

Islamic Relief South Africa NPC  
(Registration number 2004/025107/08)  
Financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2019

These financial statements were prepared by:  
Charl du Plessis CA (SA) Inc  
Chartered Accountants (S.A.), Registered Auditors

These financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008.

Issued 14 August 2020

# Islamic Relief South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 2004/025107/08)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

## General Information

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<b>Country of incorporation and domicile</b>	South Africa
<b>Nature of business and principal activities</b>	To provide poverty relief and humanitarian assistance
<b>Directors</b>	Abu - El - Magd Mohamed Ali Salie Moegamat Tahir El - Alfy Mohammed Omar El - Bendary Ahmad Esmat El - Zayat Ibrahim Farouk
<b>Registered office</b>	396 Imam Haron Road Landsdowne Cape Town Western Cape 7780
<b>Business address</b>	396 Imam Haron Road Landsdowne 7780
<b>Postal address</b>	PO Box 2347 Clareinch Cape Town 7740
<b>Bankers</b>	Standard Bank First National Bank
<b>Auditors</b>	BDO South Africa Incorporated Chartered Accountants (SA) Registered Auditors
<b>Company registration number</b>	2004/025107/08
<b>Tax reference number</b>	9450/136/16/4
<b>Level of assurance</b>	These financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008.
<b>Preparer</b>	The financial statements were independently compiled by: Charl du Plessis CA (SA) Inc Chartered Accountants (S.A.), Registered Auditors
<b>Published</b>	14 August 2020

# Islamic Relief South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 2004/025107/08)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

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Tel: +27 21 417 8800  
Fax: +27 21 417 8700  
www.bdo.co.za

6<sup>th</sup> Floor,  
119 - 123 Hertzog Boulevard  
Foreshore  
Cape Town, 8001  
PO Box 2275  
Cape Town, 8000

## Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of  
**Islamic Relief South Africa NPC**

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### Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Islamic Relief South Africa NPC (the company) set out on pages 9 to 19, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the possible effect of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Islamic Relief South Africa NPC as at 31 December 2019, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

### Basis for Qualified Opinion

Cash donations are a significant source of fundraising revenue for Islamic Relief South Africa NPC. Despite having a documented cash receipt policy, it has been determined that it is impractical to establish internal controls over the collection of cash donations prior to the initial entry into its financial records. We were therefore unable to confirm whether all cash donations were recorded.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' *Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors* (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

### Other Information

The directors responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Islamic Relief South Africa NPC Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019", which includes the Directors' Report as required by the Companies Act of South Africa. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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BDO South Africa Incorporated  
Registration number: 1995/002310/21  
Practice number: 905526  
VAT number: 4910148685

National Executive: PR Badrick • HN Bhaga-Muljee • DF Botha • BJ de Wet • HCS Lopes • T Masasa • E Singh • SM Somaroo • IM Scott (Cape Town Office Managing Partner) • ME Stewart (Chief Executive) • MS Willimott

The company's principal place of business is at 52 Corlett Drive, Illovo, Johannesburg, where a list of directors' names is available for inspection. BDO South Africa Incorporated, a South African personal liability company, is a member of BDO International Limited, a UK company limited by guarantee, and forms part of the international BDO network of independent member firms.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. As described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section above, we were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence about whether all cash donations were recorded. Accordingly, we are unable to conclude whether or not the other information is materially misstated with respect to this matter.

### **Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements**

The directors responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors responsible for assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

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

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

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



We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

*BDO South Africa Inc*

**BDO South Africa Incorporated**  
Registered Auditors

**Imtiaaz Hashim**  
Director  
Registered Auditor

17 August 2020

119-123 Hertzog Boulevard  
Foreshore  
Cape Town, 8001

# Islamic Relief South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 2004/025107/08)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

## Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

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The directors are required by the Companies Act 71 of 2008, to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the financial statements.

The 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 judgements 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 these responsibilities, the board of directors sets 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 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 31 December 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 auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the company's financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditors and their report is presented on page 3 - 5.

