.

**Notes to the Financial Statements**

Figures in thousands Malawi Kwacha	2024	2023
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**20. Events after the reporting period**

Subsequent to the statement of financial position date no events have occurred necessitating adjustments to or disclosures in the financial statements.

# Christian Health Association of Malawi

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

## Supplementary Information

### EXPENDITURE BY STRATEGIC AREA

#### Leadership and Good Governance

	2024	2023
	MK'000	MK'000
7000-7030 Attend other facility meetings	90	-
7000-7035 Board meetings - Secretariat	23,058	18,837
7000-7036 Board subcommittees	5,885	5,980
7000-7050 Conduct annual general meeting	6,206	3,964
7000-7055 Hold donor conferences	6,713	684
7000-7080 Management expenses	119	106
7000-7140 ACHAP meetings and other external travel	6,395	2,800
7000-7145 Visiting facilities and proprietors	1,379	2,637
7400-7405 Coordination, review and planning meetings	572	420
8000-8000 Operational costs	2,828	390
	<b>53,245</b>	<b>35,818</b>

#### Health Financing and Recovery and Sustainability

7000-7020 Management expenses	12,392	903
7200-7230 Training costs	15,222	1,060
7800-7820 Facility based expenses	540	-
8000-8000 Operational costs	10,012	6
8200-8200 Projects - salaries & allowances	1,663	-
	<b>39,829</b>	<b>1,969</b>

#### Health Service Delivery and Coordination

5500-5500 Benefits	24,333	53,192
5820-5875 Bad debts provision	6,026	-
5830-5880 Write-offs	1,388	-
6000-6000 Medical supplies expenses	24,629	118,196
7000-7000 Management expenses	16,421	4,224
7200-7200 Training costs	85,332	341,554
7400-7400 Meetings	27,512	119,777
7600-7600 Technical activities	14,626	15,057
7800-7800 Facility based activities	73,269	83,269
7700-7700 Travel costs	40,868	43,009
8000-8000 Operational costs	79,272	440,445
8200-8200 Projects salaries and allowances	33,597	172,461
8400 IEC material costs	4,572	7,073
8600-8600 SLA payments to facilities	63	6,970
	<b>431,908</b>	<b>1,405,227</b>

#### Human Resources Management and Capacity Building

	2024	2023
	MK'000	MK'000
5000-5000 Salaries	771,563	954,860
5500-5500 Benefits	110,635	172,358
8000-8000 Operational costs	38,665	47,679
7000-7000 Management expenses	14,473	34,269
7200-7200 Training costs	29,273	60,948
7400-7400 Meetings	976	108,959
7700-7700 Meetings	3,357	5,274
8200-8200 Project salaries and allowances	44,531,674	35,700,628
	<b>45,500,616</b>	<b>37,084,975</b>

# Christian Health Association of Malawi

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

## Supplementary Information

### Pharmaceutical Services and Drug Revolving Fund

	2024 MK'000	2023 MK'000
6000-6020 Medical supplies	63,457	98,047
7000-7000 Management expenses	12,663	214
7200-7200 Training costs	69,323	335
7400-7400 Meetings	500	-
7600-7600 Technical activities	920	-
7700-7700 Travel costs	719	-
7800-7800 Facility based activities	364	-
8000-8000 Operational costs	21,250	1,520
8230-8230 Casual labour	30	1,137
8400-8400 IEC material costs	199	-
	<b>169,425</b>	<b>101,253</b>

### Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning

7000-7135 Support supervision in health facilities	2,547	316
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### Business Development Unit

7000-7020 Fundraising costs	1,389	252
7000-7060 Attend meetings	280	324
7400-7400 Meetings	1,702	19
8000-8000 Operational costs	1,125	110
8200-8230 Casual labour	236	66
	<b>4,732</b>	<b>771</b>



# Christian Health Association of Malawi

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

## Supplementary Information

### Secretariat Administration Cost

	2024 MK'000	2023 MK'000
5500-5520 Benefits - medical cover	11,748	57,821
5600 Purchase of assets costs	1,022	3,173
5800-5865 Movable storage depreciation	1,925	4,572
5800-5875 Bad debt provision	363,278	(23,979)
6000-6020 Medical supplies expense	5,335	3,137
7000-7015 Affiliation fees	3,258	4,266
7000-7030 Attend other facility meetings	2,730	8,585
7000-7035 Board meetings - Secretariat	1,145	7,984
7000-7036 Board's subcommittee meetings	101	187
7000-7046 Revise membership policy	531	3,653
7000-7085 Staff welfare expenses	13,094	8,399
7000-7090 Staff professional subscriptions	6,227	3,858
7000-7095 Staff development costs	11,666	11,173
7000-7115 Advertising	1,150	452
7000-7140 ACHAP meetings and other external travel	1,695	566
7000-7145 Visiting facilities and proprietors	540	1,592
7000-7163 Pay for software maintenance - binary systems	12,493	1,592
7000-7164 Pay fees for website	908	1,093
7200-7285 Capacity building & mentoring of facilities	7,622	9,279
7200-7310 Conduct data management training for the colleges	748	407
7400-7405 Coordination, review and planning meeting	1,514	8,647
7700-7715 External travel	700	693
7700-7720 Internal audits	7,787	18,181
8000-8005 Local travel expense	1,521	17,490
8000-8010 Maintenance of office equipment	4,007	9,253
8000-8015 Vehicle service and maintenance	27,021	22,933
8000-8020 Newspapers	1,255	119
8000-8025 Tel/fax/postage and courier charges	1,498	1,475
8000-8035 Cleaning services	7,186	3,997
8000-8040 Landscape services	2,954	2,836
8000-8045 Stationery supplies	8,813	2,526
8000-8050 General insurance, all risks, workers, burglary, fire etc	33,617	2,101
8000-8055 External audits	34,876	18,513
8000-8060 Residential houses maintenance	4,429	1,744
8000-8065 City rates	2,330	3,229
8000-8070 Consumables	8,907	10,311
8000-8080 Bank charges	2,779	1,404
8000-8090 Local running fuel	3,226	2,114
8000-8095 Legal fees	6,765	17,757
8000-8100 Water	4,219	1,200
8000-8105 Electricity	4,972	5,606
8000-8110 Security	6,925	2,427
8000-8115 IT support	5,960	156
8000-8120 Internet subscription	2,624	2,707
8000-8125 Airtime / communication	10,846	7,755
8000-8140 Vehicle hire	100	237
8200-8240 HCW salaries	1,709	14,783
8400-8405 IEC material costs	2,629	2,853
	<b>648,385</b>	<b>290,857</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,850,687</b>	<b>38,921,186</b>