South African Hajj and Umrah Council

Trading as

SAHUC

Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Index

General Information

Country of Incorporation and Domicile	South Africa
Nature of Business and Principal Activities	The nonprofit organisation is a volunteer based Public Benefit Organisation which is engaged in facilitating the travel of pilgrims to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The organisation is required to ensure compliance of Muslim pilgrims going for Hajj in terms of agreements entered into with the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Hajj as well as compliance with the laws governing these agreements.
Board of SAHUC	Moaaz Casoo (President) Riaad Fataar (First Deputy President) Adam Macheso (Second Deputy President) Hassan Faried Choonara (Secretary General) Yusuf Cassim (Assisant Secretary General) Asif Essop (Treasurer) Shamiel Basadien (Assistant Treasurer) Muneer Bangie (Regional Chairperson - JHB) Ebrahim Vawda (Regional Chairperson - KZN) Mohammad Groenewald (Regional Chairperson - Cape Town) Shaheen Essop Ismail Kholvadia Moosa Seedat
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Board of SAHUC Responsibilities and Approval

The Board of SAHUC acknowledges that it is ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the nonprofit organisation and places considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the Board of SAHUC to meet these responsibilities, the Board of SAHUC 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 nonprofit organisation and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the nonprofit organisation's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach.

The focus of risk management in the nonprofit organisation is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the nonprofit organisation. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the nonprofit organisation endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The Board of SAHUC is of the opinion, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss. The going-concern basis has been adopted in preparing the financial statements. Based on forecasts and available cash resources the Board of SAHUC has no reason to believe that the nonprofit organisation will not be a going concern in the foreseeable future. The annual financial statements support the viability of the nonprofit organisation.

The Board of SAHUC Report set out on pages 8 to 9, the financial statements set out on pages 10 to 26, and the supplementary information set out on pages 27 to 28 which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the Board of SAHUC and were signed on 18 September 2025 on its behalf by:

Moaaz Casoo (President)	Adam Macheso (Second Deputy President)

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS (SA)
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Turning Point Consulting
Southern Africa Inc.
2015/011380/21
Practice No. 945126

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of South African Hajj and Umrah Council

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of South African Hajj and Umrah Council set out on pages 10 to 26, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, and the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the 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, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of South African Hajj and Umrah Council as at 31 March 2025, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the International Auditing Standards.

Basis for Opinion

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 nonprofit organisation 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 opinion.

Material Uncertainty Relating to Going Concern

We draw attention to note 2 of the report of the Board of SAHUC which indicates the material uncertainty relating to the going concern as at 31 March 2025. The note further describes why, under these circumstances, the financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

The Board of SAHUC is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "South African Hajj and Umrah Council Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025", which includes the Board of SAHUC Report, and the statement of Board of SAHUC Responsibilities and Approval as required by the International Auditing Standards, which we obtained prior to the date of this report, and the supplementary information set out on pages 27 to 28. 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 Board of SAHUC for the Financial Statements

The Board of SAHUC is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the International Auditing Standards, and for such internal control as the Board of SAHUC determines 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 Board of SAHUC is responsible for assessing the nonprofit organisation'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 Board of SAHUC either intends to liquidate the nonprofit organisation or to cease operations, or has 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 nonprofit organisation's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of SAHUC.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of SAHUC's 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 nonprofit organisation'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 nonprofit organisation 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 Board of SAHUC 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In terms of the IRBA Rule published in Government Gazette Number 39475 dated 4 December 2015, we report that Turning Point Consulting Southern Africa Inc. have been the auditors of South African Hajj and Umrah Council for 5 years.

Turning Point Consulting Southern Africa Inc.

Turning Point Consulting Southern Africa Inc.

Per: FB Lavangee
Registered Auditor
Chartered Accountant (SA)
18 September 2025

Board of SAHUC Report

The Board of SAHUC presents its report for the year ended 31 March 2025.

