



THE NATIONAL BARGAINING COUNCIL FOR THE ROAD FREIGHT AND LOGISTICS INDUSTRY
(Registration number LR2/6/6/55)
Financial statements
for the year ended 28 February 2026

THE NATIONAL BARGAINING COUNCIL FOR THE ROAD FREIGHT AND LOGISTICS INDUSTRY

(Registration number: LR2/6/6/55)

Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2026

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	Road Freight and Logistics
Registered office	31 de Korte Street Braamfontein 2001
Auditor	RSM South Africa Inc Chartered Accountants (SA) Registered Auditors Member firm
Secretary	Mr Shadrack Shilenge
Legal advisors	Moeti Kanyane Attorneys
Company registration number	LR2/6/6/55
Tax reference number	9124509150

THE NATIONAL BARGAINING COUNCIL FOR THE ROAD FREIGHT AND LOGISTICS INDUSTRY

(Registration number: LR2/6/6/55)

Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2026

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Council Responsibilities and Approval

The Council members are required 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 Council as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with the IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard and in the manner required by the provisions of the constitution relating to financial matters and in terms of section 53(2) of the Labour Relations Act, 66 of 1995. The external auditor is engaged to express an independent opinion on the financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard and in the manner required by the provisions of the constitution relating to financial matters and in terms of section 53(2) of the Labour Relations Act, 66 of 1995 and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The Council members acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the Council and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the Council members to meet these responsibilities, the directors set standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the Council and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the Council's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the Council is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the Council. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the Council endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

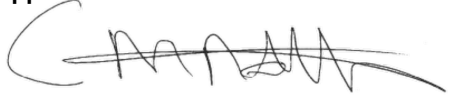
The Council members are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the financial statements. However, any system of internal financial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

The Council members have reviewed the Council's cash flow forecasts, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the Council has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditor is responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the Council's financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the Council's external auditor and their report is presented on page 4 - 6.

The financial statements set out on pages 7 to 30, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the Council members on 27 August 2026 and were signed on its behalf by:

Approval of financial statements



Mr Musawenkosi Ndlovu
National Secretary



Mr Jack Mazibuko
Chairperson

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Council Members of The National Bargaining Council for the Road Freight and Logistics Industry

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The National Bargaining Council for the Road Freight and Logistics Industry set out in pages 7 to 30, which comprise statement of financial position as at 28 February 2026, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The National Bargaining Council for the Road Freight and Logistics Industry, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and in the manner required by the provisions of the constitution relating to financial matters and in terms of section 53 (2) (b) of the Labour Relations Act of South Africa.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Council, 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.

Emphasis of matter – Prior period error

We draw attention to note 23 to the financial statements, which describes the effects of an understatement of industry trust and unclaimed benefit liability. Our opinion is not modified in respect of that matter.

THE POWER OF BEING UNDERSTOOD

ASSURANCE | TAX | CONSULTING | LEGAL

CEO P D Schulze **Directors** C D Betty, E T Chapanduka, M G Q de Faria, A C Galloway, J Gondo, N C Hughes, J Jones, J Kitching, T R Mathebula, J P Mgiba, D Munu, S Pretorius, R Rawoot, T P Singo, A D Young

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Other Information

The Council members are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled The National Bargaining Council for the Road Freight and Logistics Industry Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2026, which includes the supplementary information titled “Detailed Income Statement”. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Council members for the Financial Statements

The Council members are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, in accordance with IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and in a manner required by the requirements of the Labour Relations Act 66 of 1995 and the Council Constitution, and for such internal control as the Council members 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 Council members are responsible for assessing the Council’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Council members either intend to liquidate the Council or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Council's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Council members.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Council members' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Council's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Council to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Council members 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.

Signed by:

RSM South Africa Inc.

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RSM South Africa Inc.

Takalani Portia Singo
Chartered Accountant (SA)
Registered Auditor
Director

Johannesburg

Date: 02 September 2026

THE NATIONAL BARGAINING COUNCIL FOR THE ROAD FREIGHT AND LOGISTICS INDUSTRY

(Registration number: LR2/6/6/55)

Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2026

Statement of Financial Position as at 28 February 2026

	Note(s)	2026 R	2025 Restated * R
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	35 561 748	42 107 609
Intangible assets	3	2 446 864	2 623 314
		38 008 612	44 730 923
Current Assets			
Inventories	5	338 198	468 155
Trade and other receivables	6	16 268 126	13 006 386
Other financial assets	4	3 797 339 021	3 417 924 737
Cash and cash equivalents	7	145 538 602	104 700 158
		3 959 483 947	3 536 099 436
Total Assets		3 997 492 559	3 580 830 359
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Reserves		8 267 450	11 967 450
Retained income		1 326 786 424	1 027 931 847
		1 335 053 874	1 039 899 297
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Finance lease liabilities	9	-	137 307
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	58 429 526	49 730 515
Industry trust and unclaimed benefit liability	8	2 571 322 710	2 459 898 010
Finance lease liabilities	9	63 458	685 515
Provisions	10	32 622 991	30 479 715
		2 662 438 685	2 540 793 755
Total Liabilities		2 662 438 685	2 540 931 062
Total Equity and Liabilities		3 997 492 559	3 580 830 359

