

**Jabulani Rural Health Foundation NPC**

**Annual Financial Statements**

for the year ended 28 February 2019

Registration number 2006/009074/08

**Jabulani Rural Health Foundation NPC**  
(Registration number 2006/009074/08)

**Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2019**

**General Information**

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

# **Jabulani Rural Health Foundation NPC**

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## **Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2019**

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

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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 NPC

We have audited the annual financial statements of Jabulani Rural Health Foundation NPC which comprise the statement of financial position as at 28 February 2019, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity 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 18.

### 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 the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and in the manner required by the Companies Act of South Africa, 2008. 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 or 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 NPC as at 28 February 2019 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and in the manner required by the Companies Act in South Africa.

## **Supplementary information**

The supplementary schedule set out on pages 19 - 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  
31 October 2019

## Jabulani Rural Health Foundation NPC

(Registration number 2006/009074/08)

### Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2019

#### 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 the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities 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. 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 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 2020 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 2019 set out on pages 6 to 20, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on 31 October 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
C.B. Gaunt

Director

 

**Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2019**

**Directors' Report**

The directors submit their report for the year ended 28 February 2019.

**1. Financial review**

***Main business and operations***

The nature of the company's business 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 deficit for the year amounted to R89 924 (2018: R12 141), 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 90 of the Companies Act.

**6. Liquidity and solvency**

The directors have performed the required liquidity and solvency tests required by the Companies Act.



**Jabulani Rural Health Foundation NPC**

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**Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2019****Statement of Financial Position**

	<i>Note</i>	<b>2019 R</b>	<b>2018 R</b>
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	2	<u>6 539 400</u>	<u>6 803 305</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	3	33 276	8 695
Cash and cash equivalents	4	<u>2 373 172</u>	<u>2 261 830</u>
		<u>2 406 448</u>	<u>2 270 525</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u><b>8 945 848</b></u>	<u><b>9 073 830</b></u>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Accumulated funds		<u>8 861 440</u>	<u>8 951 364</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	5	<u>84 408</u>	<u>122 466</u>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<u><b>8 945 848</b></u>	<u><b>9 073 830</b></u>



# Jabulani Rural Health Foundation NPC

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## Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2019

### Statement of Comprehensive Income

		2019 R	2018 R
	<i>Note</i>		
Revenue	6	5 412 847	4 484 465
Other income		563 159	235 746
Operating expenses		<u>6 133 450</u>	<u>4 817 452</u>
Operating deficit	7	( 157 444)	( 97 241)
Interest paid		-	-
Interest received	8	<u>67 520</u>	<u>85 100</u>
Net deficit for the year		<u>( 89 924)</u>	<u>( 12 141)</u>

# Jabulani Rural Health Foundation NPC

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## Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2019

### Statement of Changes in Equity

	Accumulated funds R	Total R
<b>Balance at 1 March 2017</b>	8 963 505	8 963 505
Changes in funds		
Total comprehensive deficit for the year	<u>( 12 141)</u>	<u>( 12 141)</u>
<b>Balance at 1 March 2018</b>	<b>8 951 364</b>	<b>8 951 364</b>
Changes in funds		
Total comprehensive deficit for the year	<u>( 89 924)</u>	<u>( 89 924)</u>
<b>Balance at 28 February 2019</b>	<b><u>8 861 440</u></b>	<b><u>8 861 440</u></b>

**Jabulani Rural Health Foundation NPC**

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**Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2019****Statement of Cash Flows**

	<i>Note</i>	<b>2019 R</b>	<b>2018 R</b>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Cash receipts from customers		<b>5 388 266</b>	4 592 306
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		<b>5 070 730</b>	3 956 397
Cash generated by operations	9	<b>317 536</b>	635 909
Interest paid		-	-
Interest received		<b>67 520</b>	85 100
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>		<b>385 056</b>	721 009
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	<b>( 434 834)</b>	( 227 335)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment	2	<b>161 120</b>	1
<b>Net cash flows from investing activities</b>		<b>( 273 714)</b>	( 227 334)
<b>Total cash movement for the year</b>		<b>111 342</b>	493 675
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year		<b>2 261 830</b>	1 768 155
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	4	<b>2 373 172</b>	2 261 830

# Jabulani Rural Health Foundation NPC

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## Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2019

### Accounting Policies

#### 1. Presentation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the Companies Act of South Africa. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in South African Rands.

