COMREHENSIVE COMMUNITY BASED REHABILITATION IN TANZANIA (CCBRT)

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

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ORGANISATION INFORMATION

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS

Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation in Tanzania
Msasani Village
Kimweri Road
PO Box 23310
Dar es Salaam
Tanzania

REGISTRATION

Registered as a Society under the Societies Act, CAP 337 R.E 2002.

BANKERS

Bank of Africa (Tanzania) Limited
NDC Development House
Ohio/Kivukoni Drive
PO Box 3054
Dar es Salaam
Tanzania

NBC Limited
Moshi Branch
PO Box 3030
Moshi
Tanzania

BANKERS (CONTINUED)

National Microfinance Bank Limited
Msasani Branch
PO Box 23310
Dar es Salaam
Tanzania

SOLICITORS

IMMMA Advocates
IMMMA House, Plot No. 357
United National Road, Upanga
PO Box 72484
Dar es Salaam
Tanzania

AUDITORS

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Pemba House, Plot No. 369
Toure Drive
PO Box 45
Dar es Salaam
Tanzania

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

1 The Directors' submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013, which disclose the state of affairs of Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation in Tanzania ("the Organisation").

2 PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation in Tanzania (CCBRT), a Tanzanian Society, was established in 1994 in response to the needs of people with disabilities in and around Dar es Salaam and the lack of accessible services to them. It comprises two community-based rehabilitation (CBR) programmes in Dar es Salaam and Moshi, a disability hospital, and an active international training programme. CCBRT is the largest indigenous provider of disability and rehabilitation services in the country, providing quality rehabilitative services to 120,000 people with disabilities and their caregivers each year. This includes people with:

- Physical impairments (cerebral palsy, congenital deformities such as clubfoot, cleft lip/palate);
- Visual and Hearing impairments;
- Epilepsy; and
- Obstetric fistula.

3 RESULTS FOR THE YEAR

The net surplus for the year of TZS 5,374 million (2012: TZS 2,819 million) has been added to retained surplus.

4 DIRECTORS

The Directors who held office during the year and to the date of this report were:

Name	Nationality	Position
Dr. Willibrod P. Slaa	Tanzanian	President
Mr. B. K. Tanna	British	Vice President
Mr. E. F. Mnyone	Tanzanian	Member
Prof. Godfrey Mmari	Tanzanian	Member
Mr. Erwin Telemans	Belgian	Treasurer & Secretary / Managing Director
Mr. J. Sutton	Irish	Member

5 AUDITORS

The auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers, has expressed its willingness to continue in office and is eligible for re-appointment. A resolution proposing the re-appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers as auditor of the Organisation for the year ending 31 December 2014 will be put to the Annual General Meeting.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dr. Willibrod P. Slaa – President

07/08/14
Date

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

The constitution of the Organisation requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Organisation as at the end of the financial period and of its surplus or deficit. It also requires the Directors to ensure that the Organisation keeps proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the Organisation. The Directors is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Organisation.

The Directors accept responsibility for the annual financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates. The Directors are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the Organisation and of its surplus or deficit in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. The Directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Directors to indicate that the Organisation will not remain a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of this statement.

Dr. Willibrod P. Slaa – President

07/08/14
Date

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR
TO THE MEMBERS OF COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY BASED REHABILITATION IN TANZANIA (CCBRT)

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation in Tanzania (the "Organisation"), which comprise statement of financial position as at 31 December 2013 and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in reserves and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Directors' responsibility for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal control, as the directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these 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 financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the 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 financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Organisation as at 31 December 2013, and of its surplus and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

NELSON E. MSUYA, FCPA – PP

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers
Certified Public Accountants
Dar es Salaam

Date: 11 AUGUST 2014

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Note	2013 TZS'000	2012 TZS'000 (Restated)
Income			
Donations	4	**19,149,460**	15,963,985
Government grants	4	**1,719,621**	1,578,734
Contributions by patients	4	**4,291,863**	3,256,451
Other income	5	**1,081,784**	1,157,587
Total income		**26,242,728**	21,956,757
Operating costs	6	**(20,868,510)**	(19,159,217)
Surplus and comprehensive income for the year		**5,374,218**	2,797,540

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013

	Note	2013 TZS'000	2012 TZS'000 (Restated)	2011 TZS'000 (Restated)
ASSETS				
Non current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	7	**26,403,423**	10,879,617	3,747,642
Intangible assets	8	**34,741**	69,483	104,225
		26,438,164	10,949,100	3,851,867
Current assets				
Inventories	9	**1,920,265**	2,365,603	1,387,635
Trade and other receivables	10	**2,803,465**	789,293	1,684,855
Bank balances and cash	11	**17,683,202**	25,072,503	13,856,620
		22,406,932	28,227,399	16,929,110
TOTAL ASSETS		**48,845,096**	39,176,499	20,780,977
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES				
Reserves				
Retained surplus		**12,363,594**	6,989,376	1,104,337
Reserves – Committed funds		**-**	-	3,087,499
Revaluation reserve		**2,134,055**	-	-
Total reserves		**14,497,649**	6,989,376	4,191,836
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Capital grants	12	**24,302,945**	10,947,940	3,960,153
Current liabilities				
Deferred income grants	13	**9,029,217**	20,151,721	11,559,665
Trade and other payables	14	**1,015,285**	1,087,462	1,069,323
		10,044,502	21,239,183	12,628,988
Total liabilities		**34,347,447**	32,187,123	16,589,141
TOTAL RESERVES AND LIABILITIES		**48,845,096**	39,176,499	20,780,977