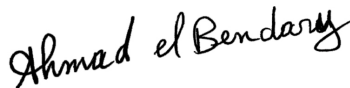
The financial statements set out on pages 9 to 20, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on 14 August 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:

### Approval of financial statements



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Abu - El - Magd Mohamed Ali



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EI - Bendary Ahmad Esmat

# Islamic Relief South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 2004/025107/08)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

## Directors' Report

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The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the financial statements of Islamic Relief South Africa NPC for the year ended 31 December 2019.

### 1. Incorporation

The company was incorporated on 07 September 2004 and obtained its certificate to commence business on the same day.

### 2. Nature of business

Islamic Relief South Africa NPC was incorporated in South Africa with interests in humanitarian assistance. The company operates in South Africa.

There have been no material changes to the nature of the company's business from the prior year.

### 3. Review of financial results and activities

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

The company recorded a surplus for the year ended 31 December 2019 of R1,271,553 (2018 surplus: R1,724,191).

Restricted project funds pertain to funds collected towards specific Islamic Relief programmes and projects, and relate to obligations that Islamic Relief South Africa carry forward to be discharged in 2020.

Unrestricted project funds are general funds not confined to any specific project.

### 4. Directors

The directors in office at the date of this report are as follows:

Directors	Position	Nationality
Abu - El - Magd Mohamed Ali	Chairperson	Egypt
Salie Moegamat Tahir	Vice Chairperson	South Africa
Khalifa Heshmat Khalifa Ahmed	Secretary	United Kingdom
		Resigned on 31/03/2019
El - Alfy Mohammed Omar		United Kingdom
El - Bendary Ahmad Esmat		United States of America
El - Zayat Ibrahim Farouk		Germany
Professor Kholeka Constance		Resigned on 04/01/2019
Moloi		Resigned on 04/01/2019
Said, Hossam		

### 5. Directors interests in shares

As at 31 December 2019, the directors of the company held no direct and indirect beneficial interests in the equity of the company.

The register of interests of directors and others in shares of the company is available to the shareholder on request.

There have been no changes in beneficial interests that occurred between the end of the reporting period and the date of this report.

### 6. Directors' interests in contracts

During the financial year, no contracts were entered into which directors or officers of the company had an interest and which significantly affected the business of the company.



# Islamic Relief South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 2004/025107/08)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

## Directors' Report

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### 7. Special resolutions

No special resolutions, the nature of which might be significant to the directors in their appreciation of the state of affairs of the company were made by the company during the period covered by this report.

### 8. Events after the reporting period

The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is spreading across the globe rapidly and has taken its toll on not just human life, but businesses and financial markets too. However, Islamic Relief South Africa has continued robust operations from both a fundraising and programmes implementation aspect during this time and has not been negatively impacted by the coronavirus. Although, South Africa was under strict lockdown regulations since 27<sup>th</sup> March 2020, the entity was able to obtain an official permit and maintain normal operations that enabled continued movement and activity, such that there were no halt to operations.

### 9. Going concern

The directors believe that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have satisfied themselves that the company is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The directors are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the company. The directors are also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the company.

The organization has recently, successfully emerged from its traditionally, busiest period during the year. At the latest Board of Directors meeting, on the 27<sup>th</sup> June 2020, and having assessed the latest financial performance, the directors are satisfied that the entity will continue to operate for the next 12 months having noted that performance was in line with budgeted expectations and business plans for the foreseeable future support the going concern assumption. The directors are not aware of any additional material changes that may adversely impact the company. The directors are also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the company.

### 10. Litigation statement

The company becomes involved from time to time in various claims and lawsuits incidental to the ordinary course of business. The company is not currently involved in any such claims or lawsuits, which individually or in the aggregate, are expected to have a material adverse effect on the business or its assets.

### 11. Auditors

BDO South Africa Incorporated will continue in office in accordance with section 90 of the Companies Act of South Africa.

### 12. Date of authorisation for issue of financial statements

The financial statements have been authorised for issue by the directors on 14 August 2020. No authority was given to anyone to amend the financial statements after the date of issue.