##### 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 the straight line basis over their 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.



# **Jabulani Rural Health Foundation NPC**

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## **Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2019**

### **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 end effective interest rate computed at initial recognition.

Trade and other receivables are classified as loans and receivables.

# **Jabulani Rural Health Foundation NPC**

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## **Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2019**

### **Accounting Policies**

#### **1.2 Financial instruments (continued)**

##### **Trade and other payables**

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

##### **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 virtually 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 arriving at the carrying amount of the asset

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

# **Jabulani Rural Health Foundation NPC**

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## **Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2019**

### **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 2019****Notes to the Annual Financial Statements****2. Property, plant and equipment**

	2019			2018		
	Cost/ Valuation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying Value	Cost/ Valuation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying Value
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Buildings	273 820	-	273 820	343 820	-	343 820
Leasehold improvements	7 526 792	(1 757 823)	5 768 969	7 471 176	(1 381 716)	6 089 460
Equipment and machinery	436 745	( 393 881)	42 864	1 153 539	(1 059 757)	93 782
Computer equipment	115 842	( 110 035)	5 807	198 530	( 152 781)	45 749
Motor vehicles	605 167	( 179 498)	425 669	389 857	( 188 148)	201 709
Furniture and fittings	64 748	( 42 477)	22 271	92 195	( 63 410)	28 785
	<b>9 023 114</b>	<b>(2 483 714)</b>	<b>6 539 400</b>	<b>9 649 117</b>	<b>(2 845 812)</b>	<b>6 803 305</b>

**Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2019**

	Opening balance R	Additions R	Disposals R	Depreciation R	Total R
Buildings	343 820	-	( 70 000)	-	273 820
Leasehold improvements	6 089 460	55 617	-	( 376 108)	5 768 969
Equipment and machinery	93 782	-	-	( 50 918)	42 864
Computer equipment	45 749	-	( 23 867)	( 16 075)	5 807
Motor vehicles	201 709	379 217	( 67 253)	( 88 004)	425 669
Furniture and fittings	28 785	-	-	( 6 514)	22 271
	<b>6 803 305</b>	<b>434 834</b>	<b>( 161 120)</b>	<b>( 537 619)</b>	<b>6 539 400</b>

**Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2018**

	Opening balance R	Additions R	Disposals R	Depreciation R	Total R
Buildings	343 820	-	-	-	343 820
Leasehold improvements	6 330 184	127 428	-	( 368 152)	6 089 460
Equipment and machinery	191 575	7 670	-	( 105 463)	93 782
Computer equipment	68 410	12 741	-	( 35 402)	45 749
Motor vehicles	213 518	60 000	( 1)	( 71 808)	201 709
Furniture and fittings	15 022	19 496	-	( 5 733)	28 785
	<b>7 162 529</b>	<b>227 335</b>	<b>( 1)</b>	<b>( 586 558)</b>	<b>6 803 305</b>

**Jabulani Rural Health Foundation NPC**

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**Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2019****Notes to the Annual Financial Statements**

	2019 R	2018 R
<b>3. Trade and other receivables</b>		
Trade receivables	21 426	6 195
Trade receivables with credit balances	9 850	-
Micro finance loans	2 000	2 500
	<u>33 276</u>	<u>8 695</u>
<b>4. Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents consists of:		
Bank balances	2 369 079	2 256 704
Cash on hand	4 093	5 126
	<u>2 373 172</u>	<u>2 261 830</u>
<b>5. Trade and other payables</b>		
Trade payables	8 208	44 425
Trade receivables with credit balances	9 850	-
Rental control account	53 625	78 041
Electricity control account	1 371	-
Deposits held	3 900	-
Rental received in advance	7 454	-
	<u>84 408</u>	<u>122 466</u>
<b>6. Revenue</b>		
Donations	<u>5 412 847</u>	<u>4 484 465</u>
<b>7. Operating deficit</b>		
is arrived at after taking into account:		
Auditor's remuneration	19 924	19 395
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	537 619	586 558
Employee costs	<u>3 625 937</u>	<u>3 263 154</u>