The financial statements on pages 5 to 27 were approved by the board of directors and signed on its behalf by:

Dr. Willibrod P. Slaa – President

07/08/14
Date

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESERVES

	Retained surplus TZS'000 (Restated)	Reserves - Committed Funds* TZS'000	Revaluation reserve TZS'000	Total TZS'000
Year ended 31 December 2013				
As previously stated	7,821,034	-	-	7,821,034
Prior year adjustment (Note 21)	(831,658)	-	-	(831,658)
As restated	6,989,376	-	-	6,989,376
Surplus and comprehensive income for the year	5,374,218	-	-	5,374,218
Revaluation reserve	-	-	2,134,055	2,134,055
At end of year	**12,363,594**	**-**	**2,134,055**	**14,497,649**
Year ended 31 December 2012				
As previously stated	1,335,990	3,087,499	-	4,423,489
Prior year adjustment (Note 21)	(231,653)	-	-	(231,653)
As restated	1,104,337	3,087,499	-	4,191,836
Surplus and comprehensive income for the year	2,797,540	-	-	2,797,540
Transfer from reserves	3,087,499	(3,087,499)	-	-
At end of year	**6,989,376**	**-**	-	**6,989,376**

*Transfer from reserves – This relates to funds committed by the organisation in prior years to finance the construction of Baobab Maternity Hospital. As at 31 December 2013, the total budget for this activity had been fully committed to be financed by various donors and, as a result, management has released the committed funds.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Note	2013 TZS'000	2012 TZS'000 (Restated)
Cash flow from operating activities			
Surplus for the year		**5,374,218**	2,797,540
Adjustments for:			
- Depreciation	6	**674,159**	572,897
- Amortisation of intangible assets	6	**34,742**	34,742
- Amortisation of capital grants	5	**(708,901)**	(717,082)
- Profit on disposal of equipment		**(93,835)**	(155,598)
Operating surplus before working capital changes		**5,280,383**	2,532,499
Inventories		**445,338**	(977,968)
Accounts receivables		**(2,014,176)**	895,562
Accounts payables		**(11,194,681)**	8,610,193
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities		**(7,483,136)**	11,060,286
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	7	**(14,063,905)**	(7,704,869)
Proceeds on disposal of equipment		**93,835**	155,598
Net cash utilized in investing activities		**(13,970,070)**	(7,549,271)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Receipt of capital grants	12	**14,063,905**	7,704,869
Cash generated from financing activities		**14,063,905**	7,704,869
(Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(7,389,301)**	11,215,884
Movement in cash and cash equivalent			
At start of year		**25,072,503**	13,856,620
(Decrease)/increase		**(7,389,301)**	11,215,884
At end of year		**17,683,202**	25,072,503

1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation in Tanzania (CCBRT) have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and IFRIC interpretations. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Organisation's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 2.

(b) Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

(i) New and amended standards adopted by the Organisation

The following standards have been adopted by the organization for the first time for the financial year beginning on or after 1 January 2013, but have a material impact on the financial statements:

Amendment to IAS 1, 'Financial statement presentation' regarding other comprehensive income. The main change resulting from these amendments is a requirement for entities to group items presented in 'other comprehensive income' (OCI) on the basis of whether they are potentially re-classifiable to profit or loss subsequently (reclassification adjustments).

IAS 19, 'Employee benefits' was revised in June 2011. The changes on the Organization's accounting policies has been as follows: to immediately recognize all past service costs; and to replace interest cost and expected return on plan assets with a net interest amount that is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability (asset).

Amendment to IFRS 7, 'Financial instruments: Disclosures', on asset and liability offsetting. This amendment includes new disclosures to facilitate comparison between those entities that prepare IFRS financial statements to those that prepare financial statements in accordance with US GAAP.

IFRS 11, 'Joint arrangements' focuses on the rights and obligations of the parties to the arrangement rather than its legal form.

There are two types of joint arrangements: joint operations and joint ventures. Joint operations arise where the investors have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities of an arrangement. A joint operator accounts for its share of the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Joint ventures arise where the investors have rights to the net assets of the arrangement; joint ventures are accounted for under the equity method. Proportional consolidation of joint arrangements is no longer permitted.

1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Changes in accounting policy and disclosures (continued)

(i) New and amended standards adopted by the Organisation (continued)

IFRS 12, ' Disclosures of interests in other entities' includes the disclosure requirements for all forms of interests in other entities, including joint arrangements, associates, structured entities and other off balance sheet vehicles.

IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement', aims to improve consistency and reduce complexity by providing a precise definition of fair value and a single source of fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across IFRSs. The requirements, which are largely aligned between IFRSs and US GAAP, do not extend the use of fair value accounting but provide guidance on how it should be applied where its use is already required or permitted by other standards within IFRSs

(ii) New standards and interpretations that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2013, and have not been applied in preparing this financial statement. None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the organization, except the following set out below:

IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments', addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. IFRS 9 was issued in November 2009 and October 2010. It replaces the parts of IAS 39 that relate to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. IFRS 9 requires financial assets to be classified into two measurement categories: those measured as at fair value and those measured at amortized cost. The determination is made at initial recognition. The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing its financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument. For financial liabilities, the standard retains most of the IAS 39 requirements. The main change is that, in cases where the fair value option is taken for financial liabilities, the part of a fair value change due to an entity's own credit risk is recorded in other comprehensive income rather than the income statement, unless this creates an accounting mismatch. The organization is yet to assess IFRS 9's full impact. The organization will also consider the impact of the remaining phases of IFRS 9 when completed by the Board.