* See Note 23

THE NATIONAL BARGAINING COUNCIL FOR THE ROAD FREIGHT AND LOGISTICS INDUSTRY

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Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2026

Statement of Comprehensive Income

		2026	2025
	Note(s)	R	R
Revenue	12	849 236 535	837 662 765
Other income	13	200 950 581	129 712 352
Employees Costs	15	(225 292 999)	(208 331 810)
Computer hardware, leasing and software maintenance	16	(41 624 023)	(38 534 714)
Other expenses		(481 415 894)	(497 537 387)
Depreciation and amortisation		(6 643 240)	(6 534 904)
Operating surplus		295 210 960	216 436 302
Interest paid	17	(56 383)	(139 414)
Surplus for the year		295 154 577	216 296 888
Total comprehensive income for the year		295 154 577	216 296 888

* See Note 23

THE NATIONAL BARGAINING COUNCIL FOR THE ROAD FREIGHT AND LOGISTICS INDUSTRY

(Registration number: LR2/6/6/55)

Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2026

Statement of Changes in Funds

	Revaluation reserve R	Total reserves R	Retained income R	Total equity R
Opening balance as previously reported	11 967 450	11 967 450	852 219 680	864 187 130
Adjustments				
Prior year adjustments -Note 24	-	-	(40 584 721)	(40 584 721)
Restated* balance at 01 March 2024 as restated	11 967 450	11 967 450	811 634 959	823 602 409
Surplus for the year	-	-	216 296 888	216 296 888
	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	216 296 888	216 296 888
Restated* balance at 01 March 2025	11 967 450	11 967 450	1 027 931 847	1 039 899 297
Surplus for the year	-	-	295 154 577	295 154 577
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	295 154 577	295 154 577
Revaluation adjustment-on Disposal of Cape Town Building	(3 700 000)	(3 700 000)	-	(3 700 000)
Transfer from revaluation reserve	-	-	3 700 000	3 700 000
Total changes	(3 700 000)	(3 700 000)	3 700 000	-
Balance at 28 February 2026	8 267 450	8 267 450	1 326 786 424	1 335 053 874

* See Note 23

THE NATIONAL BARGAINING COUNCIL FOR THE ROAD FREIGHT AND LOGISTICS INDUSTRY

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Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2026

Statement of Cash Flows

	Note(s)	2026 R	2025 Restated * R
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	19	239 964 322	151 295 472
Inflow of industry trust-collections received from industry and increase of unclaimed benefit liability	8	3 516 731 632	3 406 490 925
Outflow of industry trust-payments made to industry and decrease of unclaimed benefit liability	8	(3 405 306 932)	(3 285 077 573)
Interest paid		(56 383)	(139 414)
Net cash from operating activities		351 332 639	272 569 410
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(3 726 343)	(2 794 490)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		6 089 438	172 100
Realized gain on disposal of bonds		85 386 127	-
Purchase of intangible assets	3	(1 497 462)	(1 890 742)
Inflow of other financial assets-matured funds used to fund industry payment		1 143 503 613	1 210 430 212
Outflow of other financial assets-purchase of new investments		(1 539 490 204)	(1 518 411 495)
Net cash from investing activities		(309 734 831)	(312 494 415)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayments of finance liabilities		(759 364)	(696 645)
Total cash movement for the year		40 838 444	(40 621 650)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		104 700 158	145 321 808
Total cash at end of the year	7	145 538 602	104 700 158

* See Note 23

THE NATIONAL BARGAINING COUNCIL FOR THE ROAD FREIGHT AND LOGISTICS INDUSTRY

(Registration number: LR2/6/6/55)

Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2026

Accounting Policies

1. Basis of preparation and summary of significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard and in the manner required by the provisions of the constitution relating to financial matters and in terms of section 53(2) of the Labour Relations Act, 66 of 1995. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for financial assets at fair value, revaluation model of land and building and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in South African Rands.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.1 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Key Sources of estimation uncertainty

Industry trust and unclaimed benefit liability

The critical judgement made by management in applying accounting policies, apart from those involving estimations, that have most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are outlined as follows:

-The Council administers benefit funds on behalf of employees in the road freight and logistics industry, including the Leave Pay Fund, Sick Pay Fund, and Holiday Bonus Fund. These funds represent obligations to employees for accumulated leave entitlements, sick leave benefits, and annual bonuses, respectively.

-The liabilities are recognised at the nominal value of contributions received and are classified as current liabilities, as employees may claim benefits at any time, including upon termination of employment. Management has assessed the classification and measurement of these liabilities and determined that:

-The timing of settlement is inherently uncertain, as it depends on when employees take leave, fall ill, or exit the industry.

-Although some balances may remain unclaimed for extended periods, the Council does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement beyond 12 months and therefore classifies the full balance as current.

-No discounting is applied, as the liabilities are considered short-term in nature and the impact of time value of money is not material.

Interest earned

Interest earned on fund assets is retained by the Council in accordance with the Constitution and is not credited to individual employee balances.

