



African Parks Network

(Association incorporated under S21)

Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2009



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(Association incorporated under S21)

Annual Financial Statements *for the year ended 31 December 2009*

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Directors' responsibility statement

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the group annual financial statements and annual financial statements of African Parks Network, comprising the statements of financial position at 31 December 2009, and the statements of comprehensive income, the statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, and the directors' report, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies Act of South Africa.

The directors' responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of these 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.


The directors' responsibility also includes maintaining adequate accounting records and an effective system of risk management.

The directors' have made an assessment of the group and company's ability to continue as a going concern and there is no reason to believe the businesses will not be going concerns in the year ahead.


The auditor is responsible for reporting on whether the group annual financial statements and annual financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

Approval of the annual financial statements

The group annual financial statements and annual financial statements of African Parks Network, as identified in the first paragraph, were approved by the board of directors on 10 April 2010 and are signed on its behalf by:



P Fearnhead



RJ van Ogtrop



KPMG Inc
KPMG Crescent
85 Empire Road, Parktown, 2193
Private Bag 9, Parkview, 2122, South Africa

Telephone +27 (11) 647 7111
Fax +27 (11) 647 8000
Docex 472 Johannesburg
Internet <http://www.kpmg.co.za/>

Independent auditor's report

To the member of African Parks Network

We have audited the group annual financial statements and the annual financial statements of African Parks Network, which comprise the statements of financial position at 31 December 2009, and the statements of comprehensive income, the statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, and the directors' report as set out on pages 4 to 37.

Directors' responsibility for the financial statements

The company's directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies Act of South Africa. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of 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 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 control 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, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated and separate financial position of African Parks Network as at 31 December 2009, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and in the manner required by the Companies Act of South Africa.

KPMG Inc.

Per D Read
Chartered Accountant (SA)
Registered Auditor
Director
10 April 2010

KPMG Inc is a company incorporated under the South African Companies Act and a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"), a Swiss entity.

KPMG Inc is a Registered Auditor, in public practice, in terms of the Auditing Profession Act, 26 of 2005.
Registration number 1999/021543/21

Policy Board:
Chief Executive: RM Kgosana
Executive Directors: TH Bashall*, DC Duffield, A Hari, TH Hoole, FB Leith, JS McIntosh, AM Mokgabudi, D van Heerden
Other Directors: LP Fourie, T Fubu, A Jaffer, E Magondo, CM Read, Y Suleman (Chairman of the Board), A Thunström, JM Vice

The company's principal place of business is at KPMG Crescent, 85 Empire Road, Parktown, where a list of the directors' names is available for inspection * British citizen



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Directors' report

For the year ended 31 December 2009

The directors have pleasure in presenting their report on the activities of the company and the group for the year ended 31 December 2009.

General

The nature of the business of the entities within the group is to ensure the long term sustainability of parks within Africa. African Parks Network has a direct investment in Majete Wildlife Reserve 98,98% and Liuwa Plain National Park (70%).

The following parks are managed by African Parks Network:

Majete Wildlife Reserve (Malawi)

Liuwa Plain National Park (Zambia)

Garamba National Park (Democratic Republic of Congo)

Bangweulu Wetlands (Zambia)

Akagera National Park (Rwanda) – management contract entered into during the current financial year.

West Lunga National Park (Zambia) – operations were ceased during the current financial year.

Financial results

The results for the year are clearly set out in of the annual financial statements.

The year 2009 was a satisfactory year for African Parks Network.

The group showed a net profit of USD268 750 (2008: USD2 982 665).

Directors

The directors of the company throughout the year and at the date of this report are:

H Boumeester	Chairman	(resigned 28 September 2009)
P Fearnhead	Chief Executive Officer	
P Klaver	Chairman	(resigned 2 December 2009)
R van Ogtrop	Chairman	(appointed 2 December 2009)
M Msimang		
C Ramaphosa		
Hon. J Lembeli		
Justice R Banda		
V Chitalu		

The current local representative addresses are as follows:

Business address	Postal address
Regent Hill Office Park	PO Box 2336
Leslie & Turley Roads	Lonehill
Lonehill	2062
2032	

Subsequent events

No material fact or circumstance has occurred between the reporting date and the date of this report, which requires disclosure or adjustment in these annual financial statements.