IFRIC 21, 'Levies', sets out the accounting for an obligation to pay a levy that is not income tax. The interpretation addresses what the obligating event is that gives rise to pay a levy and when should a liability be recognized. The organization is not currently subjected to significant levies so the impact on the organization is not material.

Amendments to IAS 36, 'Impairment of assets', on the recoverable amount disclosures for non-financial assets. This amendment removed certain disclosures of the recoverable amount of CGUs which had been included in IAS 36 by the issue of IFRS 13.

There are no other IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the organization.

1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Income

The Organisation derives its income from the following sources:

(i) Donations in cash and in kind from development partners and other organisations; and
(ii) Revenue from services rendered and medicines sold to patients (cost sharing).

Revenue is recognised as follows:

(i). Donations income; Donations are recognised once there is reasonable assurance that the organisation will (a) comply with terms of the agreement(s); and b) there is reasonable assurance that the grant shall be received. Donations received in form of consumables materials (in-kind) are classified as revenue grants.
(ii) Rendering of services; Revenue is recognized upon performance of services or delivery of goods when the amount can be reliably measured and it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the organisation.
(iii) Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis using the effective interest method on an accrual basis.

(d) Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Tanzania shillings in thousands (TZS '000') which is the Organisation's functional and presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss, within other income.

1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(e) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are initially recognised at cost. Buildings are subsequently measured at market value, based on valuations by external independent valuers, less depreciation. All other property and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation are credited to a revaluation reserve. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against the revaluation reserve; all other decreases are charged in profit or loss. Each year the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset (the depreciation charged in profit or loss) and depreciation based on the asset's original cost is transferred from the revaluation reserve to retained surplus.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Organisation and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of income and expenditure during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Assets are depreciated starting in the month they are put into use. Depreciation on assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	**Rate (%)**
Buildings	4
Tools and Machinery	12.5
Motor vehicles	25
Motorcycles and bicycles	25
Equipment	12.5
Furniture and Fittings	12.5
Computers	33.33

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

The assets carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the assets carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are included in profit or loss within other income.

(f) Intangible assets

Cost incurred on computer software is initially accounted for at cost as intangible asset and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is calculated on straight line basis over the estimated useful life of 4 years. Costs incurred in maintaining computer software programmes are expensed as incurred.

1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(g) Inventory

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined by the Weighted Average Cost method (WAC) less provision for impairment. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less applicable cost to sell.

Provision is made where necessary for obsolete, expired and defective stocks.

(h) Financial assets

(i) Classification

All financial assets of the Organisation are in the category of loans and receivables.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. These are classified as current assets except for maturities greater than 12 months, otherwise they are classified as non-current. The Organisation's loans and receivables comprise, 'trade and other receivables' and 'cash and cash equivalents' in the statement of financial position.

(ii) Recognition and measurement

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade-date – the date on which the Organisation commits to purchase or sell the asset. Receivables are subsequently carried at amortised cost.

(iii) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(iv) Impairment

The Organisation assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial re-organisation, and where observable data indicate that there is a measureable decrease in the estimated future cash flows.

1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(h) Financial assets (continued)

(iv) Impairment (continued)

For loans and receivables category, the amount of the loss is measured as a difference between the assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial assets original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss in profit or loss.

(i) Taxation

(i)Current income tax

The Board of Directors consider the organisation to be exempt from income taxes based on the criteria in the Income Tax Regulations which accord this status to Organisations that perform charitable activities and whose surplus is within the required limits, or if higher is to be utilised for future charitable activities. The Income Tax Regulations require further an approval from the Commissioner of Income tax for the entity to be granted a charitable organisation status. This application was made and approved by commissioner for domestic revenue on 7th November 2007.

(ii) Value added tax

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of value added tax except where the value added tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the value added tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of expense item as applicable.

(j) Capital grants

Donations received in form of fixed assets are capitalized and credited to capital grant. Capital grants are amortized in profit or loss over the estimated useful lives of the assets concerned.

(k) Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which these are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

2 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(a) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Organisation makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

(i) Impairment of accounts receivable

The Organisation reviews its debtor balances to assess impairment on an annual basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in profit or loss, the Organisation makes judgements using estimates based on historical loss experience for its debtors It is on this basis that management have determined the risk of recoverability based on days outstanding.

(ii) Impairment of inventories

The Organisation reviews its stock holdings and assess for impairment on an annual basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in profit or loss, the Organisation assesses its inventory by assessing expiry dates on consumable and medicine stock.

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

The Organisation's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, namely: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Organisation's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Organisation does not hedge any of its risk exposures.

Financial risk management is carried out by the finance department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Foreign currency risk is managed by billing customers in foreign currency so as to protect organisation from the volatility associated with local currency depreciation. Under this arrangement, increases or decreases in the organisation's foreign denominated liabilities are partially offset by gains and losses in foreign debtors. Efforts are also made to ensure significant liabilities are negotiated in local currency with prompt payment of outstanding amounts.

<u>*Market risk*</u>

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The Organisation enters into contracts denominated in foreign currencies especially in Euro (EUR) and United States Dollar (USD). In addition, the organisation has liabilities and assets denominated in foreign currencies. As a result, the organisation is subject to transaction and translation exposure from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. Exposure to foreign currency risk is mitigated by the fact that foreign currency assets and liabilities are normally settled within a short period of time.