Contributions

Contributions not claimed within five years are forfeited to the Council in accordance with the governing rules, and such forfeitures continue to be recognized as liabilities until settlement.

Sick Pay Fund

Sick Pay Fund covers paid sick leave and Sick bonuses, calculated as contributions received minus claims paid.

Holiday Bonus Fund

Holiday Bonus Fund employer contributions in this fund cover annual employee bonuses, usually paid in December. Liabilities equal nominal contributions and are current, since payouts are annual, though timing can vary with resignation, retirement, or incomplete claims.

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Accounting Policies

1.1 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Leave Pay Fund

Leave Pay Fund holds employer contributions for employees' annual leave. Liabilities are valued at the contributions received and are current, since employees can claim them anytime, including upon resignation or retirement. Settlement timing is uncertain.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Council reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment when changing circumstances indicate that they may have changed since the most recent reporting date. The residual values and useful lives of property, plant and equipment are based on historic performance as well as expectations about the future use and therefore requires a degree of judgement to be applied by the management. The useful economic lives and residual value are re-assessed annually. The assets that are fully depreciated and still in use are set at R1. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on the technological advancement, future investments and physical condition of asset. See Note 2 for the carrying amounts of property, plant, and equipment and accounting policy Note 1.2 for the useful economic lives for each class of assets. As indicated in accounting policy Note 1.2 the estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment range between 3-50 years however, the actual useful lives might be shorter or longer depending on the technical innovations and other factors.

Impairment testing

The Council reviews and tests the carrying value of property, plant and equipment on the cost model and intangible assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. When such indicators exist, management determine the recoverable amount by performing value in use and fair value calculations .

These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions. During the physical verification of assets at year end, management assesses if there are any assets that must be impaired, and they get retired from assets register and for those assets that still have book value the loss is recorded in the statement of comprehensive income as deficit or surplus .The carrying amounts of assets other than assets carried at fair value are assessed for impairment annually to identify if there is indication of impairment of assets.

Provisions

Provisions are inherently based on assumptions and estimates using the best information available. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions are included in note 10 - Provisions.

1.2 Property, plant and equipment

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

Subsequent to initial recognition, property ,plant and equipment is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, except for land and buildings which are stated at revalued amount. The revalued amount is the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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.

When an item of property,plant and equipment is revalued, gross carrying amount is adjusted consistently with the carrying amount. The accumulated depreciation at that date is adjusted to equal to the difference between the gross carrying amount and net carrying amount.

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Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2026

Accounting Policies

1.2 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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

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

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Buildings Office	Straight line	50
Motor Vehicles	Straight line	5
Office equipment	Straight line	5
Furnitures and Fixtures	Straight line	5
IT equipment	Straight line	3
Containers	Straight line	5
Land		Indefinite
Leased assets	Straight line	Over the term of lease

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 surplus or deficit 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 surplus or deficit when the item is derecognised.

1.3 Intangible assets

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 as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Computer software	Straight line	3

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.

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Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2026

Accounting Policies

1.4 Financial instruments and Financial Assets

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 surplus or deficit) 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. The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depend on the financial assets contracted cash flow characteristics and the Council business model for managing it.

Financial instruments at amortised cost

Council holds an investments portfolio where assets are invested as fixed deposit and money market in accordance with the Councils' investment policy which are measured at amortised costs.

These include loans, trade receivables and trade payables. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments which are classified as current assets or current liabilities are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash expected to be received or paid, unless the arrangement effectively constitutes a financing transaction.

At each reporting date, the carrying amounts of assets held in this category are reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence of impairment. If there is objective evidence, the recoverable amount is estimated and compared with the carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

Financial assets not classified or measured at amortised costs are measured at fair value through surplus or deficit.

Subsequent Measurement

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost, however, some are at fair value.

Financial instruments at fair value

Investments whose fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, without undue cost or effort, are measured at fair value through surplus or deficit such as government bonds.

1.5 Leases

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

Finance leases – lessee

Finance leases are recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments.

The lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability using the effective interest method.

Assets held under finance lease are included in the property, plant and equipment and depreciated on a straight line method and assessed for impairment losses in the same way as owned assets.

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.

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Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2026

Accounting Policies

1.6 Inventories

Inventories comprise consumables stock valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories comprises of all costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to the location and condition. When inventories are issued for use, the carrying amount of those inventories is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is used. Inventories relate to stationery purchased and outstanding at year end. Stationery used during the year is expensed in the statement of comprehensive income.

1.7 Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Appropriate allowances for estimate irrecoverable amounts are recognised in the surplus or deficit when there is objective evidence that the assets is impaired.

1.8 Impairment of assets

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

If there is any such indication, the recoverable amount of any affected asset 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 surplus or deficit.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset 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 in prior years. A reversal of impairment is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

1.9 Trade and other payables

Recognition and Measurement

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

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently at amortised costs, using effective interest method.

1.10 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.

Defined contribution plans

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.11 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when the Council has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the Council will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Council recognises the expected costs of bonus payments when the Council has a present legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as results of past events and reliable estimates can be made. Provision for bonus is based on performance, moderated scores are used to determine the percentages that are applied to salaries to determine bonus amounts payable.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation.