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Statements of financial position

at 31 December 2009

	Note	Group		Company	
		2009 \$	2008 \$	2009 \$	2008 \$
Assets					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	3	2 746 441	2 317 774	311 969	78 782
Investment in subsidiary parks		–	–	3	197 634
Intangible assets	4	919	774	919	774
Current assets					
Inventories	5	17 868	12 672	–	–
Trade and other receivables	6	1 462 395	2 277 844	790 925	1 337 427
Cash and cash equivalents	7	799 183	388 086	438 824	48 867
Total assets		5 026 806	4 997 150	1 542 640	1 663 484
Equity and liabilities					
Capital and reserves					
Equity capital contribution		–	–	–	197 631
Foreign currency translation reserve	8	127 087	(53 870)	59 537	(24 034)
Retained earnings		3 192 693	2 980 246	529 001	171 553
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the company		3 319 780	2 926 376	588 538	345 150
Minority interest in equity		58 542	2 419	–	–
Total equity		3 378 322	2 928 795	588 538	345 150
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	9	1 648 484	2 068 355	954 102	1 318 334
Total equity and liabilities		5 026 806	4 997 150	1 542 640	1 663 484



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Statements of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2009

		Group		Company	
	Note	2009	16 months ended 2008	2009	16 months ended 2008
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	10	7 386 232	7 579 968	1 959 595	1 287 030
Other operating income	12	245 768	268 461	18 598	–
Employee benefit expenses		(2 707 257)	(1 894 362)	(707 885)	(174 052)
Depreciation		(722 082)	(970 373)	(27 680)	(8 051)
Amortisation		(237)	(167)	(237)	(167)
Administrative expenses		(627 796)	(73 145)	(244 768)	(37 587)
Foreign exchange losses		(229 481)	(31 332)	(193 891)	(19 680)
Other operating expenses		(3 250 706)	(1 929 045)	(479 130)	(882 024)
Results from operating activities	11	94 441	2 950 005	324 602	165 469
Finance income	13	180 842	32 660	32 846	6 084
Profit before income tax		275 283	2 982 665	357 448	171 553
Income tax expense		(6 713)	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income for the period		268 570	2 982 665	357 448	171 553
Profit attributable to:					
Equity holder of parent		212 447	2 980 246	357 448	171 553
Minority interest		56 123	2 419	–	–
Profit for the year		268 570	2 982 665	357 448	171 553



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Statements of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2009

Group	Foreign currency translation reserve \$	Retained earnings \$	Attributable to equity holder of parent \$	Minority interest \$	Total \$
Balance at 31 December 2007	—	—	—	—	—
Profit for the year	—	2 980 246	2 980 246	2 419	2 982 665
Foreign currency translation differences	(53 870)	—	(53 870)	—	(53 870)
Balance at 31 December 2008	(53 870)	2 980 246	2 926 376	2 419	2 928 795
Profit for the year	—	212 447	212 447	56 123	268 570
Foreign currency translation differences	180 957	—	180 957	—	180 957
Balance at 31 December 2009	127 087	3 192 693	3 319 780	58 542	3 378 322

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Statements of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 December 2009 (continued)

Company	Equity capital contribution \$	Foreign currency translation reserve \$	Retained earnings \$	Total \$
Balance at 31 December 2008	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	171 553	171 553
At acquisition investment	197 631	-	-	197 631
Foreign currency translation differences	-	(24 034)	-	(24 034)
Balance at 31 December 2008	197 631	(24 034)	171 553	345 150
Profit for the year	-	-	357 448	357 448
Write off of at acquisition investment	(197 631)	-	-	(197 631)
Foreign currency translation differences	-	83 571	-	83 571
Balance at 31 December 2009	-	59 537	529 001	588 538



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Statements of cash flows

for the year ended 31 December 2009

		Group		Company	
	Note	2009	16 months ended 2008	2009	16 months ended 2008
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated by operations	14.1	1 261 909	2 570 266	555 716	143 519
Finance income	13	180 842	32 660	32 846	6 084
Net cash from operating activities		1 442 751	2 602 926	588 562	149 603
Net cash from investing activities					
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(1 031 654)	(2 214 840)	(198 605)	(100 736)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		(1 135 867)	(2 714 759)	(281 090)	(99 668)
Acquisition of subsidiary	14.2	104 373	192 004	82 645	–
Acquisition of intangible assets		–	308 983	–	–
		(160)	(1 068)	(160)	(1 068)
Net cash flow from financing activities		–	–	–	–
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		411 097	388 086	389 957	48 867
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		388 086	–	48 867	–
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	7	799 183	388 086	438 824	48 867



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Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2009

1. Significant accounting policies

African Parks Network is a company domiciled in South Africa. The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009 comprise the company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as “the group”).