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Market risk (continued)

(i) Foreign exchange risk (continued)

Management's policy to manage foreign exchange risk is to hold foreign currency bank accounts which act as a natural hedge for payment.

As at 31 December 2013, if the Tanzanian shilling weakened/strengthened by 7% against the US dollar with all other variables held constant, change in surplus for the year would have been TZS 14.23 million higher/lower mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of US dollar denominated payables.

As at 31 December 2013, if the Tanzanian shilling weakened/strengthened by 4% against the Euro with all other variables held constant, change in surplus for the year would have been TZS 58 million higher/lower mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains'/losses on translation of Euro denominated payables.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. Customers are assessed for credit quality by taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors before being approved as credit customers.

There are no credit limits set by the management for its customers. The management approves all the credit transactions based on the historical information on trading transactions with customers to minimise exposure.

The amount that best represents the Organisation's maximum exposure to credit risk at 31 December 2013 is made up as follows:

	2013	2012
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Cash at bank	**17,625,764**	25,072,503
Trade receivables	**1,830,073**	155,426
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	**23,715**	311,675
	19,479,552	25,539,604

No collateral is held for any of the above assets.

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Organisation will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash balances, and the availability of funding from various development partners.

The table below analyses the Organisation's financial liabilities that will be settled on a net basis into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table below are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Less than 1 year TZS '000
At 31 December 2013:	
- trade and other payables	**1,015,285**
At 31 December 2012:	
- trade and other payables	1,087,462

4 INCOME

	2013 TZS '000	2012 TZS '000 (Restated)
Donation received from development partners- Note 4 (a)	**11,921,385**	3,513,046
Donation in kind - Note 4(b)	**222,821**	321,031
Other donations - Note 4 (c)	**1,191,405**	1,456,522
Irish Embassy	**1,381,737**	1,070,145
DANIDA	**2,941,063**	6,967,623
DFID	**-**	966,121
Embassy of Japan	**-**	154,931
CIDA	**1,491,049**	1,514,566
	19,149,460	15,963,985
Cost sharing from patients - Note 4 (d)	**4,291,863**	3,256,451
Government of the United Republic of Tanzania – Salary support	**1,719,621**	1,578,734
	25,160,944	20,799,170

4 INCOME (CONTINUED)

	2013 TZS '000	2012 TZS '000 (Restated)
(a) Donation received from Development Partners		
European Union	**668,291**	1,137,623
SIDA	**7,537,457**	-
CBM	**1,800,407**	2,369,614
LftW - Austria	**232,953**	-
LftW - Belgium	**300,982**	-
LftW - Netherland	**45,527**	-
Liliane funds	**38,217**	-
WISE	**210,957**	-
Smile Train - CP	**19,280**	-
TIGO	**37,061**	-
SDC	**9,086**	-
CIC	**24,798**	-
FK Norway	**84,865**	5,809
LftW - B DGD	**325,925**	-
Norad	**24,409**	-
Family Planning (Tim Manchester)	**4,213**	-
SFD-ICRC	**41,358**	-
Elma Foundation	**200**	-
EKN	**105,083**	-
Fistula Foundation	**130,675**	-
KfW	**21,039**	-
EHfK	**9,720**	-
Capda	**42,323**	-
Smile Train - DH	**113,705**	-
Goat Races	**10,659**	-
Lions Club	**7,933**	-
CCBRT Donations	**2,574**	-
ALTSO	**1,563**	-
Bank of Africa	**12,950**	-
CBM NZ	**57,175**	-
	11,921,385	3,513,046
(b) Donation in kind		
Medicines and other consumable materials	**222,821**	321,031
(c) Other donations		
International Federation of Spina Bifina and Hydrocephalus	**37,672**	-
Latter Day Saint Church	**31,670**	15,000
Barclays Community Fund	**-**	42,014
MIC Tanzania Limited	**-**	15,533
Kupona Foundation	**60,158**	71,036
Other organizations and individuals	**58,303**	244,705
Children in Crossfire	**-**	95,649
Vodafone UK	**1,003,602**	972,585
	1,191,405	1,456,522

NOTES (CONTINUED)

4 INCOME (CONTINUED)

(d) Cost sharing from patients

	2013 TZS '000	2012 TZS '000 (Restated)
Programme income	3,666,210	875,776
Eye department	65	1,041,761
Orthopaedic department	100	208,876
Pharmacy, X-ray, Laboratory and Physiotherapy	-	433,529
Optical shop	625,488	696,509
	4,291,863	3,256,451

5 OTHER INCOME

	2013 TZS '000	2012 TZS '000 (Restated)
Gain on disposals of equipment	93,835	155,598
Interest income - call deposits	3,148	22,114
Exchange gain on working capital items	177,948	-
Income from hostel, laundry and others	97,952	262,793
Amortization of capital grant (Note 12)	708,901	717,082
	1,081,784	1,157,587

6 OPERATING COSTS

	2013 TZS '000	2012 TZS '000 (Restated)
Salaries and other personnel cost	10,213,789	7,152,625
Patients' subsidies and individual aids	737,853	892,864
Clearing and forwarding costs	(150)	125,642
Depreciation	674,159	572,897
Amortisation	34,742	34,742
Cost of consumables	2,809,044	2,463,454
Outreach and project visits	-	56,708
Advocacy and awareness	-	132,562
Training	742,925	2,809,908
Consultancy costs	1,710,834	815,568
Rent, premises and utility costs	399,925	529,298
Repairs and maintenance	727,477	390,302
Security charges	117,738	96,381
Audit fee	158,974	128,152
Professional fee	47,966	-
Legal fee	17,079	14,157
Communication and advertisement	713,378	31,818
General and administration expenses	742,059	983,179
Financial charges	54,842	37,753
Transport and motor vehicles expenses	596,036	558,612
Bad debt provision	369,839	1,272,857
Exchange loss on working capital	-	59,738
	20,868,509	19,159,217