THE NATIONAL BARGAINING COUNCIL FOR THE ROAD FREIGHT AND LOGISTICS INDUSTRY

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Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2026

Accounting Policies

1.11 Provisions and contingencies (continued)

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised.

1.12 Financial Assets

All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in the entirety at either amortised costs or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Financial assets not classified or measured at amortised costs are measured at fair value through surplus or deficit.

1.13 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Council. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. The Council's revenue primarily comes from levies income collected from industry as per Main Collective Agreement.

Interest is accrued on a time proportion basis with reference to the principal amount receivables and effective interest rate applicable. Interest is recognised in surplus or deficit using effective interest rate method. Interest is earned from other financial assets invested.

Levies are charged to the industry for the services that Council provides to the industry as per Main Collective Agreement. Levies are recognised on accrual basis.

Wellness Contributions relate to fees collected for the Wellness Program and are recognised on accrual basis. The industry employers and employees make contributions to cover the health benefits available to the industry employees. The Wellness Contributions are made in line with Main Collective Agreement Schedule 4: Wellness Fund.

Arbitration costs income, interest and penalties are recognised on accrual basis. Arbitration costs relate to costs which are charges for the case set down for arbitration. Interest and penalties relate to charges for late submission for the returns in terms of Main Collective Agreement.

1.14 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash on hand and demand deposits, other short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to significant of risk of change in value. These are initially recognised at fair value and subsequent at amortised cost.

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Accounting Policies

1.15 Industry trust account and unclaimed benefit liability

Industry trust and unclaimed benefit liability are initially measured at fair value, and subsequently measured at amortised costs.

The benefit funds are recognised when funds are paid into the benefit funds account. The benefit funds belong to and are owed to the industry employees. The benefits funds are payables on demand to the industry employees.

Contributions not claimed or otherwise disposed of within 5 years after the date of receipt were forfeited to the general funds of the NBCRFLI in terms of the Main Collective Agreement. The policy was changed as of 1 March 2006 to transfer such receipts to forfeiture liability account in this fund and will be applied prospectively.

All the money paid into any of the benefit funds referred to in clause 24 of Main Collective Agreement must be deposited into a separate bank account to be operated for and in the name of that benefit fund. Income earned on invested money accrues to the Council. Any money in a benefit fund that it is not required for immediate use may be invested by the Council from time to time in terms of Section 53(5) of the Act.

The provisions of the agreement made and entered into by parties to the Council, promulgated under government notice 15 January 1971 sub-clause of Holiday Pay Fund, Leave Pay Fund and Sick Pay Fund made provisions on the administration of benefit trust funds in terms of the Main Collective Agreement. Contributions are recognised as liabilities when received, payments to beneficiaries reduce the liability and unclaimed amounts remain a payable (no automatic forfeiture to income).

Contributions are recognised as liabilities when received, payments to beneficiaries reduce the liability and unclaimed amounts remain a payable (no automatic forfeiture to income).

Sick Pay Fund

This fund covers paid sick leave and bonuses, calculated as contributions received minus claims paid. Claim timing depends on employee health and usage. Employees may earn a Sick bonus after 36 months if sick leave is unused. The full liability is current due to potential immediate claims. No discounting applies; interest stays with the Council, and balances unclaimed after five years are forfeited but remain as liabilities until settlement.

Holiday Bonus Fund

Employer contributions in this fund cover annual employee bonuses, usually paid in December. Liabilities equal nominal contributions and are current, since payouts are annual, though timing can vary with turnover or incomplete claims. Interest is retained by the Council, and unclaimed amounts after five years are forfeited but still shown as liabilities until settled.

Leave Pay Fund

The Leave Pay Fund holds employer contributions for employees' annual leave. Liabilities are valued at the contributions received and are current, since employees can claim them anytime, including upon resignation or retirement. Settlement timing is uncertain. No discounting applies, interest remains with the Council, and unclaimed funds after five years are forfeited but still recognized as liabilities until paid.

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Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2026

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2026 R			2025 R		
2. Property, plant and equipment						
	2026			2025		
	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value
Land	10 257 249	-	10 257 249	12 000 000	-	12 000 000
Building offices	19 832 597	(2 291 638)	17 540 959	23 748 333	(2 283 339)	21 464 994
Furniture and fixtures	11 755 046	(8 291 096)	3 463 950	10 008 942	(7 688 327)	2 320 615
Motor vehicles	3 699 106	(2 747 194)	951 912	3 699 106	(2 256 511)	1 442 595
Office equipment	2 902 631	(2 275 748)	626 883	3 211 870	(2 423 712)	788 158
IT equipment	13 942 929	(11 291 514)	2 651 415	13 658 207	(10 420 135)	3 238 072
Lease assets	2 130 885	(2 061 515)	69 370	2 130 885	(1 277 720)	853 165
Containers	1 610 879	(1 610 869)	10	1 610 879	(1 610 869)	10
Total	66 131 322	(30 569 574)	35 561 748	70 068 222	(27 960 613)	42 107 609