1.1 Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements for the group are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), its interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and the South African Companies Act (Act no.61 of 1973), as amended.

1.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements are presented in US Dollars, which is the presentation currency of the group. They are prepared on the basis that the group is a going concern, using the historical cost basis of measurement unless otherwise stated.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently in all material respects to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, except where the group has adopted the IFRS statements, IFRIC interpretations and amendments that became effective during the year.

1.3 Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS’s requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

1.4 Basis of consolidation

The group financial statements include the financial statements of the company and its subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries are those entities over who’s financial and operating policies the group has the power, directly or indirectly, to exercise control, so as to obtain benefits from their activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that are currently exercisable are taken into account. The financial results of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control was acquired and, where applicable, up to the date that control ceases.

The company carries its investments in subsidiaries at cost less accumulated impairment.



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Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2009 (continued)

1. Significant accounting policies

1.4 Basis of consolidation (continued)

Special purpose entity

Garamba National Park was established for trading and investment purposes. The group does not have any direct or indirect shareholdings in this entity. Garamba National park is consolidated into the group as the substance of its relationship with the group and is that the group controls the Special Purpose Entity. The terms under which the entity was established resulted in the group receiving the majority of the benefits related to the entity's operations and net assets, exposure to the majority of the risks incidental to the entity's activities and it retains the majority of the residual or ownership risks related to the entity's activities and assets.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income or expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

1.5 Foreign currency

Functional and presentation currency

All items in the financial statements of the group's subsidiaries are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the subsidiary operates ("the functional currency"). The group's consolidated financial statements are presented in US Dollars, which is African Parks Network, functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of group entities at rates of exchange ruling at the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to functional currency at the rates of exchange ruling at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for the effective interest and payments during the period. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to US Dollar at exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to US Dollar at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

For all prior periods such differences have been recognised in the foreign currency translation reserves.



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Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2009 (continued)

1. Significant accounting policies

1.6 Financial instruments

Financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value less transaction costs except for financial instruments that are classified as being carried at fair value through profit and loss. Subsequent to initial recognition, these instruments are classified according to their nature and are measured at either amortised cost or fair value, as appropriate to their financial instrument category. The subsequent measurement of each financial instrument is explained in more detail below.

Offset

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when the group has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Trade and other receivables and loans receivable

Trade and other receivables are categorised as loans and receivables. These financial assets originate by the group providing goods, services or money directly to a debtor and are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently these financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and bank balances, all of which are available for use by the group unless otherwise stated.

Outstanding cheques are included in trade and other payables.

Trade and other payables

Initially such financial liabilities are recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial measurement these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

De-recognition

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.



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Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2009 (continued)

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

1.7 Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Installation and other costs, which comprise materials and direct labour costs necessarily incurred in order to acquire or bring the property, plant and equipment to a working condition for their intended use, are also included in cost.

When parts of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

Gains or losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment, comprising the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised net within other income in profit or loss.

Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditure relating to an item of property, plant and equipment is capitalised when it is probable that future economic benefits embodied within the item will flow to the group and its cost can be measured reliably. All other subsequent expenditure is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of the assets in order to reduce the cost of the asset to its residual value. Residual value is the net amount expected to be recovered from disposal of the asset at the end of its estimated useful life. Residual values and useful lives are reassessed annually.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Computer equipment	3 years
Furniture and fittings	5 years
Office equipment	5 years
Aircraft	10 years
Motor vehicles	4 years
Plant and machinery	5 years
Infrastructural improvements	10 years
Other	4 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.



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Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2009 (continued)

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

1.8 Leases

Leases of assets under which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are effectively retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Minimum lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

1.9 Intangible assets (other than goodwill)

Intangible assets (other than goodwill) are initially recognised at cost if acquired externally, or at fair value if acquired as part of a business combination.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognised in profit and loss as incurred.

Intangible assets which have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment. Intangible assets that are assessed as having a finite useful life, are amortised over their useful lives on a straight-line basis and tested for impairment if indications exist that they may be impaired.