7 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Buildings TZS '000	Motor vehicles TZS '000	Motorcycle & bicycles TZS '000	Equipment TZS '000	Computers TZS '000	Furniture & fittings TZS '000	Tools and machinery TZS '000	Capital work in-progress TZS '000	Total TZS '000
Year ended 31 December 2013									
Opening net book value	1,834,581	764,390	6,180	1,442,427	148,227	216,897	10,188	6,456,728	10,879,618
Additions	253,259	-		722,635	159,520	158,917		12,769,574	14,063,905
Depreciation charge	-	(232,545)	(536)	(301,471)	(91,551)	(43,964)	(4,088)	-	(674,155)
Revaluation surplus	2,134,055	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,134,055
Closing net book value	**4,221,895**	**531,845**	**5,644**	**1,863,591**	**216,196**	**331,850**	**6,100**	**19,226,302**	**26,403,423**
At 31 December 2013									
Valuation	4,221,895	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,221,895
Cost	-	1,470,517	40,314	3,408,755	650,104	509,369	25,949	19,226,302	25,331,310
Accumulated depreciation	-	(938,672)	(34,670)	(1,545,164)	(433,908)	(177,519)	(19,849)	-	(3,149,782)
Net book value	**4,221,895**	**531,845**	**5,644**	**1,863,591**	**216,196**	**331,850**	**6,100**	**19,226,302**	**26,403,423**

The Company's buildings were revalued 31 December 2013 by independent professional valuers, Proper Consult (T) Limited. Level 2 fair values for buildings were derived using an open market value basis. The revaluation surplus was credited to the revaluation reserve in shareholders' equity. The most significant input into this valuation approach is the market rate per square metre. The three different fair value measurements are:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities (Level 1)
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (Level 3)

7 PROPERTY ,PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Motorcycle & bicycles	Equipment	Computers	Furniture & fittings	Tools and machinery	Capital work in-progress	Total
	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000
Year ended 31 December 2013									
Opening net book value	1,576,055	212,555	8,179	735,987	80,565	120,957	14,695	998,651	3,747,645
Additions	373,245	699,555	7,740	909,597	132,632	124,023	-	5,458,077	7,704,869
Depreciation Charge	(114,720)	(147,720)	(9,739)	(203,157)	(64,970)	(28,083)	(4,507)	-	(572,897)
Closing net book value	**1,834,580**	**764,390**	**6,180**	**1,442,427**	**148,227**	**216,897**	**10,188**	**6,456,728**	**10,879,617**
At 31 December 2013									
Cost	2,872,088	1,638,147	40,314	2,693,652	490,584	350,452	25,949	6,456,728	14,567,913
Accumulated Depreciation	(1,037,507)	(873,757)	(34,134)	(1,251,225)	(342,357)	(133,555)	(15,761)	-	(3,688,296)
Net book value	**1,834,581**	**764,390**	**6,180**	**1,442,427**	**148,227**	**216,897**	**10,188**	**6,456,728**	**10,879,617**

In 1997, the members of CCBRT set up a Trusteeship – The registered Trustees of Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation in Tanzania – to be the legal holder to the land title deed on which the society's hospital facilities have been constructed. The Trustees have granted the CCBRT the use of this parcel of land under the registered plot number 1490/1 Msasani for its charitable activites.

8 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2013 TZS '000	2012 TZS '000
At 1 January	**69,483**	104,225
Amortisation charge	**(34,742)**	(34,742)
At 31 December	**34,741**	69,483

9 INVENTORIES

	2013	2012
Consumables	**1,920,265**	2,328,594
Workshop inventory	**-**	37,009
	1,920,265	2,365,603

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense and included in the statement of comprehensive income under operating expenses amounted to TZS 2,821,412 (2012: TZS 1,885,136).

10 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2013 TZS '000	2012 TZS '000
Trade receivables	**2,140,624**	224,780
Less: provision for impairment of receivables	**(310,551)**	(69,354)
Net trade receivables	**1,830,073**	155,426
Prepayments	**949,677**	322,192
Amount due from a related party (Note 17)	**1,245,202**	1,116,560
Staff advances and imprest	**21,483**	93,994
CBM Germany current account	**-**	85,816
Other receivables	**2,232**	218,808
Impairment provision for other receivables	**(1,245,202)**	(1,203,503)
Net other receivables	**973,392**	633,867
Total receivables	**2,803,465**	789,293

The carrying amounts of the Organisation's trade and other receivables are denominated in the following currencies:

Currency	2013 TZS '000	2012 TZS '000
Tanzanian shillings	**1,502,078**	349,693
Euros	**-**	278,816
United States Dollar	**1,301,387**	160,784
	2,803,465	789,293

10 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

Movements on the provision for impairment of trade receivables are as follows:

	2013 TZS '000	2012 TZS '000
At the start of the year	**69,354**	36,277
Provision during the year	**241,197**	69,354
Write offs during the year	**-**	(36,277)
At end of year	**310,551**	69,354