# Islamic Relief South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 2004/025107/08)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

## Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2019

Figures in Rand	Notes	2019	2018
<b>Assets</b>			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	7,129,592	903,677
Other financial assets	3	22,400	22,400
		<b>7,151,992</b>	<b>926,077</b>
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	4	1,493,977	1,451,794
Cash and cash equivalents	5	22,972,889	17,944,009
		<b>24,466,866</b>	<b>19,395,803</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>31,618,858</b>	<b>20,321,880</b>
<b>Equity and Liabilities</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Accumulated surplus	6	20,974,569	19,703,016
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	7	4,951,042	-
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	5,608,977	568,864
Provisions	9	84,270	50,000
		<b>5,693,247</b>	<b>618,864</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>10,644,289</b>	<b>618,864</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>31,618,858</b>	<b>20,321,880</b>

# Islamic Relief South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 2004/025107/08)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

## Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	Notes	2019	2018
Revenue	10	91,547,374	79,647,101
Direct expenses		(83,359,629)	(70,802,471)
<b>Gross surplus</b>		<b>8,187,745</b>	<b>8,844,630</b>
Other income	11	41,144	42,500
Overhead expenses		(8,186,479)	(7,784,779)
<b>Operating surplus</b>	12	<b>42,410</b>	<b>1,102,351</b>
Investment revenue	13	1,395,501	622,442
Finance costs	14	(166,358)	(602)
<b>Surplus for the year</b>		<b>1,271,553</b>	<b>1,724,191</b>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive surplus for the year</b>		<b>1,271,553</b>	<b>1,724,191</b>

# Islamic Relief South Africa NPC

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

## Statement of Changes in Equity

Figures in Rand	Accumulated surplus	Total equity
<b>Balance at 01 January 2018</b>	<b>17,978,825</b>	<b>17,978,825</b>
Surplus for the year	1,724,191	1,724,191
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>1,724,191</b>	<b>1,724,191</b>
<b>Balance at 01 January 2019</b>	<b>19,703,016</b>	<b>19,703,016</b>
Surplus for the year	1,271,553	1,271,553
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>1,271,553</b>	<b>1,271,553</b>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>20,974,569</b>	<b>20,974,569</b>

# Islamic Relief South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 2004/025107/08)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

## Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Rand	Notes	2019	2018
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Cash generated from operations	16	5,529,676	53,258
Profit share		1,395,501	622,442
Finance costs		(166,358)	(602)
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>		<b>6,758,819</b>	<b>675,098</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(6,680,983)	(370,124)
Sale of financial assets		-	(22,400)
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>		<b>(6,680,983)</b>	<b>(392,524)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Proceeds from other financial liabilities		4,951,042	-
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>		<b>4,951,042</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total cash movement for the year</b>		<b>5,028,878</b>	<b>282,574</b>
Cash at the beginning of the year		17,944,011	17,661,435
<b>Total cash at end of the year</b>	5	<b>22,972,889</b>	<b>17,944,009</b>

# Islamic Relief South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 2004/025107/08)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

## Accounting Policies

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### 1. Basis of preparation and summary of significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and the Companies Act 71 of 2008. 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.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

#### 1.1 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

##### Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Management did not make critical judgements in the application of accounting policies, apart from those involving estimations, which would significantly affect the financial statements.

##### Key sources of estimation uncertainty

##### Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment when changing circumstances indicate that they may have changed since the most recent reporting date.

##### Provisions

Provisions are inherently based on assumptions and estimates using the best information available. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions are included in note 9 - Provisions.

#### 1.2 Property, plant and equipment

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

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.

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

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

The initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing an asset and restoring the site on which it is located is also included in the cost of property, plant and equipment, when such dismantling, removal and restoration is obligatory.

Expenditure incurred subsequently for major services, additions to or replacements of parts of property, plant and equipment are capitalised if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company and the cost can be measured reliably. Day to day servicing costs are included in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Property, plant and equipment is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, except for land which is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

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

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

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Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Buildings	Straight line	30 years
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	6 years

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# Islamic Relief South Africa NPC

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

## Accounting Policies

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### 1.2 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Motor vehicles	Straight line	5 years
Office equipment	Straight line	3 years
IT equipment	Straight line	3 years
Computer software	Straight line	2 years

Land is not depreciated.

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

Depreciation is not charged to an asset if its estimated residual value exceeds or is equal to its carrying amount.