1. Review of activities

Main business and operations

The nonprofit organisation is a volunteer based Public Benefit Organisation which is engaged in facilitating the travel of pilgrims to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The organisation is required to ensure compliance of Muslim pilgrims going for Hajj in terms of agreements entered into with the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Hajj as well as compliance with the laws governing these agreements. There were no major changes herein during the year.

Other related services include:

- to accredit pilgrims that intend going to Hajj, provide medical and other services during the Hajj period; and
- to regulate the Hajj operators delivering services to the South African pilgrims during the period of Hajj.

The organisation operates principally in the Republic of South Africa and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The operating results and statement of financial position of the nonprofit organisation are fully set out in the attached financial statements and do not in our opinion require any further comment.

2. Going concern

Subsequent to the reporting date, significant developments have emerged within the Hajj regulatory environment that have introduced uncertainty regarding the South African Hajj and Umrah Council' s (SAHUC) continued recognition and operational role as the official Hajj Affairs office for South Africa.

At the date of approval of these financial statements, it remains uncertain whether SAHUC will retain its historical mandate and functions under the ever evolving framework.

As such, the potential impact on SAHUC's financial position and its ability to continue as a going concern cannot be reliably assessed at this stage. SAHUC is actively and urgently engaging with all relevant stakeholders, both locally and internationally, to seek clarity and resolution. The Council remains committed to transparency and institutional continuity and is hopeful that a definitive outcome will be reached in the near future.

Whilst SAHUC is both liquid and solvent as at the financial year end, the above conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt on the nonprofit organisation's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Board of SAHUC believes that the nonprofit organisation has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

3. Events after reporting date

All events subsequent to the date of the annual financial statements and for which the applicable financial reporting framework requires adjustment or disclosure have been adjusted or disclosed. In particular disclosure has been made under the going concern note.

The Board of SAHUC is not aware of any other matter or circumstance arising since the end of the financial year to the date of this report that could have a material effect on the financial position of the nonprofit organisation.

4. Independent Auditors

Turning Point Consulting Southern Africa Inc. were the independent auditors for the year under review.

Board of SAHUC Report

5. Board of SAHUC

The Board of SAHUC of the nonprofit organisation during the year and up to the date of this report is as follows and remained unchanged:

Moaaz Casoo (President)
Riaad Fataar (First Deputy President)
Adam Macheso (Second Deputy President)
Hassan Faried Choonara (Secretary General)
Yusuf Cassim (Assisant Secretary General)
Asif Essop (Treasurer)
Shamiel Basadien (Assistant Treasurer)
Muneer Bangie (Regional Chairperson - JHB)
Ebrahim Vawda (Regional Chairperson - KZN)
Mohammad Groenewald (Regional Chairperson - Cape Town)
Shaheen Essop
Ismail Kholvadia
Moosa Seedat

Statement of Financial Position

Figures in R	Notes	2025	2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	3,717,342	3,588,953
Intangible assets	5	2,416,982	1,369,204
Total non-current assets		**6,134,324**	**4,958,157**
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	6	2,356,305	16,515,276
Cash and cash equivalents	7	17,048,911	15,268,253
Total current assets		**19,405,216**	**31,783,529**
Total assets		**25,539,540**	**36,741,686**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Accumulated surplus		18,821,852	18,066,147
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred income	9	5,822,665	5,454,362
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	895,023	13,221,177
Total liabilities		**6,717,688**	**18,675,539**
Total equity and liabilities		**25,539,540**	**36,741,686**

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in R	Notes	2025	2024
Revenue	10	7,758,052	8,050,901
Other income	11	540,000	50,000
Administrative expenses		(183,579)	(156,465)
Other expenses		(7,544,555)	(7,266,414)
Other gains and (losses)	12	(994,206)	429,563
(Deficit) / surplus from operating activities	13	**(424,288)**	**1,107,585**
Finance income	14	1,179,993	901,340
Finance costs	15	-	(21,728)
Surplus before tax		**755,705**	**1,987,197**
Income tax expense	16	-	-
Surplus for the year		**755,705**	**1,987,197**

