



Islamic Relief South Africa

2018 Financial Statements

Islamic Relief South Africa NPC
(Registration number 2004/025107/08)
Financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2018

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

Issued 10 June 2019

Islamic Relief South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 2004/025107/08)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	To provide poverty relief and humanitarian assistance
Directors	Abu - El - Magd Mohamed Ali Salie Moegamat Tahir Khalifa Heshmat Khalifa Ahmed El - Alfy Mohammed Omar El - Bendary Ahmad Esmat El - Zayat Ibrahim Farouk
Business address	396 Imam Haron Road Landsdowne 7780
Postal address	PO Box 103 Athlone 7760
Auditors	BDO Cape Incorporated Chartered Accountants (SA) Registered Auditors
Company registration number	2004/025107/08
Tax reference number	9450/136/16/4
Level of assurance	These financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008.
Preparer	The financial statements were independently compiled by: Charl du Plessis CA (SA) Inc Chartered Accountants (S.A.), Registered Auditors
Published	10 June 2019

Islamic Relief South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 2004/025107/08)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

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Preparer

Charl du Plessis CA (SA) Inc
Chartered Accountants (S.A.), Registered Auditors

Published

10 June 2019



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

6th 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

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Islamic Relief South Africa NPC set out on pages 8 to 16, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, 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 effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Islamic Relief South Africa NPC as at 31 December 2018, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Cash donations are a source of fundraising received by 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 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the group and company in accordance with the sections 290 and 291 of the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (Revised January 2018), parts 1 and 3 of the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (Revised November 2018) (together the IRBA Codes) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities, as applicable, in accordance with the IRBA Codes and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Codes are consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) respectively. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion on the financial statements.

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

National Executive: PR Badrick • HN Bhaga-Muljee • S Dansie • BJ de Wet • HCS Lopes • SM Somaroo • ME Stewart (Chief Executive) • IM Scott (Cape Town Office Managing Partner) • MS Willimott

The company's principal place of business is at The Wanderers Office Park, 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.



Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report as required by the Companies Act of South Africa and the supplementary information set out on pages 17 - 18. 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.

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. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small Medium Enterprise's 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 are responsible for assessing the company'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 company 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 company'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 company'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 company 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "BDO South Africa Inc". The signature is written in a cursive style.

BDO South Africa Incorporated
Registered Auditors

I Hashim
Director
Registered Auditor

22 August 2019

119-123 Hertzog Boulevard
Foreshore
Cape Town, 8001

Islamic Relief South Africa NPC

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

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 2019 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.

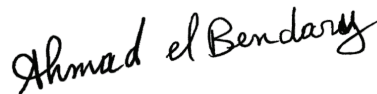
The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the company's financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditors and their report is presented on page 3.

The financial statements set out on pages 8 to 18, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on 10 June 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

Approval of financial statements



Abu - EI - Magd Mohamed Ali



EI - Bendary Ahmad Esmat

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the financial statements of Islamic Relief South Africa NPC for the year ended 31 December 2018.

1. Nature of business

Islamic Relief South Africa NPC was incorporated in South Africa with interests in the 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.

2. 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 2018 of R1,724,192 (2017 surplus: R9,732,722).

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 2018.

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

3. Directors

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

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

4. Events after the reporting period

The directors are not aware of any material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report.

5. 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.

6. Auditors

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

Islamic Relief South Africa NPC

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2018

Figures in Rand	Notes	2018	2017
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	903,677	731,802
Other financial assets		22,400	-
		926,077	731,802
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	3	1,451,795	464,715
Cash and cash equivalents	4	17,944,009	17,661,431
		19,395,804	18,126,146
Total Assets		20,321,881	18,857,948
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Accumulated surplus	5	19,703,017	17,978,825
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	6	568,864	799,123
Provisions	7	50,000	80,000
		618,864	879,123
Total Equity and Liabilities		20,321,881	18,857,948