Where major components of an item of property, plant and equipment have significantly different patterns of consumption of economic benefits, the cost of the asset is allocated to the components and they are depreciated separately over each component's useful life.

When indicators are present that the useful lives and residual values of items of property, plant and equipment have changed since the most recent annual reporting date, they are reassessed. Any changes are accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

Impairment tests are performed on property, plant and equipment when there is an indicator that they may be impaired. When the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is assessed to be higher than the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss to bring the carrying amount in line with the recoverable amount.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its continued use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item, is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised.

### 1.3 Financial instruments

#### Initial measurement

Financial instruments are initially measured at the transaction price (including transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value through profit or loss) unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction in which case it is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

#### Financial instruments at amortised cost

Financial instruments may be designed to be measured at amortised cost less any impairment using the effective interest method. These include trade and other receivables, loans and trade and other payables. At the end of each reporting period date, the carrying amounts of assets held in this category are reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence of impairment. If so, an impairment loss is recognised.

#### Financial instruments at cost

Equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably without undue cost or effort are measured at cost less impairment.

### 1.4 Tax

#### Current tax assets and liabilities

The company has been approved as a public benefit organisation in terms of section 30 of the Income Tax Act. The organisations receipts and accruals are therefore exempt from income tax in terms of section 10(1)(cN) of the Act, and as a result no provision has been made for income tax.

# Islamic Relief South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 2004/025107/08)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

## Accounting Policies

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### 1.5 Impairment of assets

The company assesses at each reporting date 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 such indication, the recoverable amount of any affected asset (or group of related assets) is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or loss.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or group of related assets) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or group of assets) in prior years. A reversal of impairment is recognised immediately in surplus or loss.

### 1.6 Share capital and equity

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual profit in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

### 1.7 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when the company has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the company will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised.

### 1.8 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership of goods to the buyer, or has rendered services under an agreement provided the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding sales taxes and discounts.

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

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

Grants are recognised as income over the period necessary to match them with related costs that they intend to compensate.

Donations and subsidies are recognised in the surplus and loss when the company's right to receive payment has been established.

### 1.9 Borrowing costs

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

### 1.10 Foreign exchange

#### Foreign currency transactions

Exchange differences arising on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

All transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in Rand, using the spot rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items at the reporting date are translated using the closing rate. All exchange differences arising on settlement or translation are recognised in profit or loss.



# Islamic Relief South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 2004/025107/08)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

## Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

2019

2018

### 2. Property, plant and equipment

	2019			2018		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Land	315,000	-	315,000	315,000	-	315,000
Buildings	6,464,735	(197,534)	6,267,201	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	236,948	(206,480)	30,468	236,948	(190,957)	45,991
Motor vehicles	950,952	(623,335)	327,617	950,952	(508,744)	442,208
Office equipment	803,489	(789,967)	13,522	776,583	(758,118)	18,465
IT equipment	700,143	(524,360)	175,783	524,301	(442,289)	82,012
Computer software	22,156	(22,155)	1	22,156	(22,155)	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,493,423</b>	<b>(2,363,831)</b>	<b>7,129,592</b>	<b>2,825,940</b>	<b>(1,922,263)</b>	<b>903,677</b>

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

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Closing balance
Land	315,000	-	-	-	315,000
Buildings	-	6,464,735	-	(197,534)	6,267,201
Furniture and fixtures	45,991	-	-	(15,523)	30,468
Motor vehicles	442,208	-	-	(114,591)	327,617
Office equipment	18,465	26,906	-	(31,849)	13,522
IT equipment	82,012	189,342	(1)	(95,570)	175,783
Computer software	1	-	-	-	1
	<b>903,677</b>	<b>6,680,983</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(455,067)</b>	<b>7,129,592</b>

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

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Land	315,000	-	-	315,000
Furniture and fixtures	61,514	-	(15,523)	45,991
Motor vehicles	220,844	288,931	(67,567)	442,208
Office equipment	31,197	14,133	(26,865)	18,465
IT equipment	103,246	67,060	(88,294)	82,012
Computer software	1	-	-	1
	<b>731,802</b>	<b>370,124</b>	<b>(198,249)</b>	<b>903,677</b>

#### Details of properties

##### Property

The property is situated at Erf 231, Copesville, Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu Natal, measuring 440 square metres under Deeds of Transfer T000019401/2010.