Statement of Changes in Equity

Figures in R	Accumulated surplus
Balance at 1 April 2023	16,078,950
Changes in equity	
Surplus for the year	1,987,197
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,987,197
Balance at 31 March 2024	**18,066,147**
Balance at 1 April 2024	18,066,147
Changes in equity	
Surplus for the year	755,705
Total comprehensive income for the year	755,705
Balance at 31 March 2025	**18,821,852**

Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in R	Notes	2025	2024
Cash flows from / (used in) operations			
Surplus for the year		**755,705**	**1,987,197**
Adjustments to reconcile surplus			
Adjustments for finance income	14	(1,179,993)	(901,340)
Adjustments for finance costs	15	-	21,728
Adjustments for decrease / (increase) in trade and other receivables		14,158,971	(14,905,564)
Adjustments for (decrease) / increase in trade and other payables		(12,326,154)	11,296,948
Deferred revenue		368,303	1,160,140
Adjustments for depreciation expense	4	62,732	42,855
Adjustments for amortisation expense	5	177,693	123,114
Total adjustments to reconcile surplus		**1,261,552**	**(3,162,119)**
Net cash flows from / (used in) operations		**2,017,257**	**(1,174,922)**
Finance income	14	1,179,993	901,340
Finance costs	15	-	(21,728)
Net cash flows from / (used in) operating activities		**3,197,250**	**(295,310)**
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(191,121)	(1,809,126)
Purchase of intangible assets		(1,225,471)	(597,751)
Cash flows used in investing activities		**(1,416,592)**	**(2,406,877)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**1,780,658**	**(2,702,187)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		15,268,253	17,970,440
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**7**	**17,048,911**	**15,268,253**

Accounting Policies

1. General information

South African Hajj and Umrah Council is a non-profit organisation.

2. Basis of preparation and summary of significant accounting policies

The financial statements of South African Hajj and Umrah Council have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the International Auditing Standards. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. They are presented in South African Rand.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the nonprofit organisation's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

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

2.1 Foreign exchange

A foreign currency transaction is recorded on initial recognition in Rands, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

At the reporting period:
- foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate;
- non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and
- non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous annual financial statements are recognised in the profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

2.2 Property, plant and equipment

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

Costs include 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 is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The following rates are used for the depreciation of property, plant and equipment:

Accounting Policies

Asset class	Useful life / depreciation rate
Buildings	50 years
Fixtures and fittings	6 years
Office equipment	5 years
Computer equipment	3 years

The Hajj registry system was not depreciated over a useful life, however, R 150 000 was released as a realisation/amortisation of reserves annually. The full amount was realised/amortised in the 2021 financial statements.

2.3 Intangible assets

Trademarks and Hajj registry software

Trademarks are initially recognised at cost and subsequently at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

The new hajj registry computer software is capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives of 10 years. Amortisation is only recognised once the software is available for use. During both the 2022 and 2021 financial period, the software was under development and accordingly no amortisation had been recognised. The software development was completed during the 2023 financial year and was brought into use.

Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible asssets on a straight line basis as follows:

Asset class	Useful life / amortisation rate
Trademarks	5 years
Hajj Registry Software	10 years

The residual value, amortisation period and amortisation method for intangible assets are reassessed when there is an indication that there is a change from the previous estimate. During the current financial period there has been no change to the estimate.

Research and development costs

All research and development costs are recognised as an expense unless they form part of the cost of another asset that meets the recognition criteria.

2.4 Financial instruments

2.4.1 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the nonprofit organisation will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

If after attempting to recover amounts due to the organisation, an amount is deemed irrecoverable, a bad debt expense will be recognised.