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2026

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Closing balance
Land	12 000 000	-	(1 742 751)	-	10 257 249
Building office	21 464 994	-	(3 489 888)	(434 147)	17 540 959
Furniture and fixtures	2 320 615	1 983 915	(34)	(840 546)	3 463 950
Motor vehicles	1 442 595	-	-	(490 683)	951 912
Office equipment	788 158	94 781	(9)	(256 047)	626 883
IT equipment	3 238 072	1 647 647	(70 195)	(2 164 109)	2 651 415
Lease assets	853 165	-	-	(783 795)	69 370
Containers	10	-	-	-	10
	42 107 609	3 726 343	(5 302 877)	(4 969 327)	35 561 748

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Closing balance
Land	12 000 000	-	-	-	12 000 000
Building office	21 582 244	348 333	-	(465 583)	21 464 994
Furniture and fixtures	2 600 981	493 001	(50)	(773 317)	2 320 615
Motor vehicles	1 963 135	-	-	(520 540)	1 442 595
Office equipment	748 161	361 744	-	(321 747)	788 158
IT equipment	3 903 133	1 591 412	(82 153)	(2 174 320)	3 238 072
Leased assets	1 553 930	-	-	(700 765)	853 165
Containers	11	-	(1)	-	10
	44 351 595	2 794 490	(82 204)	(4 956 272)	42 107 609

The carrying value of property, plant and equipment includes an amount of R69 370 (2025: R853 165) in respect of assets held under finance leases. Refer to Note 9 for more details.

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Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2026

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2026 R	2025 R
2. Property, plant and equipment (continued)		
Revaluations		
Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity such that carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of reporting year. When land and buildings are revalued, the gross carrying amount is adjusted consistently with the revaluation of carrying amount. The accumulated depreciation at that date is adjusted to equal the difference between the gross carrying amount after taking into account of accumulated impairment loss.		
There was no revaluation of land and buildings as at 28 February 2026. The most recent revaluation was conducted on 28 February 2024. Valuation of land and buildings is conducted every 3 years.		
The carrying value of the revalued assets are as follows:		
Land	10 257 249	12 000 000
Building office	17 540 959	23 748 333
	27 798 208	35 748 333
Details of properties at revalued amounts		
Erf 2915, 29 de Korte Street Braamfontein - Johannesburg		
- Revalued amount	9 114 865	9 114 865
Erf 2914, 31 de Korte Street Braamfontein Johannesburg		
- Revalued amount	5 866 350	5 866 350
Carrying value at cost model had there been no revaluation		
- Erf 2915 purchase price and date: 2006	4 085 414	4 085 414
- Erf 2914 purchase price and date : 2006	1 956 841	1 956 841
- Erf 7498 Parow 141 Voortrekker : 2010	-	3 106 951
	6 042 255	9 149 206

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3. Intangible assets

	2026			2025		
	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Carrying value
Computer software	13 045 540	(10 598 676)	2 446 864	11 548 077	(8 924 763)	2 623 314

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2026

	Opening balance	Additions	Amortisation	Closing balance
Computer software	2 623 314	1 497 462	(1 673 912)	2 446 864

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Amortisation	Closing balance
Computer software	2 311 204	1 890 741	(1 578 631)	2 623 314

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Notes to the Financial Statements

	2026 R	2025 R
4. Other financial assets		
Main Council - Fixed Deposits and Money Market	419 714 644	388 503 934
Leave Pay Fund - Fixed Deposits and Money Market	952 251 105	709 627 831
Holiday Pay Fund - Fixed Deposits and Money Market	540 042 308	282 420 918
Sick Pay Fund - Fixed Deposits and Money Market	857 455 589	1 113 803 386
Wellness Fund - Fixed Deposits	85 045 899	78 452 814
RSA Bonds - Main Council (FNB/RMB, Sanlam and Old Mutual)	556 846 658	435 988 155
RSA Bonds - Sick Pay Fund (FNB/RMB, Old Mutual, Sanlam and Momentum)	328 191 559	132 046 853
RSA Bonds - Holiday Pay Fund (FNB/RMB, Old Mutual and Sanlam)	57 791 259	277 035 846
Total other current financial assets	3 797 339 021	3 417 879 737

The investments are held at various of financial institutions and available on demand. These investments bear interest between 6% and 7,29% (2025: between 6% and 9,43% per annum). The bonds investments are held at Sanlam, Old Mutual, Momentum and FNB/RMB.

Fixed deposits and money market deposits are measured at amortised cost, and RSA Bonds are measured at fair value through profit and loss. The fair values are determined based on quoted market prices.

Investments are maintained in designated funds accounts and there is no cross subsidising on the funds between funds. Amounts on the funds are restricted.

The Council management identifies credible investment institutions and diversify these investments to manage concentration risk and losses to the investments. The shortfall on the funds are covered by the Main Council funds.