- Purchase price: 24 June 2010

315,000

315,000

##### Property 2

The property is situated at Erf 59743, Lansdowne, Cape Town, Western Cape, measuring 544 square metres under Deeds of Transfer T16323/1949.

- Purchase price: 7 February 2019

6,464,735

-

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## Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2019	2018
<b>3. Other financial assets</b>		
<b>At amortised cost</b>		
Shares in Amaanat Investment Holding Limited	22,400	22,400
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
At amortised cost	22,400	22,400
<b>4. Trade and other receivables</b>		
Trade receivables	40,620	80,620
Staff loans	47,390	101,800
Deposits	115,084	747,690
VAT	1,290,883	521,684
	<b>1,493,977</b>	<b>1,451,794</b>
<b>5. Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Bank balances	22,972,889	17,944,009
<b>6. Accumulated surplus</b>		
Restricted project funds	9,632,262	9,740,111
Unrestricted project funds	5,556,804	3,924,719
General reserves	5,779,404	6,038,187
	<b>20,968,470</b>	<b>19,703,017</b>
<b>7. Other financial liabilities</b>		
<b>At amortised cost</b>		
Islamic Relief Worldwide	4,951,042	-
The loan bears no interest. Profit is charged at 4% per annum, the profit is payable quarterly in advance and capital appreciation is paid quarterly in arrears. The loan is repayable within 5 years.		
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		
At amortised cost	4,951,042	-
<b>8. Trade and other payables</b>		
Trade payables	17,485	-
Other accrued expenses	5,591,492	568,864
	<b>5,608,977</b>	<b>568,864</b>

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## Notes to the Financial Statements

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### 9. Provisions

#### Reconciliation of provisions - 2019

	Opening balance	Additions	Total
Audit fee provision	50,000	34,270	84,270

#### Reconciliation of provisions - 2018

	Opening balance	Additions	Total
Audit fee provision	80,000	(30,000)	50,000

### 10. Revenue

Cash donations	69,288,554	55,365,311
Donations in kind	22,258,820	24,281,790
	<b>91,547,374</b>	<b>79,647,101</b>

### 11. Other income

Insurance claims	41,294	-
Sundry income	(150)	42,500
	<b>41,144</b>	<b>42,500</b>

### 12. Operating surplus

Operating surplus for the year is stated after accounting for the following:

#### Operating lease charges

Premises

• Contractual amounts	773,503	990,264
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Property, plant and equipment	(1)	-
Profit on exchange differences	1,006	14,094
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	455,067	198,249
Employee costs	3,671,215	3,375,109

### 13. Investment revenue

#### Profit share

Bank	1,395,501	622,442
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### 14. Finance costs

Finance cost - Islamic Relief Worldwide	166,358	602
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### 15. Auditor's remuneration

Fees	119,040	13,382
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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

## Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2019	2018
<b>16. Cash generated from operations</b>		
Surplus before taxation	1,271,553	1,724,191
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Depreciation and amortisation	455,067	198,249
Loss on sale of assets	1	-
Profit share - investment	(1,395,501)	(622,442)
Finance costs	166,358	602
Movements in provisions	34,270	(30,000)
<b>Changes in working capital:</b>		
Trade and other receivables	(42,185)	(987,083)
Trade and other payables	5,040,113	(230,259)
	<b>5,529,676</b>	<b>53,258</b>

## 17. Commitments

### Operating leases – as lessee (expense)

#### Minimum lease payments due

- within one year	54,251	577,579
- in second to fifth year inclusive	-	54,251
	<b>54,251</b>	<b>631,830</b>

Commitments disclosed Incl VAT as liabilities are always recorded inclusive of VAT. Commitments is the amount you actually will pay in the future.

