Islamic Relief South Africa NPC
(Registration number 2004/025107/08)
Financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2017

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

Issued 29 March 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 (Canada) Chairman Salie Moegamat Tahir (SA) Vice Chairman Khalifa Heshmat Khalifa Ahmed (UK) Secretary El - Alfy Mohammed Omar El - Bendary Ahmad Esmat El - Zayat Ibrahim Farouk Professor Kholeka Constance Moloi (resolution passed to appoint) Said, Hossam (resolution passed to remove)
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	29 March 2018

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(Registration number: 2004/025107/08)
Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

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

Preparer

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

Published

29 March 2018

BDO

Dx 158 Cape Town

Tel: +27 21 417 8800
Fax: +27 21 417 8700

www.bdo.co.za

Chartered
Accountants (SA)
6th Floor, BDO House
123 Hertzog Boulevard
Foreshore
Cape Town, 8001
PO Box 2275,
Cape Town, 8000

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Directors 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 2017, 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 2017, 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. The directors have 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.

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. 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.

BDO Cape Inc

BDO Cape Incorporated
I Hashim
Director
Registered Auditor
Date: 31 March 2018

6th Floor, BDO House
123 Hertzog Boulevard, Foreshore,
Cape Town, 8001

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 2018 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 9 to 18, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on 29 March 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:

Approval of financial statements

Abu El Magd | Ahmad el Bendary

Abu - El - Magd Mohamed Ali (Canada) Chairman | **El - Bendary Ahmad Esmat**

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 2017.

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 2017 of R9,732,722 (2016 surplus: R3,050,895).

Restricted project funds pertain to funds collected towards specific Islamic Relief programs 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
Abu - El - Magd Mohamed Ali (Canada) Chairman
Salie Moegamat Tahir (SA) Vice Chairman
Khalifa Heshmat Khalifa Ahmed (UK) Secretary
El - Alfy Mohammed Omar
El - Bendary Ahmad Esmat
El - Zayat Ibrahim Farouk
Professor Kholeka Constance Moloi (resolution passed to appoint)
Said, Hossam (resolution passed to remove)

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
(Registration number: 2004/025107/08)
Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

Directors' Report

The financial statements set out on pages 9 to 18, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors and were signed on its behalf by:

Approval of financial statements

Abu - El - Magd Mohamed Ali (Canada) Chairman	**El - Bendary Ahmad Esmat**
Date:	**Date:**

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2017

Figures in Rand	Notes	2017	2016
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	731,802	719,505
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	3	464,714	668,569
Cash and cash equivalents	4	17,661,431	9,431,311
		18,126,145	**10,099,880**
Total Assets		**18,857,947**	**10,819,385**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Accumulated surplus	5	17,978,824	8,246,102
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	6	799,123	2,497,783
Provisions	7	80,000	75,500
		879,123	**2,573,283**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**18,857,947**	**10,819,385**

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2017	2016
Revenue	8	85,253,412	62,231,292
Direct project expenses		(61,317,999)	(45,447,416)
Gross surplus		**23,935,413**	**16,783,876**
Operating expenses		(14,451,699)	(13,817,496)
Operating surplus	9	**9,483,714**	**2,966,380**
Investment revenue	10	249,177	84,515
Finance costs		(169)	-
Surplus for the year		**9,732,722**	**3,050,895**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive surplus for the year		**9,732,722**	**3,050,895**

Statement of Changes in Equity

Figures in Rand	Accumulated surplus	Total equity
Balance at 01 January 2016	**5,195,207**	**5,195,207**
Surplus for the year	3,050,895	3,050,895
Total comprehensive income for the year	**3,050,895**	**3,050,895**
Balance at 01 January 2017	**8,246,102**	**8,246,102**
Surplus for the year	9,732,722	9,732,722
Total comprehensive income for the year	**9,732,722**	**9,732,722**
Balance at 31 December 2017	**17,978,824**	**17,978,824**

Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Rand	Notes	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	11	8,187,835	4,207,695
Profit share		249,177	84,515
Finance costs		(169)	-
Net cash from operating activities		**8,436,843**	**4,292,210**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(206,722)	(349,870)
Total cash movement for the year		**8,230,121**	**3,942,340**
Cash at the beginning of the year		9,431,310	5,488,971
Total cash at end of the year	4	**17,661,431**	**9,431,311**

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.

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

Current tax for current and prior periods is, to the extent unpaid, recognised as a liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess is recognised as an asset.

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.

The tax liability reflects the effect of the possible outcomes of a review by the tax authorities.

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 profit 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 profit or loss.