2.4.2 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

Accounting Policies

2.4.3 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.4.4 Deferred revenue

Hajj accreditation fees received before the revenue recognition criteria are satisfied are included in current liabilities as deferred income and are credited to the statement of comprehensive income once the performance condition is met and the revenue recognition criteria are satisfied.

Duplicate accreditation and registration fees are also recognised as deferred income as these are refundable.

Deferred revenue are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable.

2.5 Prepayments

Prepayments consist of various payments that have been made in advance for goods and services to be received in future. Prepayments are measured at amortised cost, and are derecognised when the goods and services to which the prepayment relate have been received.

2.6 Income taxes

The organisation has been approved as a public benefit organisation in terms of section 30 of the Income Tax Act, (the Act) and the receipts and accruals are exempt from income tax in terms of section 10(1)(cN) of the Act.

2.7 Leases

Definition

A lease is an agreement whereby the lessor conveys to the lessee in return for a payment or series of payments the right to use an asset for an agreed period of time. A finance lease is a lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. Title may or may not eventually be transferred. An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease.

Classification

A lease is classified as a finance lease when it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease when it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

Operating leases as lessee

Lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless another systematic basis is more representative of the pattern of the benefit obtained.

2.8 Revenue

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of services in the ordinary course of the organisation's activities. Revenue is shown net of value-added tax,returns, and discounts.

The organisation recognises revenue when: the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity; and specific criteria have been met for each of the organisation's activities as described below:

Accounting Policies

2.8.1 Accreditation fees - Operators

These are recognised on an accrual basis. The accreditation fee is refundable in the event of hajj being cancelled, as was the case in both the 2022 and 2021 financial year. Accreditation fees received in advance are recognised as deferred revenue and is credited to the statement of comprehensive income once the performance condition is met and the revenue recognition criteria are met.

2.8.2 Hajj registration fees

As the registration fee is non-refundable, it is recognised as revenue upon receipt of the funds.

2.8.3 Accreditation fees - Hujaaj

These are recognised on an accrual basis. The accreditation fee is refundable in the event of hajj being cancelled, as was the case in both the 2022 and 2021 financial year. Accreditation fees received in advance are recognised as deferred revenue and is credited to the statement of comprehensive income once the performance condition is met and the revenue recognition criteria are met.

2.8.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

2.9 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as paid vacation leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits such as medical care), are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

2.10 Related parties

A related party is a person or entity with the ability to control or jointly control the other party, or exercise significant influence over the other party, or vice versa, or an entity that is subject to common control, or joint control. As a minimum, the following are regarded as related parties of the reporting entity:

- A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:
    - has control or joint control of the reporting entity;
    - has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
    - is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.
- An entity is related to the reporting entity if any of the following conditions apply:
    - The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);
    - One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member);
    - Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;
    - One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
    - The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity;
    - The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified as a related party;
    - A person identified as having control or joint control over the reporting entity has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity); or
    - The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between a reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.

2.11 Impairment of non current assets

At each balance sheet date, the carrying amounts of tangible and intangible assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If the fair value less costs to sell of an asset (or group of assets) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or group of assets) is reduced to its fair value less costs to sell. 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 assets) is increased to the revised estimate of its fair value less costs to sell, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (group of assets) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

No significant estimates and adjustments have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements
Figures in R