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Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	Notes	2018	2017
Revenue	8	79,647,101	85,253,412
Direct project expenses		(63,868,632)	(61,317,999)
Gross surplus		15,778,469	23,935,413
Other income		42,500	-
Operating expenses		(14,718,617)	(14,451,698)
Operating surplus	9	1,102,352	9,483,715
Investment revenue	10	622,442	249,177
Finance costs	11	(602)	(169)
Surplus for the year		1,724,192	9,732,723
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive surplus for the year		1,724,192	9,732,723

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Statement of Changes in Equity

Figures in Rand	Accumulated surplus	Total equity
Balance at 01 January 2017	8,246,102	8,246,102
Surplus for the year	9,732,723	9,732,723
Total comprehensive income for the year	9,732,723	9,732,723
Balance at 01 January 2018	17,978,825	17,978,825
Surplus for the year	1,724,192	1,724,192
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,724,192	1,724,192
Balance at 31 December 2018	19,703,017	19,703,017

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Rand	Notes	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	12	53,259	8,187,836
Profit share		622,442	249,177
Finance costs		(602)	(169)
Net cash from operating activities		675,099	8,436,844
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(370,124)	(206,722)
Sale of financial assets		(22,400)	-
Net cash from investing activities		(392,524)	(206,722)
Total cash movement for the year		282,575	8,230,122
Cash at the beginning of the year		17,661,434	9,431,309
Total cash at end of the year	4	17,944,009	17,661,431

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

Accounting Policies

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

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing the annual financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that effect the amounts represented in the annual financial statements and related disclosures. Use of available information and the application of judgement is inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the annual financial statements.

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.

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.

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:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	6 years
Motor vehicles	Straight line	5 years
Office equipment	Straight line	3 years
IT equipment	Straight line	3 years
Computer software	Straight line	2 years

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.

1.3 Financial instruments

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.

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

Accounting Policies

1.3 Financial instruments (continued)

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.

Financial instruments at fair value

All other financial instruments, including equity instruments that are publicly traded or whose fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, without undue cost or effort, are measured at fair value through profit and loss.

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.

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 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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

2018

2017

2. Property, plant and equipment

	2018			2017		
	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Land	315,000	-	315,000	315,000	-	315,000
Furniture and fixtures	236,948	(190,957)	45,991	236,948	(175,434)	61,514
Motor vehicles	950,952	(508,744)	442,208	662,022	(441,178)	220,844
Office equipment	776,583	(758,118)	18,465	762,450	(731,253)	31,197
IT equipment	524,301	(442,289)	82,012	457,241	(353,995)	103,246
Computer software	22,156	(22,155)	1	22,156	(22,155)	1
Total	2,825,940	(1,922,263)	903,677	2,455,817	(1,724,015)	731,802

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
	731,802	370,124	(198,249)	903,677

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2017

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Land	315,000	-	-	315,000
Furniture and fixtures	77,034	4,130	(19,650)	61,514
Motor vehicles	124,445	150,693	(54,294)	220,844
Office equipment	5,248	33,589	(7,640)	31,197
IT equipment	197,777	18,310	(112,841)	103,246
Computer software	1	-	-	1
	719,505	206,722	(194,425)	731,802

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

3. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables	80,620	40,620
Staff loans	101,800	92,475
Deposits	747,690	107,690
VAT	521,685	223,930
	1,451,795	464,715

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2018	2017	
4. Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:			
Bank balances	17,944,009	17,661,431	
5. Accumulated surplus			
Restricted project funds	9,740,111	10,891,236	
Unrestricted project funds	3,924,719	4,169,854	
General reserves	6,038,187	2,917,734	
	19,703,017	17,978,824	
6. Trade and other payables			
Other accrued expenses	568,864	799,123	
7. Provisions			
Reconciliation of provisions - 2018			
	Opening balance	Additions	Total
Audit fee provision	80,000	(30,000)	50,000
8. Revenue			
Cash donations	55,342,911	62,481,158	
Donations in kind	24,281,790	22,772,254	
	79,624,701	85,253,412	
9. Operating surplus			
Operating surplus for the year is stated after accounting for the following:			
Operating lease charges			
Premises			
• Contractual amounts		990,264	801,443
Profit on exchange differences		14,094	-
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment		198,249	194,425
Employee costs		3,375,109	3,678,206
10. Investment revenue			
Profit share			
Bank		622,442	249,177
11. Finance costs			
Other interest paid		602	169