1.6 Share capital and equity

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest 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 profit 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 profit and loss when the company's right to receive payment has been established.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016

2. Property, plant and equipment

	2017			2016		
	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	(175,434)	61,514	232,818	(155,784)	77,034
Motor vehicles	662,022	(441,178)	220,844	511,329	(386,884)	124,445
Office equipment	762,450	(731,253)	31,197	728,861	(723,613)	5,248
IT equipment	457,241	(353,995)	103,246	438,932	(241,155)	197,777
Computer software	22,156	(22,155)	1	22,156	(22,155)	1
Total	**2,455,817**	**(1,724,015)**	**731,802**	**2,249,096**	**(1,529,591)**	**719,505**

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**

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2016

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Land	315,000	-	-	315,000
Furniture and fixtures	42,239	54,602	(19,807)	77,034
Motor vehicles	1	133,333	(8,889)	124,445
Office equipment	8,943	20,332	(24,027)	5,248
IT equipment	168,423	141,603	(112,249)	197,777
Computer software	1	-	-	1
	534,607	**349,870**	**(164,972)**	**719,505**

Details of properties

Property

	2017	2016
- Purchase price: 24 June 2010	315,000	315,000

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

3. Trade and other receivables

	2017	2016
Trade receivables	40,620	40,017
Staff loans	92,475	109,875
Deposits	107,690	100,100
VAT	223,929	418,577
	464,714	**668,569**

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016

4. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Bank balances	17,661,431	9,431,311

5. Accumulated surplus

Restricted project funds	10,891,236	-
Unrestricted project funds	4,169,854	-
General reserves	2,917,734	8,242,102
	17,978,824	**8,242,102**

6. Trade and other payables

Other accrued expenses	799,123	2,497,783

7. Provisions

Reconciliation of provisions - 2017

	Opening balance	Additions	Total
Audit fee provision	75,500	4,500	80,000

8. Revenue

Cash donations	62,481,158	45,622,346
In Kind Donations	22,772,254	16,608,946
	85,253,412	**62,231,292**

9. Operating surplus

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

Operating lease charges		
Premises		
• Contractual amounts	801,443	813,803
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	194,425	164,972
Employee costs	3,678,206	5,125,947

10. Investment revenue

Profit share		
Bank	249,177	84,515

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016

11. Cash generated from operations

Surplus before taxation	9,732,722	3,050,895
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	194,425	164,972
Profit share - investment	(249,177)	(84,515)
Finance costs	169	-
Movements in provisions	4,500	9,500
Changes in working capital:		
Trade and other receivables	203,856	(340,417)
Trade and other payables	(1,698,660)	1,407,260
	8,187,835	**4,207,695**

12. Commitments

Operating leases – as lessee (expense)

Minimum lease payments due		
- within one year	643,925	571,464
- in second to fifth year inclusive	1,021,994	264,802
	1,665,919	**836,266**

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

13. 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	48,874	45,644

Related party transactions

Donations received from related parties		
Islamic Relief Worldwide - United Kingdom	19,112,703	10,472,761
Distribution of donations to related parties		
Islamic Relief Worldwide - United Kingdom	(6,288,654)	(9,216,886)
Expenses paid to / on behalf of related parties		
Rental paid to Detect Investments CC (Y Patel is a member of the CC)	(541,449)	(318,194)
Orphan's Endowment Waqf Fund	-	(150,287)

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	Notes	2017	2016
Revenue			
Donation income		85,253,412	62,231,292
Direct expenses			
Local distribution		(38,391,058)	(18,148,009)
Donations in kind		(21,239,300)	(16,608,947)
International project distribution		-	(9,216,886)
Program expenses		(1,687,641)	(1,473,574)
		(61,317,999)	**(45,447,416)**
Gross surplus		**23,935,413**	**16,783,876**
Other income			
Profit share	10	249,177	84,515
Operating expenses			
Accounting fees		(54,630)	(52,828)
Advertising		(2,260)	(280)
Auditors remuneration		(84,500)	(85,000)
Bank charges		(300,363)	(229,242)
Cleaning		(11,736)	(13,931)
Computer expenses		(341,076)	(313,531)
Consulting and professional fees		(35,779)	(469,051)
Consumables		(9,180)	(41,166)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		(194,425)	(164,972)
Employee costs		(3,678,206)	(5,125,947)
Fundraising costs		(6,540,779)	(3,058,718)
Improvements and equipment hire - new office		(195,860)	(60,985)
Insurance		(60,188)	(50,079)
Lease rentals on operating lease		(801,443)	(813,803)
Legal expenses		(6,210)	(21,593)
Meetings and Directors costs		(399,692)	(530,194)
Motor vehicle expenses		(183,813)	(151,890)
Municipal expenses		(201,948)	(163,555)
Postage		(43,525)	(59,606)
Printing and stationery		(69,849)	(52,490)
Recruitment		(42,060)	(31,500)
Repairs and maintenance		(18,700)	(33,135)
Secretarial fees		(11,470)	(22,350)
Security		(46,685)	(168,113)
Staff welfare		(286,199)	(224,652)
Subscriptions		153,220	(181,524)
Telephone and fax		(735,130)	(855,577)
Training		(56)	(203,968)
Travel - international and local		(249,156)	(637,816)
		(14,451,698)	**(13,817,496)**
Operating surplus	9	**9,732,892**	**3,050,895**
Finance costs		(169)	-
Surplus (deficit) for the year		**9,732,723**	**3,050,895**