4. Property, plant and equipment

4.1 Balances at year end and movements for the year

	Land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Computer software	Total
Reconciliation for the year ended 31 March 2025						
Balance at 1 April 2024						
At cost	3,500,899	73,895	67,694	297,130	1,250,000	**5,189,618**
Accumulated depreciation	-	(55,846)	(35,498)	(259,321)	(1,250,000)	**(1,600,665)**
Carrying amount	**3,500,899**	**18,049**	**32,196**	**37,809**	**-**	**3,588,953**
Movements for the year ended 31 March 2025						
Additions from acquisitions	122,010	-	13,015	56,096	-	**191,121**
Depreciation	(18,115)	(3,938)	(14,648)	(26,031)	-	**(62,732)**
Property, plant and equipment at the end of the year	**3,604,794**	**14,111**	**30,563**	**67,874**	**-**	**3,717,342**
Closing balance at 31 March 2025						
At cost	3,622,909	73,895	80,709	353,226	1,250,000	**5,380,739**
Accumulated depreciation	(18,115)	(59,784)	(50,146)	(285,352)	(1,250,000)	**(1,663,397)**
Carrying amount	**3,604,794**	**14,111**	**30,563**	**67,874**	**-**	**3,717,342**
Reconciliation for the year ended 31 March 2024						
Balance at 1 April 2023						
At cost	1,761,966	73,895	52,544	242,087	1,250,000	**3,380,492**
Accumulated depreciation	-	(51,908)	(23,839)	(232,063)	(1,250,000)	**(1,557,810)**
Carrying amount	**1,761,966**	**21,987**	**28,705**	**10,024**	**-**	**1,822,682**

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in R

Movements for the year ended 31 March 2024						
Additions from acquisitions	1,738,933	-	15,150	55,043	-	**1,809,126**
Depreciation	-	(3,938)	(11,659)	(27,258)	-	**(42,855)**
Property, plant and equipment at the end of the year	**3,500,899**	**18,049**	**32,196**	**37,809**	**-**	**3,588,953**
Closing balance at 31 March 2024						
At cost	3,500,899	73,895	67,694	297,130	1,250,000	**5,189,618**
Accumulated depreciation	-	(55,846)	(35,498)	(259,321)	(1,250,000)	**(1,600,665)**
Carrying amount	**3,500,899**	**18,049**	**32,196**	**37,809**	**-**	**3,588,953**

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in R	2025	2024

4.2 Property details

4.2.1 Property 1

ERF 152 Crown Gardens Township, Registration Division I.R, The Province of Gauteng, measuring 600 (six hundred) square metres held by Deed of Transfer Number T000010292/2020

	2025	2024
-Land and buildings acquired on 26 March 2020 for	1,200,000	1,200,000
- Building improvements in prior years	2,300,899	561,966
- Building improvements in current year	122,010	1,738,933
	3,622,909	**3,500,899**

5. Intangible assets

Reconciliation of changes in intangible assets

	Trademark	Hajj Registration Software	Total
Reconciliation for the year ended 31 March 2025			
Balance at 1 April 2024			
At cost	149,169	1,489,542	**1,638,711**
Accumulated amortisation	(128,022)	(141,485)	**(269,507)**
Carrying amount	**21,147**	**1,348,057**	**1,369,204**
Movements for the year ended 31 March 2025			
Additions	-	1,225,471	**1,225,471**
Amortisation	(21,147)	(156,546)	**(177,693)**
Intangible assets at the end of the year	**-**	**2,416,982**	**2,416,982**
Closing balance at 31 March 2025			
At cost	149,169	2,715,012	**2,864,181**
Accumulated amortisation	(149,169)	(298,030)	**(447,199)**
Carrying amount	**-**	**2,416,982**	**2,416,982**
Reconciliation for the year ended 31 March 2024			
Balance at 1 April 2023			
At cost	124,888	916,072	**1,040,960**
Accumulated amortisation	(115,857)	(30,536)	**(146,393)**
Carrying amount	**9,031**	**885,536**	**894,567**
Movements for the year ended 31 March 2024			
Additions	24,281	573,470	**597,751**
Amortisation	(12,165)	(110,949)	**(123,114)**
Intangible assets at the end of the year	**21,147**	**1,348,057**	**1,369,204**
Closing balance at 31 March 2024			
At cost	149,169	1,489,542	**1,638,711**
Accumulated amortisation	(128,022)	(141,485)	**(269,507)**
Carrying amount	**21,147**	**1,348,057**	**1,369,204**

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in R	2025	2024

6. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables comprise:

