

Jabulani Rural Health Foundation
(Association incorporated under
Section 21 of the Companies Act)
Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 28 February 2011

Registration number 2006/009074/08

Jabulani Rural Health Foundation

(Association Incorporated under Section 21 of the Companies Act)

(Registration number 2006/009074/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2011

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	Support to rural hospitals and rural communities
Directors	C.B. Gaunt J.K. Ntlatywa K.W.D.P. Le Roux
Registered office	The Gaunt Residence Main Road Zithulele Village 5080
Business address	The Gaunt Residence Main Road Zithulele Village 5080
Postal address	P.O. Box 702 Mqanduli Eastern Cape 5080
Bankers	ABSA Bank Limited
Auditor	L. Dart Chartered Accountant (S.A) Registered Auditor
Secretary	None
Company registration number	2006/009074/08

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

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The following supplementary information does not form part of the annual financial statements and is unaudited:

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Chartered Accountants (SA)

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of Jabulani Rural Health Foundation (Association incorporated under Section 21 of the Companies Act)

We have audited the annual financial statements of Jabulani Rural Health Foundation (Association incorporated under Section 21 of the Companies Act) which comprise the statement of financial position as at 28 February 2011, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as set out on pages 7 to 19.

Directors' Responsibility for the Annual Financial Statements

The company's directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these annual financial statements in accordance with South African Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and in the manner required by the Companies Act of South Africa, 1973. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these annual financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the annual financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the annual financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the annual financial statements, whether due to fraud and error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the annual financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the annual financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Qualification

In common with similar organizations, it is not feasible for the organization to institute accounting controls over cash collections from donations and sundry income prior to initial entry of collections in the accounting records. Accordingly, it was impracticable for us to extend our examination beyond receipts actually recorded.

Opinion

In our opinion, except for the effects of any adjustments which might of arisen had it been possible for us to extend our examination of cash collections from donations and sundry income, the annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Jabulani Rural Health Foundation (Association incorporated under Section 21 of the Companies Act) as at 28 February 2011 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with South African Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and in the manner required by the Companies Act in South Africa.

Supplementary information

The supplementary schedule set out on page 20 does not form part of the annual financial statements and is presented as additional information. We have not audited this schedule and accordingly do not express an opinion on it.



L. Dart
Chartered Accountant (S.A.)
Registered Auditor

EAST LONDON
17 November 2011

Jabulani Rural Health Foundation

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Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required by the South African Companies Act to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with South African Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

The annual financials statements are prepared in accordance with South African Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates.

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

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

The directors have reviewed the company's cash flow forecast for the year to 28 February 2012 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the company has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditor is responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on the company's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditor and their report is presented on pages 3 to 4.

The annual financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2011 set out on pages 6 to 20, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on 17 November 2011 and are signed on its behalf by:



C.B. Gaunt

Director

Jabulani Rural Health Foundation

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Director's Report

The directors submit their report for the year ended 28 February 2011.

1. Financial review

Main business and operations

The nature of the company's operations is providing support services to rural hospitals and communities and operates principally in the Eastern Cape of the Republic of South Africa.

The results of the company and the state of affairs are set out in the attached financial statements and do not, in our opinion, require further comments.

The company's net surplus for the year amounted to R890 471 (Net deficit 2010: R110 750), details thereof are fully disclosed in the statement of comprehensive income on page 8.

2. Events after the reporting period

The directors are not aware of any matter or circumstance arising between balance sheet date and the date of this report.

3. Directors

The directors of the company during the year and to the date of this report are as follows:

C.B. Gaunt	Appointed 30 March 2007
J.K. Ntlatywa	Appointed 6 May 2008
K.W.D.P. Le Roux	Appointed 30 March 2007

4. Secretary

A secretary has not been appointed.

5. Auditors

L. Dart will continue in office in accordance with section 270(2) of the Companies Act.

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Statement of Financial Position

	<i>Note</i>	2011 R	2010 R
Assets			
Non current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	<u>1 009 322</u>	<u>404 322</u>
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	3	4 890	-
Cash and cash equivalents	4	<u>374 680</u>	<u>85 813</u>
		<u>379 570</u>	<u>85 813</u>
Total assets		<u>1 388 892</u>	<u>490 135</u>
Equity and liabilities			
Capital and reserves			
Accumulated funds		<u>1 376 102</u>	<u>485 631</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	5	<u>12 790</u>	<u>4 504</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>1 388 892</u>	<u>490 135</u>

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Statement of Comprehensive Income