Current assets

At fair value	942 829 477	845 070 854
At amortised cost	2 854 509 544	2 572 853 883
	3 797 339 021	3 417 924 737

5. Inventories

Inventory	338 198	468 155
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The total amount expensed during the year is R719 778 (2025 : R628 547)

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Notes to the Financial Statements

	2026 R	2025 R
6. Trade and other receivables		
Accrued income	12 802 164	10 150 113
Deposits - utilities and rentals	1 041 781	1 041 781
Trade Unions	2 207 599	1 052 889
Prepaid expenses	216 582	761 603
	16 268 126	13 006 386

The deposits relate to withholding deposits paid to the lessors on rental of offices and municipal deposits for utilities accounts. Accrued income relate to Wellness Fund contributions and Levies income accrual at year end. Trade union amounts relate to amount advanced to the unions at the end of year for subscription fees collection. Prepaid expenses relate to amount paid in advance.

7. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Bank balances	145 436 472	104 592 813
Petty Cash	102 130	107 345
	145 538 602	104 700 158

8. Industry trust and unclaimed benefit liability

At amortised costs

Balance for the year	2 459 898 010	2 338 484 658
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THE NATIONAL BARGAINING COUNCIL FOR THE ROAD FREIGHT AND LOGISTICS INDUSTRY

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Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2026

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2026 R	2025 Restated * R
8. Industry trust and unclaimed benefit liability (continued)		
At amortised cost		
Opening balance	2 459 898 010	2 338 484 658
Holiday Pay Fund	1 535 127 537	1 486 575 143
Leave Pay Fund	1 142 421 593	1 104 293 291
Sick Pay Fund	839 182 501	815 622 491
	<u>3 516 731 631</u>	<u>3 406 490 925</u>
Holiday Pay Fund	(1 521 335 813)	(1 477 094 423)
Leave Pay fund	(1 080 105 304)	(1 044 242 030)
Sick Pay Fund	(803 865 811)	(763 741 120)
	<u>(3 405 306 928)</u>	<u>(3 285 077 573)</u>
Balance at the end of year	<u>2 571 322 710</u>	<u>2 459 898 010</u>
Holiday Pay Fund		
The balance of the industry trust and unclaimed benefit liability for the Holiday Pay Fund was R526 397 687 of which R55 610 297 related to the forfeiture liability (2025: R512 605 967 of which the forfeiture liability amounted to R72 137 506. The total assets for the fund were R597 833 651 (2025: R559 456 856).		
Leave Pay Fund		
The balance of the industry trust and unclaimed benefit liability was R977 645 480 of which R51 711 149 was for the forfeiture liability (2025: R915 329 192 of which the forfeiture liability amounted to R58 727 881). The total assets for the fund were R977 645 517 (2025: R915 329 190).		
Sick Pay Fund		
The balance of the industry trust and unclaimed benefit liability for the Sick Pay Fund was R1 067 279 543 of which R55 979 978 related to the forfeiture liability (2025: R1 031 962 852 of which the forfeiture liability amounted to R70 652 074. The total assets for the fund were R1 185 647 233 (2025: R1 245 920 231).		
Current liabilities		
At amortised cost	<u>2 571 322 710</u>	<u>2 459 898 010</u>

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Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2026

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2026 R	2025 R
9. Finance lease liabilities		
Minimum lease payments which fall due		
- within one year	63 458	685 515
-later than one year but within five years	-	137 307
Present value of minimum lease payments	63 458	822 822
Net finance lease liabilities		
Non-current liabilities	-	137 307
Current liabilities	63 458	685 515
	63 458	822 822

Council entered into a lease agreement with service provider which supplied Council with 5 motor vehicles for the Wellness Fund.

Interest rates were fixed at 11,25% at the contract date. All leases have fixed repayments and no arrangements have been entered into for renewal clauses, purchase options, escalation clauses, contingent rent or subleases. Council is allowed to cancel the contract if the Main Collective Agreement is not renewed as per lease contract.

The Council's obligations under finance leases are secured by the leased assets.

10. Provisions

Reconciliation of provisions - 2026

	Opening balance	Additions	Utilised during the year	Closing balance
Incentive bonus	30 479 715	32 622 991	(30 479 715)	32 622 991

Reconciliation of provisions - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Utilised during the year	Closing balance
Incentive bonus	26 869 192	30 479 715	(26 869 192)	30 479 715

11. Trade and other payables

Trade payables	33 558 021	30 383 171
Accrued expenses	7 818 373	3 782 620
Leave pay accrual	6 103 980	6 229 283
Trust account	10 949 152	9 335 441
	58 429 526	49 730 515

The trust account relates to the enforcement cases by the industry employees against the employer. The funds paid by the employers after arbitration award regarding the enforcement cases are allocated to the trust account. Leave pay accrual relate to provision for leave raised at year end. The provision for leave is calculated at the current salary multiplied by number of available leave days which is in line with remuneration policy.