Amounts held by ELM Company	64,161	13,460,899
Guarantee	834,921	850,109
Sundry debtors	2,100	2,100
Prepaid expenses	1,124,556	1,201,546
Deposits	10,604	10,604
Value added tax	319,963	990,018
Total trade and other receivables	**2,356,305**	**16,515,276**

Guarantee placed with Saudi Arabian Ministry of Hajj

South African Rand	834,921	850,109
Saudi Arabian Riyaal	170,000	170,288

Exchange rate used for conversion of Saudi Riyaal at year end

South African Rand	4.91	5.04

Prepaid expenditure relates to accommodation expenses paid in advance in respect of the Hajj period May 2025 - Hajj 1446 (2024: Hajj period July 2024 - Hajj 1445) to secure accomodation in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the Hajj period. This accommodation is for the SAHUC mission and medical team.

Included within Amounts held by Elm Company

Ex gratia funds to be disbursed	-	3,270,196
Camp fees held on behalf of operators	-	9,718,323
	-	**12,988,519**

Included within the amounts held by the Elm Company, were funds held in the SAHUC ehajj account. These funds did not belong to SAHUC.

The funds relating to the ex gratia payment were amounts that had to be disbursed by SAHUC to the 2023 hujaaj. A corresponding liability was recognised in note 8.

The camp fees held on behalf of operators, related to funds deposited into the SAHUC ehajj account on behalf of the Hajj Operators. These fees represented the camp fees payable to the Hajj Ministry. A corrresponding liability was recognised in note 8.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in R	2025	2024

7. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents included in current assets:

	2025	2024
Cash		
Foreign currency on hand	335,520	60,595
Bank balances	6,860,968	3,716,790
Short term deposits	9,852,423	11,490,868
	17,048,911	**15,268,253**
Foreign currency on hand		
South African Rand	335,520	60,595
Saudi Arabian Riyaal	68,316	12,138
Exchange rate used for conversion of Saudi Riyaal at year end		
South African Rand	4.91	5.04

8. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables comprise:

	2025	2024
Accrued liabilities	652,415	169,494
Ex Gratia Liability	156,400	3,270,196
Leave pay accrual	86,208	63,164
Camp fees payable to Hajj Ministry on behalf of operators	-	9,718,323
Total trade and other payables	**895,023**	**13,221,177**

9. Deferred income

Deferred income comprise:

	2025	2024
Hajj fees received in advance	5,822,665	5,454,362

Deferred income represents Hajj fees received in advance for the Hajj period June 2025 (2024: July 2024).

10. Revenue

Revenue comprises:

	2025	2024
Hajj Accreditation Fees	4,578,910	5,661,210
Hajj Operators Registration	396,863	115,238
Registration fees	2,782,279	2,274,453
Total revenue	**7,758,052**	**8,050,901**

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in R	2025	2024

11. Other income

Other income comprises:

Donations received	540,000	50,000

12. Other gains and (losses)

Other gains and (losses) comprise:

Gain or (loss) on foreign exchange differences on statement of comprehensive income items	(994,206)	429,563

13. (Deficit) / surplus from operating activities

(Deficit) / surplus from operating activities includes the following separately disclosable items

Other operating expenses		
Mission expenses		
Accommodation	1,348,485	717,787
Subsistence	1,176,419	1,620,263
Travel	860,823	770,208
Other (mainly medical disbursements)	411,980	1,236,997
	3,797,707	4,345,255
Property plant and equipment		
- depreciation	62,732	42,855
Intangible assets		
- amortisation	177,693	123,114
Leases		
- operating lease minimum lease rentals	236,442	275,450
Employee costs	761,987	676,764
Audit fees		
Auditors remuneration - Fees	90,300	86,108

14. Finance income

Finance income comprises:

Islamic profit share	1,179,993	901,340

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in R	2025	2024

15. Finance costs

Finance costs included in surplus or deficit:

SARS	-	21,728

16. Income tax expense

No provision has been made as the organisation has been granted tax exemption in terms of Section 10(1)(cN) of the Income Tax Act.