Movements on the provision for impairment of other receivables are as follows:

	2013 TZS '000	2012 TZS '000
At the start of the year	**1,203,503**	-
Provision during the year	**128,642**	1,203,503
Write offs during the year	**(86,943)**	-
At end of year	**1,245,202**	1,203,503

11 BANK BALANCES AND CASH

	2013 TZS '000	2012 TZS '000
Cash in hand	**57,438**	
Cash at Bank	**17,625,764**	25,072,503
	17,683,202	25,072,503

12 CAPITAL GRANTS

	2013 TZS '000	2012 TZS '000
At 1 January	**10,947,940**	3,960,153
Received during the year	**14,063,906**	7,704,869
Amortization for the year (Note 5)	**(708,901)**	(717,082)
At 31 December	**24,302,945**	10,947,940

13 DEFERRED INCOME GRANTS

	2013 TZS '000	2012 TZS '000
The movements in deferred income grants are detailed below:		
Opening balance	**20,151,721**	11,559,665
Funds received from donors (Note 15)	**22,611,034**	33,513,314
Non cash items operating expenses (Note 15)	**1,078,540**	1,880,496
Advance payments-(cost sharing from patients)	**120,336**	62,332
Property, plant and equipment additions (Note 7)	**(14,063,905)**	(7,704,869)
Operating expenses (Note 6)	**(20,868,509)**	(19,159,217)
Net deferred income	**9,029,217**	20,151,721

14 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2013 TZS '000	2012 TZS '000
Trade payables	**905,915**	1,027,963
Accruals	**109,885**	56,537
Statutory deductions accrued	**(775)**	2,702
CBR patients bond	**260**	260
	1,015,285	1,087,462

15 INCOME GRANTS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR

	2013 TZS '000	2012 TZS '000
CBM	**2,043,812**	2,601,219
European Union	**534,625**	535,789
LFTW Austria	**114,820**	173,548
Smile Training	**234,489**	313,774
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	**1,573,510**	1,578,012
LFTW Belgium	**416,173**	142,223
DFID	**-**	968,051
DANIDA	**2,702,702**	8,108,108
Irish Aid	**855,457**	1,625,400
Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)	**5,472,581**	5,404,680
Embassy of Netherlands	**172,005**	3,395,538
Swiss Development Cooperation	**336,842**	3,143,100
Vodafone Foundation	**1,441,028**	1,011,904
Kupona Foundation	**122,482**	184,007
ELMA Foundation	**1,608,949**	1,571,542
Government of Tanzania	**1,547,214**	1,552,365
KfW	**2,172,265**	-
EHfK	**637,462**	-
LftW - NL	**47,073**	-
IFHSB	**50,883**	-
WISE	**237,590**	-
FK Norway	**131,091**	27,496
SFD-ICRC	**117,507**	-
Others donors	**40,474**	1,176,558
	22,611,034	33,513,314
Non-cash items in operating expenses		
Depreciation and amortization	**708,901**	607,639
Bad debt provision	**369,639**	1,272,857
	1,078,540	1,880,496

16 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Capital expenditure contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not yet incurred is TZS 16,402 million (2012: TZS 5,825 million). The capital commitment relates to the construction of a maternity hospital (Baobab). The total hospital construction is estimated to cost TZS 26.22 billion which had yet to be fully contracted as at the reporting date.

17 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION AND BALANCES

Related party relationships exist between the Organisation, its shareholders, other Organisations under common ownership and the directorship. The following transactions were carried with related parties:

	2013 TZS '000	2012 TZS '000
(a) Funds received during the year		
Kupona Foundation	**122,483**	184,465
(b) Purchase of services		
Advance on operating costs- Kupona Foundation	**128,642**	113,429
(c) Outstanding balances - Amounts due from related parties		
Kupona Foundation	**1,245,202**	1,116,560

(d) Key management remuneration

Short term employee benefits

	Salary Shs'000	Allowances Shs'000	Total Shs'000
2013			
Key management	**1,174,587**	**52,983**	**1,227,570**
2012			
Key management	557,624	24,553	582,177

Key management personnel are described as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any directors of the Organisation.

21 PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENT

Prepayments in respect of financial year 2012 and 2011 have been restated to correct misstatements identified as set out below:

	As previously stated Shs '000 Dr/(Cr)	As restated Shs '000 Dr/(Cr)	Restatement Shs '000 Dr/(Cr)
Year ended 31 December 2012			
(i) Effect on statement of financial position:-			
Prepayments (note 10)	1,132,163	(809,971)	322,192
Deferred income (note 13)	(20,130,034)	(21,687)	(20,151,721)
(ii) Effect on profit or loss:-			
Surplus for the year	(3,397,545)	600,005	(2,797,540)
(iii) Effect on statement of changes in reserves:-			
Retained surplus	(7,821,034)	831,658	(6,989,376)
Year ended 31 December 2011			
(i) Effect on statement of financial position:-			
Prepayments (note 10)	790,694	(231,653)	559,040
(ii) Effect on profit or loss:-			
Surplus for the year	1,662,914	231,653	1,894,567
(iii) Effect on statement of changes in reserves:-			
Retained surplus	(1,335,990)	231,653	(1,104,337)