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Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2026

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2026 R	2025 R
12. Revenue		
Interest Received	310 502 564	325 042 317
Wellness Contributions	382 411 288	364 548 829
Levies Received	156 322 683	148 071 619
	849 236 535	837 662 765
13. Other income		
Unrealised fair value gains	81 257 565	121 915 090
CCMA subsidy income	598 994	536 354
Legal fees recovered	11 333	99 356
Service seta	275 700	103 598
Arbitration interest	2 161 869	1 231 737
Loss on sale of assets	-	(66 852)
Sheriff fees arbitration	48 860	56 209
Income arbitration costs	2 206 392	1 549 302
Realised Gain bonds	85 386 127	-
Sundry income	5 283 962	3 188 246
Dividends Bonds-Holiday Pay Fund	6 155 336	-
Profit on sale of assets	786 566	172 100
Income arbitration penalties	2 327 758	927 212
Dividends Bonds-Sick Pay Fund	2 647 943	-
Dividends Bonds-Main Council	11 802 176	-
	200 950 581	129 712 352
Realised gain on government bonds - Council disposed of some government invested bonds with Sanlam,FNB/RMB and Old Mutual during december 2025.		
14. Auditor's remuneration		
External audit fees	954 878	1 482 311
Internal audit fees	953 693	544 968
	1 908 571	2 027 279
15. Employee cost		
Other employee costs	217 408 153	201 048 545
Defined contributions Plan - pension funds	7 884 846	7 283 265
	225 292 999	208 331 810
16. Operating expenses		
Operating expenses include the following expenses:		

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Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2026

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2026 R	2025 R
16. Operating expenses (continued)		
Audit fees - external and internal	1 908 572	2 027 280
Depreciation	4 185 533	4 255 507
Amortisation	1 673 912	1 578 631
Depreciation of leased assets	783 795	700 631
Consulting and professional fees	6 114 491	3 553 750
Computer hardware and software maintenance	41 624 023	38 534 714
Representativity	10 099 884	11 828 492
Lease rentals and parkings	8 193 565	7 335 535
Trucking wellness funding	21 313 619	20 215 896
Medical health insurance	325 068 335	309 676 074
Electricity and water	5 361 676	5 123 917
	426 327 405	404 830 427
17. Interest paid		
Finance leases	56 383	139 414
18. Taxation		
Non provision of tax		
No provision has been made for taxation as the Council is currently exempt from income taxation in terms of section 10(1)(cA)(i) of the Income tax Act.		
19. Cash generated from operations		
Surplus for the year	295 154 577	216 296 888
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	5 859 445	5 834 138
Sale of assets-disposal	-	82 204
Depreciation - leased vehicles	783 795	700 765
Profit on sale of assets	(786 566)	(172 100)
Movement in provisions	2 143 276	3 610 523
Interest paid	56 383	139 414
Net fair value gain adjustment - Unrealised	(68 813 816)	(66 262 862)
Changes in working capital:		
Decrease)/(Increase) in inventories	129 957	(328 417)
(Increase) in trade and other receivables	(3 261 740)	(954 130)
Increase /(decrease) in trade and other payables	8 699 011	(7 650 951)
	239 964 322	151 295 472

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Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2026

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2026 R	2025 R
20. Commitments		
Operating leases – as lessee (expense)		
Minimum lease payments due		
- within one year	10 154 685	10 034 218
- in second to five year inclusive	18 381 356	14 144 033
	28 536 041	24 178 251

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the Council for certain of its office properties. Leases are negotiated for an average term of five years and rentals are fixed for an average of three years. No contingent rent is payable.

21. Contingencies Liabilities

Council Management is not aware of any Contingent liability as at the end of financial year.

22. Related parties

Key Executive Management and Councillors' Remuneration

Executive Management and Councillors' Remuneration	25 471 986	24 528 397
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23. Prior period error

Prior year error relates to Council decision which was taken in FY 2021 whereby Council approved the use of R75 million from the reserves to be utilised to fund holiday bonus payments to rescue the road freight and logistics industry from the effects of the national lockdown which came about as result of the Covid 19 pandemic. During that that period a total amount of R40 584 721 was paid towards holiday bonus payments however there was no adjustment made to Council reserves and industry trust liability.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

23. Prior period error (continued)

The correction of the error resulted in adjustments as follows:

Statement of Financial Position (Extract)	28 February 2025 (As Previously reported)	28 February 2025 (Restated)	Difference	29 February 2024 (As Previously reported)	29 February 2024 (Restated)	Difference
Retained Income	1 068 516 568	(1 027 931 847)	40 584 721	852 219 680	(811 634 959)	40 584 721
Industry trust and unclaimed benefit liability	2 419 313 289	(2 459 898 010)	(40 584 721)	2 297 899 937	(2 338 484 654)	(40 584 721)
	3 487 829 857	(3 487 829 857)	-	3 150 119 617	(3 150 119 613)	-

24. Categories of financial instruments

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Trade and other payables	58 429 522	34 165 838
Industry trust and unclaimed benefit liabilities	2 571 322 710	2 459 898 010
	2 629 752 232	2 494 063 848

THE NATIONAL BARGAINING COUNCIL FOR THE ROAD FREIGHT AND LOGISTICS INDUSTRY

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Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2026

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2026 R	2025 R
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25. Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

During the financial year under review, the Council operated in accordance with the approved strategic objectives. These strategic objectives were reviewed during the Council's strategic planning session, and the revised 3year strategy document was subsequently approved by Council on 30 July 2025 for implementation.