	<i>Note</i>	2011	2010
		R	R
Revenue	6	1 203 261	421 198
Other income		71 027	34 168
Operating expenses		(391 132)	(566 206)
Operating profit / (deficit)	7	883 156	(110 840)
Interest received	8	7 315	90
Net surplus / (deficit) for the year		890 471	(110 750)

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Statement of Changes in Funds

	Accumulated funds R	Total R
Balance at 1 March 2009	596 381	596 381
Changes in funds		
Total comprehensive deficit for the year	<u>(110 750)</u>	<u>(110 750)</u>
Balance at 1 March 2010	485 631	485 631
Changes in funds		
Total comprehensive surplus for the year	<u>890 471</u>	<u>890 471</u>
Balance at 28 February 2011	<u>1 376 102</u>	<u>1 376 102</u>

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2011**Statement of Cash Flows**

	<i>Note</i>	2011	2010
		R	R
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from donors and customers		1 269 398	455 366
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		327 346	547 693
Cash generated / (utilised) by operations	<i>10</i>	942 052	(92 327)
Interest received		7 315	90
Net cash from operating activities		949 367	(92 237)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Additions to property, plant and equipment		(660 500)	(56 755)
Total cash movement for the year		288 867	(148 992)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year		85 813	234 805
Total cash at end of year	<i>4</i>	374 680	85 813

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Accounting Policies

1. Presentation of Annual Financial Statements

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with South African Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice and the Companies Act of South Africa. The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments at fair value, 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 Property, plant and equipment

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when:

- it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company;
and
- the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

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

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight line basis over the expected useful lives to their estimated residual value.

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

Item	Average useful life
Buildings	Not depreciated
Improvements to leasehold premises	20 years
Equipment and machinery	5 years
Computer equipment	3 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Furniture and fittings	6 years

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate.

The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in profit or loss unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

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Accounting Policies

1.1. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item.

1.2 Financial instruments
Initial recognition and measurement

Financial instruments are recognised initially when the company becomes a party to contractual provisions of the instruments.

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

Financial instruments are measured initially at fair value, except for equity investments for which fair value is not determinable, which are measured at cost and are classified as available-for-sale financial assets.

For financial instruments which are not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the instrument.

Loans to/(from) related parties

These include loans to and from holding companies, fellow subsidiaries, subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates and are recognised initially at fair value plus direct transaction costs.

Loans to related parties are classified as loans and receivables.

Loans from related parties are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in profit or loss when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and delinquency in payments (more than 30 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivables are impaired. The allowance recognised is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition.

Trade and other receivables are classified as loans and receivables.

Trade and other payables

Trade payables are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost,

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Accounting Policies

1.2 Financial instruments (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.3 Impairment of assets

The company assesses at each end of the reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

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

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in the profit or loss. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease.

An entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss is recognised in prior periods for assets other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of those assets are estimated.

The increased carrying amount of an asset other than goodwill attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation other than goodwill is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation increase.

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Accounting Policies

1.4 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 paid vacation leave 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.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs.

1.5 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

- the company has a present obligation as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and
- a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

The amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation.

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement shall be recognised when, and only when, it is vitually certain that reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation. The reimbursement shall be treated as a separate asset. The amount recognised for the reimbursement shall not exceed the amount of the provision.

1.6 Grants and donations

Grants and donations are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that:

- the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them; and
- the grants will be received

Grants and donations are recognised as income over periods necessary to match them with related costs that they are intended to compensate.

Grants and donations related to assets, including non-monetary grants at fair value, are presented in the statement of financial position by setting up the grant as deferred income or by deducting the grant in arrival at the carrying amount of the asset.

Grants and donations related to income are presented as a credit in the profit and loss (seperately).

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Accounting Policies

1.6 Grants and donations (continued)

Repayments of grants and donations related to income is applied first against any un-amortised deferred credit set up in respect of the grant. To the extent that the repayment exceeds any such deferred credit, or where no deferred credit exists, the repayment is recognised immediately as an expense.

Repayments of grants and donations related to an asset is recorded by increasing the carrying amount of the asset or reducing the deferred income balance by the amount repayable. The cumulative additional depreciation that would have been recognised to date as an expense in the absence of the grant is recognised immediately as an expense.

1.7 Revenue

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with the transaction is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period. The outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company;
- the stage of completion of the transaction at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably;
- and
- the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

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

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

Royalties are recognised on the accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreements.