## 18. Related parties

### Relationships

Common directors  
Other related parties

Islamic Relief Worldwide - United Kingdom  
Orphan's Endowment Waqf Fund

### Related party balances

#### Loan accounts - Owing (to) by related parties

Islamic Relief Worldwide - purchase of building	(4,951,042)	-
Orphan's Endowment Waqf Fund	-	(6,680)

### Related party transactions

#### Donations received from related parties

Islamic Relief Worldwide - United Kingdom	7,896,152	6,996,815
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#### Distribution of donations to related parties

Islamic Relief Worldwide	(29,187,814)	(4,511,202)
Islamic Relief Worldwide - donations in kind	(21,583,320)	-

## 19. Directors' remuneration

No emoluments were paid to the directors or any individuals holding a prescribed office during the year.

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

## Notes to the Financial Statements

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### 20. Prior period errors

In the 2018 financial year, there was a rent expense recognised in the related party note for Detect Investments. This is no longer a related party as the director is no longer with Islamic Relief South Africa, therefore it will be removed from the related party note.

In the 2018 financial year, the donations received was omitted in the related party note, this will be included along with the 2019 financial year disclosure.

The above-mentioned disclosure changes do not affect the Statement of Financial Position or the Statement of Comprehensive Income thus no adjustments are required to Equity. The changes are to disclosure to the related party note.

### 21. Restatement of expenses

The prior year is restated due to the classification adjustment made between direct expenses and overhead expenses. The restatement was done to correctly align the internal reporting figures to the figures on the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The restatement provides a more accurate representation of the direct expenses for the year in comparison to the overhead expenses.

The following are the figures prior to being restated:

Expenses:	2019	2018
Direct project expenses	R72,021,270	R63,868,632
Operating expenses	R19,524,838	R14,718,617

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

## Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	2019	2018
<b>Revenue</b>		
Donation income	91,547,374	79,647,101
	<b>91,547,374</b>	<b>79,647,101</b>
<b>Direct expenses</b>		
Operating expenses	(11,314,129)	(6,902,047)
Local programmes	(43,061,766)	(43,308,761)
International programmes	(28,983,734)	(20,591,663)
	<b>(83,359,629)</b>	<b>(70,802,471)</b>
<b>Gross surplus</b>	<b>8,187,745</b>	<b>8,844,630</b>
<b>Other income</b>		
Recoveries	41,294	-
Other income	(150)	42,500
Profit share	1,395,501	622,442
	<b>1,436,645</b>	<b>664,942</b>
<b>Overhead expenses (Refer to page 22)</b>	<b>(8,186,479)</b>	<b>(7,784,779)</b>
<b>Operating surplus</b>	<b>1,437,911</b>	<b>1,724,793</b>
Finance costs	(166,358)	(602)
<b>Surplus (deficit) for the year</b>	<b>1,271,553</b>	<b>1,724,191</b>

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

## Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	2019	2018
<b>Overhead expenses</b>		
Accounting fees	(60,000)	(50,411)
Auditors remuneration	(119,040)	(13,382)
Bank charges	(631,301)	(388,323)
Cleaning	(11,460)	(10,664)
Computer expenses	(402,631)	(302,980)
Consulting and professional fees	(117,709)	(174,082)
Consumables	(29,770)	(47,639)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments	(455,067)	(198,249)
Employee costs	(3,671,215)	(3,375,109)
Improvements and equipment hire	-	(80,725)
Insurance	(103,488)	(76,487)
Lease rentals on operating lease	(773,503)	(990,264)
Legal expenses	(22,740)	-
Levies	(44,015)	-
Meetings and directors costs	(337,913)	(408,648)
Motor vehicle expenses	(78,946)	(146,300)
Municipal expenses	(164,842)	(230,275)
Postage	(61,901)	(62,375)
Printing and stationery	(160,238)	(65,524)
Profit/Loss on Foreign Exchange	(1,006)	(14,094)
Profit or loss on sale of assets and liabilities	(1)	-
Recruitment	(52,140)	(11,013)
Repairs and maintenance	(62,615)	(39,603)
Secretarial fees	(4,120)	(5,910)
Security	(36,091)	(20,615)
Staff welfare	(80,298)	(147,736)
Subscriptions	(32,295)	(196,703)
Telephone and fax	(494,469)	(599,952)
Training	(22,462)	(21,680)
Travel - international and local	(155,203)	(106,036)
	<b>(8,186,479)</b>	<b>(7,784,779)</b>

The supplementary information presented does not form part of the financial statements and is unaudited.