The parties negotiated and concluded a collective agreement which was promulgated and extended by the Minister of Employment and Labour to nonparties within the Council's registered scope. This extension took effect on 1 March 2025 and will remain in force until 28 February 2027, in accordance with Section 32(1) of the Labour Relations Act, as amended.

The prospects of improvement on the revenue for the next financial year are also promising as Council is anticipating an increase in the collections. The projected revenue for the year ending 28 February 2027 is R479.4m.

The main source of revenue for Council is derived from the levies collection and interest earned on the investments of the trust funds. An improvement in revenue would mean that Council will be able to meet the operating expenditure requirements and its other financial obligations.

Council is anticipating an improvement in the financial performance for the financial year ending on the 28th of February 2027. In addition, the Council is on track with the implementation of the investment strategy. The investment strategy has made it possible for Council to invest in other investment portfolios such as government bonds. As of 28 February 2026, an amount of R942,8m has been invested in the government bonds portfolios.

The Council does have adequate financial resources to cover operational costs for at least 2 years. Council's accumulated reserves are currently sitting at R1,326bn and this will assist to alleviate against any negative impact on its liquidity and cashflow position.

Based on the above, we are confident that the Council will continue to operate as a going concern in the foreseeable future.

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Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2026

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2026 R	2025 R
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26. Events after the reporting period

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

THE NATIONAL BARGAINING COUNCIL FOR THE ROAD FREIGHT AND LOGISTICS INDUSTRY

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Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2026

Detailed Income Statement

	Note(s)	2026 R	2025 Restated * R
Revenue			
Interest received		310 502 564	325 042 317
Wellness fund contributions		382 411 288	364 548 829
Levies		156 322 683	148 071 619
	12	849 236 535	837 662 765
Other income			
CCMA subsidy income		598 994	536 354
Legal fees recovered		11 333	99 356
Service seta income		275 700	103 598
Arbitration Interest		2 161 869	1 231 737
Loss on sale of assets		-	(66 852)
Sheriff fees arbitration		48 860	56 209
Income arbitration costs		2 206 392	1 549 302
Realised Gain bonds		85 386 128	-
Sundry income		5 283 962	3 188 246
Dividends bonds holiday		6 155 336	-
Profit on sale of assets		786 566	172 100
Income arbitration penalties		2 327 758	927 212
Dividends Bonds-Sick		2 647 943	-
Dividends bonds Main Council		11 802 175	-
Unrealized fair value gains		81 257 565	121 915 090
		200 950 581	129 712 352
Expenses (Refer to page 32)		(754 976 156)	(750 938 815)
Operating Surplus		295 210 960	216 436 302
Interest paid	17	(56 383)	(139 414)
Surplus for the year		295 154 577	216 296 888

* See Note 23

THE NATIONAL BARGAINING COUNCIL FOR THE ROAD FREIGHT AND LOGISTICS INDUSTRY

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Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2026

Detailed Income Statement

	Note(s)	2026 R	2025 Restated * R
Operating expenses			
Councillors travel		(142 739)	(141 926)
Advertising		(5 958 531)	(4 195 117)
Stakeholder Management		(82 095)	(100 521)
Auditors' remuneration	14	(1 908 572)	(2 027 280)
Bank charges		(5 987 262)	(5 392 170)
Computer hardware ,leasing and software maintenance		(41 624 023)	(38 534 714)
Consulting and professional fees		(6 114 491)	(3 553 750)
Depreciation and amortisation		(6 643 240)	(6 534 904)
Employee costs		(225 292 999)	(208 951 044)
Attendance fees		(4 340 896)	(3 904 320)
Arbitration expense		(24 134 413)	(23 477 817)
Bursary expense		(1 091 916)	(1 043 925)
Equipment hire		(5 084 830)	(4 652 858)
Exemption body expense		(2 628 870)	(2 600 517)
Lease rentals and parking		(8 193 565)	(7 335 535)
Trucking wellness funding		(21 313 619)	(20 215 896)
Loss on unrealised fair value adjustment		(12 443 747)	(55 652 228)
Fines and penalties		-	(13 826)
Insurance		(2 054 013)	(1 685 877)
Legal expenses		(7 640 313)	(6 052 308)
Meeting expenses		(400 368)	(345 422)
Medical expenses		(325 068 335)	(309 676 074)
Motor vehicle expenses		(3 150 616)	(3 520 747)
Emergency relief		(44 911)	(182 145)
Negotiation paradigm		(1 686 013)	(3 679 051)
Representativity		(10 099 884)	(11 828 492)
Postage		(859 331)	(596 121)
Printing and stationery		(2 985 381)	(3 029 701)
Seminars		(2 167 971)	(564 049)
Repairs and maintenance		(1 911 664)	(1 810 703)
Security		(3 967 388)	(3 953 923)
Staff welfare and refreshments		(4 366 223)	(3 173 458)
Electricity and water		(5 361 676)	(5 123 917)
Telephone and fax		(2 420 090)	(2 470 311)
Staff Training		(2 445 540)	(2 452 464)
Councillors training		(483 119)	(138 452)
Travel - local		(4 877 512)	(2 327 252)
		(754 976 156)	(750 938 815)

* See Note 23