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**Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2019****Notes to the Annual Financial Statements**

	2019 R	2018 R
<b>8. Investment revenue</b>		
Interest revenue		
Bank	<u>67 520</u>	<u>85 100</u>
<b>9. Cash generated by operations</b>		
Deficit for the year :	( 89 924)	( 12 141)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	537 619	586 558
Interest paid	-	-
Interest received	( 67 520)	( 85 100)
Changes in working capital:		
Trade and other receivables	( 24 581)	106 899
Trade and other payables	<u>( 38 058)</u>	<u>39 693</u>
	<u>317 536</u>	<u>635 909</u>

**10. Related party transactions****10.1 Identity of related parties**

The directors are identified in the directors' report.

**10.2 Related party transactions**

C.B. Gaunt - Donation income	165 000	155 000
K.W.D.P. Le Roux - Donation income	<u>78 245</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>243 245</u>	<u>155 000</u>

**11. Taxation**

No provision for taxation has been made for the company as it is exempt from taxation in terms of section 10(1)(cN) of the Income Tax Act, 58 of 1962.

**Jabulani Rural Health Foundation NPC**

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**Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2019**

<b>Detailed Income Statement</b>	<b>2019 R</b>	<b>2018 R</b>
<b>Revenue</b>		
Donations received	5 412 847	4 484 465
<b>Other income</b>		
Interest received	67 520	85 100
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	24 999
Sundry income	563 159	210 747
	<u>6 043 526</u>	<u>4 805 311</u>
<b>Expenditure (refer to page 20)</b>	6 133 450	4 817 452
<b>Net deficit for the year</b>	<u>( 89 924)</u>	<u>( 12 141)</u>



**Jabulani Rural Health Foundation NPC**

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**Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2019**

<b>Detailed Income Statement (continued)</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Accounting fees	55 320	50 180
Advertising and promotions	-	693
Audit fees	19 924	19 395
Bank charges	13 585	13 511
Branding	788	-
Bursaries	58 200	18 000
Cleaning	1 416	4 489
Internet expenses	14 342	7 088
Conferences and subscriptions	5 960	27 151
Courier and postage	810	148
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	537 619	586 558
Educational material	10 304	8 521
Electricity, gas and water	87 185	90 737
Employee costs	3 625 937	3 263 154
ERG Patient transport assistance	29 732	50 722
Events	49 990	95 140
External training and development	109 891	65 645
Facilitation fees	2 940	5 400
Fines	2 911	500
Food supplies and consumables	17 186	46 315
Furniture and appliances	18 737	8 511
Garden expenses	4 362	5 781
Gifts	22 996	10 300
Hospital equipment	646 837	-
In-house training and development	1 775	-
Insurance	1 112	260
IT Consultants and repairs	2 750	81 881
IT Hardware and software	51 750	11 174
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	111 122	-
Materials	43 291	-
Medical consumables and supplies	4 638	170
Monitoring and evaluation	44 324	-
Motor vehicle expenses	134 746	128 402
Printing and stationery	57 873	23 966
Refuse removal	( 936)	1 179
Rent	35 830	25 929
Repairs and maintenance	190 196	51 879
Security	5 825	2 040
S & T allowance	9 824	-
Telephone	8 205	39 024
Tools	1 559	-
Transport	66 071	5 076
Uniforms, clothing and safety equipment	9 777	43 896
Workman's Compensation	16 746	24 637
	<b>6 133 450</b>	<b>4 817 452</b>