Intangible assets which have infinite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated impairment. Intangible assets that are assessed as having an infinite useful life, are tested for impairment if indications exist that they may be impaired.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Acquired computer software licences 3 years.

Amortisation method, residual values and remaining useful lives of intangible assets with finite useful lives are reassessed annually and adjusted if appropriate.

1.10 Goodwill

In respect of business acquisitions that have occurred on or after 31 March 2004, business combinations are accounted for by applying the purchase method.

Goodwill represents the premium on acquisition arising from the difference between the purchase price paid and the group's interest in the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired at the date of the transaction.



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Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2009 (continued)

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

1.10 Goodwill (continued)

Goodwill arising from a business combination is included in intangible assets.

Goodwill is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. It is not amortised, but is tested annually for impairment.

Negative goodwill arising on an acquisition is recognised directly in the statement of comprehensive income.

The calculation of the gain or loss on disposal of a subsidiary includes the balance of the goodwill relating to the subsidiary disposed of.

1.11 Inventories

Consumables have been valued on the first-in first-out basis and are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition and is stated net of purchase incentives. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs to complete and sell the product. The cost of consumables sold includes normal shrinkage, wastage and inventory losses. Obsolete, redundant and slow moving inventories are identified on a regular basis and are written down to their net realisable value.

1.12 Impairment of assets

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the group's non-financial assets other than inventories (see accounting policy note for inventories) are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For goodwill, intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life and intangible assets that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated at each reporting date.

Whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

As goodwill is not capable of generating cash flows independently of other assets, in assessing the recoverable amount of goodwill, the goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units on a reasonable and consistent basis. Where appropriate, corporate assets are also allocated to cash-generating units on a reasonable and consistent basis. The recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (including an allocation of goodwill and corporate assets) is assessed with reference to the future cash flows of the cash-generating unit. Where an impairment is identified for a cash-generating unit, the impairment is applied first to the goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit and then to other assets on a pro rata basis comprising the cash-generating unit provided that each identifiable asset is not reduced to below its recoverable amount.



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Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2009 (continued)

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

1.12 Impairment of assets (continued)

Non-financial assets (continued)

Recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its fair value less cost to sell and its value in use. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or, if an asset does not generate largely independent cash flows, for a cash-generating unit. A cash-generating unit is the smallest collection of assets capable of generating cash flows independent of other assets or cash-generating units.

The fair value less cost to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset or cash-generating unit in an arm's length transaction. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset or cash-generating unit and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. The estimated future cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Reversal of impairment losses

Reversal of impairment losses recognised in prior years is recorded when there is an indication that the impairment losses recognised for the asset no longer exist or has decreased; either as a result of an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised or if there has been a change in the estimates used to calculate the recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the carrying amount of the affected asset is not increased to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years. The reversal is recorded as income in the statement of comprehensive income.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is never reversed.

Financial assets

At each reporting date, an assessment is made as to whether objective evidence exists that a financial asset or a group of financial asset is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of the asset.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

All impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the reversal is recognised in profit or loss.



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Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2009 (continued)

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

1.13 Taxation

As the company is registered as an organisation not for gain under S21 of the Income Tax Act, the company is exempt from tax.

1.14 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

The cost of all short-term employee benefits is recognised as an expense during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Accruals for employee entitlements to wages, salaries, bonuses, annual and sick leave represent the amount which the group has a present obligation to pay as a result of employees' services provided to the reporting date. The accruals have been calculated at undiscounted amounts based on current wage and salary rates.

Long-term employee benefits

Liabilities for long-term employee benefits, other than pension plans, which are not expected to be settled within twelve months, are discounted to present value using the market yields, at the reporting date, on high quality bonds with maturity dates that most closely match the terms of maturity of the group's related liabilities.

Defined benefit plans

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

1.15 Revenue

Revenue comprises donations, which is broken down into the following categories:

Amounts received to fund specific projects

The donor requires the funds contributed to be utilised for a specific project. The donations are recognised as income to the extent that they have been utilised in the relevant projects. Amounts not utilised at year end are included in trade payables.

Amounts received to fund operating expenses

The donor indicates that the funds contributed be used to fund the operating expenses of African Parks Network. The donations are recognised as income upon receipt.

Other donations

The donor does not specify how the funds should be used. These are typically ad hoc donations from the general public. The donations are recognised as income upon receipt.

1.16 Lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.