APPENDIX 1

Name	Opening balance	Actual received in 2013 /TZS equivalent	Operating expenses	Capital expenditure	Total Expenditure	Deferred Income	Cash balance	Accounts receivable	Reserve
	TZS		TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS		TZS	TZS
EU Employability	1,987,959	€ 74,827 / TZS 159,200,492	94,876,373	-	94,876,373	67,695,350	€ 31,202.69/ TZS67,695,350	-	-
EU (2543) - MNHC	472,052,677	€ 251,352/ TZS 539,769,415	573,415,006	5,907,000	579,322,006	453,821,276	€ 209,179/ TZS453,821,276	-	-
*1CBM Germany-Baobab Project	-	€ 251,193/ TZS 539,431,492	14,894,000	4,494,670	19,388,670	525,201,496	€ 242,080/ TZS525,201,496	-	-
*1CBM Australia (2704) - TCF	203,567,989	-	144,744,583	-	144,744,583	61,246,542	$ 36,703/ TZS61,246,542	-	-
CBM Australia (2702) - Advocacy	(67,133,216)	TZS 181,919,785	270,522,341	3,900,736	274,425,076	-	-	159,638,508	-
*1CBM Australia (2705) - MNHC	-	TZS 298,153	748,390,981	3,835,000	752,225,981	46,863,419	€ 21,550/ TZS46,863,419	-	-
CBM (1941)	20,186,757	€ 205,617 / TZS 437,465,069	410,716,109	54,134,357	464,850,466	-	-	-	(3,418,610)
*1CBM Switzerland Annabelle	199,761,579	-	-	-	-	200,065,247	$ 127,106/ TZS200,065,247	-	-
*1CBM Canada (1844) - Moshi	39,063,168	TZS 234,772,435	207,032,418	-	207,032,418	66,803,184	TZS 66, 031,184	-	-
*1CBM Canada - Mwanza Project	-	$ 5,985/ TZS 9,560,048	4,106,442	-	4,106,442	5,373,968	$ 3,415/ TZS5,373,968	-	-
Irish AID	512,044,639	€ 400,000/ TZS 851,028,700	1,381,736,540	-	1,381,736,540	-	-	-	373,451
*2LftW - Austria	(3,178,048)	€ 55,250/ TZS 117,548,339	232,953,207	15,324,837	248,278,044	-	-	136,669,378	-
*2LftW - Belgium	529,519,634	€ 100,000/ TZS 212,757,175	300,982,158	54,539,660	355,521,818	401,938,729	€ 185,262/ TZS401,938,729	-	-
Liliane funds	57,118,700	-	38,217,300	-	38,217,300	21,438,816	€ 9,882/ TZS21,438,816	-	-
*2LftW - Netherland	-	€ 22,652/ TZS 48,193,436	45,527,240	-	45,527,240	-	-	-	2,718,784
SUB TOTAL	**1,964,991,838**		**4,468,114,698**	**142,136,260**	**4,610,252,957**	**1,850,448,027**		**296,307,886**	**(326,375)**

COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY BASED REHABILITATION IN TANZANIA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

APPENDIX 1 (CONTINUED)

Name	Opening balance	Actual received in 2013	Operating expenses	Capital expenditure	Total Expenditure	Deferred Income	Cash balance	Accounts receivable	Reserve
	TZS		TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS		TZS	TZS
*[3]IFHSB	1,682,496	€ 24,297/ TZS 51,693,292	37,671,716	-	37,671,716	16,077,579	€ 7,419/ TZS16,077,579	-	-
*[4]WISE	-	$ 154,970/ TZS 247,538,963	210,957,159	-	210,957,159	36,047,606	$ 25,341/ TZS36,047,606	-	-
Smile Train - CP project	-		9,280,364	-	19,280,364	-	-	18,998,816	-
TIGO	63,068,500	$ 50,000/ TZS 79,866,736	37,061,055	-	37,061,055	105,344,970	$ 66,928/ TZS 105,344,970	-	-
*[5]SDC	3,078,290,961	$ 210,526/ TZS 335,440,293	9,085,915	1,934,970,252	1,944,056,167	1,410,844,921	$ 893,042/ 1,410,844,921	-	-
*[6]CIDA	-	$ 989,212/ TZS 1,580,103,529	1,491,049,124	87,424,774	1,578,473,898	-	-	-	1,605,833
*[7]CIC	40,187,252	TZS 49,600,000	24,797,534	10,000,000	34,797,534	29,943,800	29,943,800	-	25,045,918
*[8]Danida	1,134,480,373	TZS 2,702,702,702	2,941,063,387	899,483,539	3,840,546,926	-	-	-	(3,363,852)
*[9]SIDA	5,403,520,746	$ 3,413,210/ TZS 5,559,580,674	7,537,457,100	407,979,646	7,945,436,746	3,041,747,581	3,041,747,581	-	-
*[10]FK Norway	21,687,438	€ 60,075/ TZS 127,813,426	84,864,661	-	84,864,661	64,636,203	€ 30,183.11/ TZS64,636,203	-	-
*[2]LftW - Belgium DGD	-	€ 100,000/ TZS 212,757,175	325,925,206	2,708,433	328,633,639	-	-	118,162,004	-
*[11]LDS	(15,000,000)	TZS 44,908,870	31,670,535	-	31,670,535	-	-	-	(1,761,665)
*[12]NORAD	-	€ 11,872/ TZS 25,258,872	24,409,414	-	24,409,414	866,213	€ 399/ TZS 866,213	-	-
Family Planning (Tim Manchester)	-	TZS 5,500,945	4,212,600	30,691,112	34,903,712	-	-	29,402,768	-
*[13]SFD-ICRC	111,687,245	$ 60,794/ TZS 97,108,160	41,357,614	7,267,762	48,625,376	159,631,824	$ 101,417/ TZS159,631,824	-	-
Kupona Foundation	113,429,232	$ 76,509/ TZS 122,210,179	60,157,993	30,667,702	90,825,695	144,527,844	$91,822/ TZS144,527,844	-	-
SUB TOTAL	**9,931,346,805**		**12,871,021,377**	**3,411,193,220**	**16,292,214,597**	**5,009,668,541**		**166,563,588**	**21,526,234**

COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY BASED REHABILITATION IN TANZANIA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

APPENDIX 1 (CONTINUED)

Name	Opening balance	Actual received in 2013	Operating expenses	Capital expenditure	Total Expenditure	Deferred Income	Cash balance	Accounts receivable	Reserve
	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS		TZS	TZS
Vodafone	(386,767,305)	$ 656,156/ TZS 1,048,100,767	577,459,266	72,267,332	649,726,598	-	-	-	(587,945)
Vodafone - USAID	-	$ 267,435/ TZS 413,444,537	426,142,669	826,000	426,968,669	-	-	13,326,641	-
Elma Foundation	1,571,542,142	$ 999,990/ TZS 1,608,749,110	200,000	3,140,952,410	3,141,152,410	52,641,831	$ 33,483/ TZS52,641,831	-	-
*14EKN	6,079,078,722	$ 107,100/ TZS 171,074,549	105,083,282	6,117,939,008	6,223,022,290	99,691,527	USD 50,150/ TZS 78,936,100	-	-
Fistula Foundation	-	$ 106,500/ TZS 170,116,149	130,675,164	3,995,880	134,671,044	34,927,506	$ 22,190/ TZS34,927,506	-	-
*15KfW	-	€ 999,893/ TZS2,172,265,243	21,039,323	917,125,012	938,164,335	1,212,635,077	€ 558,937/ 1,212,635,077	-	-
EIN HERZ FUER KINDER (EHK)	-	€ 300,000/ TZS638,271,525	9,719,948	250,677,953	260,397,902	385,326,781	€ 177,608/ TZS385,326,781	-	-
MH Corporate Donors	125,160,750	-	-	-	-	125,160,750	125,160,750	-	-
Government of Tanzania	-	TZS 1,547,213,800	1,540,523,474	-	1,540,523,474	6,690,326	6,690,326	-	-
Capda	6,062,189	€ 29,675/ TZS 63,136,181	42,323,416	-	42,323,416	27,634,770	$ 12,738/ TZS27,634,770	-	-
Smile Train - DH	-	$ 146,310/ TZS233,706,044	113,705,066	-	113,705,066			-	118,248,623
Mabinti Donations	-	TZS 69,020,766	-	2,650,000	2,650,000	66,370,766	66,370,766	-	-
Goat Races	8,000,000	TZS 10,000,000	10,659,000	-	10,659,000			-	7,341,000
Lions Club	-	TZS 18,000,000	7,932,531	4,142,478	12,075,010	5,924,990	5,924,990	-	-
Own Funds	91,160,704		-	-	-	120,336,789	120,336,789	-	-
CCBRT Donations	-	TZS 30,885,797	2,574,000	-	2,574,000	28,311,797	28,311,797	-	-
CCBRT Reserve	667,966,537	-	-	-	-			-	667,966,537
ALTSO	-	-	1,562,605	-	1,562,605			-	(1,562,605)
SUB TOTAL	**8,162,203,739**		**2,989,599,744**	**10,510,576,073**	**13,500,175,819**	**2,165,652,910**		**13,326,641**	**791,405,610**

COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY BASED REHABILITATION IN TANZANIA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

APPENDIX 1 (CONTINUED)

Name	Opening balance	Actual received in 2013	Operating expenses	Capital expenditure	Total Expenditure	Deferred Income	Cash balance	Accounts receivable	Reserve
	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS		TZS	TZS
*17 UNDP	16,052,826	-	-	-	-			-	16,052,826
BOA	15,550,500	-	12,949,681	-	12,949,681	2,600,819	2,600,819	-	-
CBM NZ (2739) - Manzese	44,818,644	-	57,175,231	-	57,175,231	-	-	-	(12,356,587)
Gulf for Good	2,135,212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,135,212
Donation In Kind from Donors	-	469,648,353	469,648,353	-	469,648,353	-	-	-	-
SUB TOTAL	**78,557,182**	**-**	**539,773,265**	**-**	**539,773,265**	**2,600,819**		**-**	**5,831,451**
GRAND TOTAL	**20,137,099,564**	**-**	**20,868,509,084**	**14,063,905,553**	**34,942,414,638**	**9,029,217,416**		**476,196,115**	**818,436,920**
			(Note 6)	**(Note 7)**					

APPENDIX 1 (CONTINUED)

Key

*1	CBM = Christian Blind Mission
*2	LftW = Light for the World
*3	IFHSB = International Federation for Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus
*4	WISE = Swiss Philanthropy Foundation through
*5	SDC = Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
*6	CIDA = Canadian International Development Agency
*7	CIC = Children in Crossfire
*8	DANIDA = Danish International Development Agency
*9	SIDA = Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
*10	FK = Fredskorpset
*11	LftW = Light For the World
*12	LDS =Letter –day Saints
*13	NORAD = The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
*14	SFD-ICRC = Special Fund for the Disabled - International Committee for Red Cross –
*15	EKN = Embassy Kingdom of Netherlands
*16	KfW = Kerditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau
*17	UNDP = United Nations Development Programme