1.8 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2011**Notes to the Annual Financial Statements****2. Property, plant and equipment**

	2011			2010		
	R			R		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying Value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying Value
Buildings	339 820	-	339 820	339 820	-	339 820
Leasehold improvements	346 040	(17 302)	328 738	-	-	-
Equipment and machinery	283 881	(14 518)	269 363	9 732	(3 234)	6 498
Computer equipment	63 922	(32 724)	31 198	38 033	(14 538)	23 495
Motor vehicles	31 000	(8 783)	22 217	31 000	(2 583)	28 417
Furniture and fittings	21 122	(3 136)	17 986	6 699	(607)	6 092
	1 085 785	(76 463)	1 009 322	425 284	(20 962)	404 322

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2011

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Total
Buildings	339 820	-	-	-	339 820
Leasehold improvements	-	346 040	-	(17 302)	328 738
Equipment and machinery	6 498	274 149	-	(11 284)	269 363
Computer equipment	23 495	25 888	-	(18 185)	31 198
Motor vehicles	28 417	-	-	(6 200)	22 217
Furniture and fittings	6 092	14 423	-	(2 529)	17 986
	404 322	660 500	-	(55 500)	1 009 322

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2010

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Total
Buildings	335 000	4 820	-	-	339 820
Equipment and machinery	8 442	2	-	(1 946)	6 498
Computer equipment	18 134	14 234	-	(8 873)	23 495
Motor vehicles	-	31 000	-	(2 583)	28 417
Furniture and fittings	-	6 699	-	(607)	6 092
	361 576	56 755	-	(14 009)	404 322

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2011**Notes to the Annual Financial Statements**

	2011 R	2010 R
3. Trade and other receivables		
Accrued income	390	-
Micro loan	4 500	-
	<u>4 890</u>	<u>-</u>
4. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents consists of :		
Cash on hand	20	-
Bank balances	374 660	85 813
	<u>374 680</u>	<u>85 813</u>
5. Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	4 728	1 168
Provision for 2011 audit fees	8 062	3 336
	<u>12 790</u>	<u>4 504</u>
6. Revenue		
Donations	<u>1 203 261</u>	<u>421 198</u>
7. Operating profit / (deficit)		
Operating profit for the year is stated after accounting for the following:		
Other income		
Donations received	<u>1 203 261</u>	<u>421 198</u>
Auditor's remuneration	15 814	5 318
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	55 500	14 009
Employee costs	<u>217 911</u>	<u>117 494</u>

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	2011 R	2010 R
8. Investment revenue		
Interest revenue		
Bank	<u>7 315</u>	<u>90</u>
9. Cash generated / (utilised) by operations		
Surplus / (Deficit) for the year	890 471	(110 750)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	55 500	14 009
Interest received	(7 315)	(90)
Changes in working capital :		
Trade and other receivables	(4 890)	-
Trade and other payables	8 286	4 504
	<u>942 052</u>	<u>(92 327)</u>

10. Related party transactions

10.1 Identity of related parties

The directors are identified in the directors' report.

10.2 Related party transactions

None

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

11. Risk management

Financial risk management

The company's activities expose it to financial risks arising from market risk (including cash flow interest rate risk) and credit risk.

Interest rate risk

The company generally adopts a policy of ensuring that its exposure to changes in interest rates is on a floating rate basis.

Credit risk

Credit risk consists mainly of cash deposits, cash equivalents and trade debtors. The company only deposits cash with major banks with high quality credit standing.

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

At balance sheet date there were no significant concentrations of credit risk.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2011**Detailed Income Statement**

	2011 R	2010 R
Revenue		
Donations received	1 203 261	421 198
Other income		
Interest received	7 315	90
Bad debts recovered	-	520
Sundry income	71 027	33 648
	1 281 603	455 456
Operating expenses	391 132	566 206
Accounting fees	768	-
Advertising and promotions	6 560	5 275
Auditor's remuneration	15 814	5 318
Bank charges	6 095	4 100
Building renovations	-	252 585
Cleaning	(200)	-
Computer expenses	1 480	3 093
Courier and postage	3 353	2 648
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	55 500	14 009
Electricity, gas and water	-	276
Employee costs	217 911	117 494
Equipment	7 973	14 432
Food and supplies	5 730	23 465
Fundraising expenses	6 673	-
Furniture and appliances	10 050	-
Gifts	266	857
Leasing and hiring costs	817	5 450
Magazines, journals and books	4 016	-
Motor vehicle expenses	11 624	2 974
Printing and stationery	17 014	18 248
Prizes	9 590	-
Research	2 040	-
Repairs and maintenance	(175)	84 998
Staff welfare	-	150
Staff uniforms	2 200	-
Telephone	700	160
Travel and accommodation	5 333	10 674
Net surplus / (deficit) for the year	890 471	(110 750)