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2018	2017
12. Cash generated from operations		
Surplus before taxation	1,724,192	9,732,723
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	198,249	194,425
Profit share - investment	(622,442)	(249,177)
Finance costs	602	169
Movements in provisions	(30,000)	4,500
Changes in working capital:		
Trade and other receivables	(987,083)	203,856
Trade and other payables	(230,259)	(1,698,660)
	53,259	8,187,836
13. Commitments		
Operating leases – as lessee (expense)		
Minimum lease payments due		
- within one year	934,541	643,925
- in second to fifth year inclusive	55,723	1,021,994
	990,264	1,665,919
Commitments disclosed Incl VAT as liabilities are always recorded inclusive of VAT. Commitments is the amount you actually will pay in the future.		
Property		
The organisation has committed to buying property in Cape Town Western Cape and has paid a deposit of R640,000 as at year-end.		
14. Related parties		
Relationships		
Common directors	Islamic Relief Worldwide - United Kingdom	
Key Management	Detect Investment CC Orphan's Endowment Waqf Fund	
Related party balances		
Accounts receivable balances owing from related parties		
Orphan's Endowment Waqf Fund	(668)	48,874
Related party transactions		
Donations received from related parties		
Islamic Relief Worldwide - United Kingdom	-	19,112,703
Distribution of donations to related parties		
Islamic Relief Worldwide - United Kingdom	(4,511,202)	(6,288,654)
Expenses paid to / on behalf of related parties		
Rental paid to Detect Investments CC	(472,232)	(541,449)

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	Notes	2018	2017
Revenue			
Donation income	8	79,647,101	85,253,412
		79,647,101	85,253,412
Direct expenses			
Local distribution		(35,316,190)	(38,391,058)
Donations in kind		(24,281,790)	(21,239,300)
Program expenses		(1,921,295)	(1,687,641)
		(63,868,632)	(61,317,999)
Gross surplus		15,778,469	23,935,413
Other income			
Other income		42,500	-
Profit share	10	622,442	249,177
		664,942	249,177
Expenses (Refer to page 18)		(14,718,617)	(14,451,698)
Operating surplus	9	1,724,794	9,732,892
Finance costs	11	(602)	(169)
Surplus (deficit) for the year		1,724,192	9,732,723

Islamic Relief South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 2004/025107/08)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	Notes	2018	2017
Operating expenses			
Accounting fees		(50,411)	(54,630)
Advertising		-	(2,260)
Auditors remuneration		(13,382)	(84,500)
Bank charges		(388,848)	(300,363)
Cleaning		(10,664)	(11,736)
Computer expenses		(302,980)	(341,076)
Consulting and professional fees		(174,082)	(35,779)
Consumables		(47,639)	(9,180)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		(198,249)	(194,425)
Employee costs		(3,375,109)	(3,678,206)
Fundraising costs		(6,906,063)	(6,540,779)
Improvements and equipment hire		(80,725)	(195,860)
Insurance		(76,487)	(60,188)
Lease rentals on operating lease		(990,264)	(801,443)
Legal expenses		-	(6,210)
Meetings and directors costs		(408,648)	(399,692)
Monitoring and evaluation		(27,250)	-
Motor vehicle expenses		(146,300)	(183,813)
Municipal expenses		(230,275)	(201,948)
Postage		(62,375)	(43,525)
Printing and stationery		(65,524)	(69,849)
Programmes expenses		(14,094)	-
Recruitment		(11,013)	(42,060)
Repairs and maintenance		(39,603)	(18,700)
Secretarial fees		(5,910)	(11,470)
Security		(20,615)	(46,685)
Staff welfare		(147,736)	(286,199)
Subscriptions		(196,703)	153,220
Telephone and fax		(599,952)	(735,130)
Training		(21,680)	(56)
Travel - international and local		(106,036)	(249,156)
		(14,718,617)	(14,451,698)

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



Cape Town (HEAD OFFICE)

396 Imam Haron Road,
Lansdowne,
Cape Town

Toll-free

0800 111 898

www.islamic-relief.org.za