17. Contingent liabilities

No events occurred between 31 March 2025 and the date the board approved the financial statements that would have a material impact on the results as disclosed in the financial statements as set out on pages 8 to 26 or the continued existence of the organisation as a going concern.

18. Events after the reporting date

The Board of SAHUC have dislcosed within Note 2 of the Board of SAHUC Report the matter regarding the uncertainty within the Hajj regulatory environment and its impact on the continued existence of the organsiation as a going concern.

No other events occurred between 31 March 2025 and the date the board approved the financial statements that would have a material impact on the results as disclosed in the financial statements as set out on pages 8 to 25 or the continued existence of the organisation as a going concern.

19. Going concern

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

The Board of SAHUC has disclosed in Note 2 of the Board of SAHUC Report regarding the uncertainties experiened within the Hajj regulatory environment.

20. Related parties

The remuneration of board members and other members of key management during the year was as follows:

Subsistence allowance - Hajj mission	121,872	148,820

Notes to the Financial Statements

21. Expenses by nature

Figures in R	2025	2024
Amortisation - Intangibles	177,693	123,114
Auditors remuneration	90,300	86,108
Consulting fees	255,198	198,289
Donations	540,000	-
Depreciation - Tangible assets	62,732	42,855
Lease rental on operating lease	236,442	275,450
Loss on foreign exchange	994,206	-
Mission expenses	3,797,707	4,345,255
Paygate charges	150,095	171,717
Protocol expenses	262,457	346,823
Roadshow expenses	39,818	124,354
Salaries	761,987	676,764
Travel costs	221,156	132,933
Website hosting and bulk sms fees	304,954	358,857
Website development costs	220,300	-
Other expenses	607,295	540,360
	8,722,340	7,422,879

Detailed Income Statement

Figures in R	Notes	2025	2024
Revenue	10		
Hajj Accreditation Fees		4,578,910	5,661,210
Hajj Operators Registration		396,863	115,238
Registration fees		2,782,279	2,274,453
		7,758,052	**8,050,901**
Other income	11		
Other income		540,000	50,000
Administrative expenses			
Auditors remuneration - Fees		(90,300)	(86,108)
Bank charges		(20,019)	(12,822)
Computer expenses		(19,669)	(8,615)
Subscriptions		(4,245)	-
Telecommunication		(49,346)	(48,920)
		(183,579)	**(156,465)**
Other expenses			
Advertising		(56,989)	(212,903)
Airport expenses		(8,718)	(5,372)
Amortisation - intangible assets		(177,693)	(123,114)
Bad debts		-	(54,735)
Consulting fees		(255,198)	(198,289)
Depreciation - property, plant and equipment		(62,732)	(42,855)
Donations		(540,000)	-
Employee costs - salaries		(761,987)	(676,764)
Insurance		(25,316)	(25,823)
KSA Umrah Conference		(47,766)	-
Meeting expenses		(97,795)	(58,164)
Mission expenses		(3,797,707)	(4,345,255)
Municipal charges		(185,754)	(83,742)
Office expenses		(16,945)	(2,220)
Operating lease expenses		(236,442)	(275,450)
Paygate charges		(150,095)	(171,717)
Postage		(3,500)	(4,547)
Printing and stationery		(9,744)	(5,799)
Protocol expenses		(262,457)	(346,823)
Repairs and maintenance		(43,186)	(8,500)
Roadshow expenses		(39,818)	(124,354)
Security		(7,307)	(8,198)
Trademark expenses		(10,996)	-
Travel - Local		(221,156)	(132,933)
Website development costs		(220,300)	-
Website hosting and bulk sms fees		(304,954)	(358,857)
		(7,544,555)	**(7,266,414)**

Detailed Income Statement

Figures in R	Notes	2025	2024
Other gains and losses	12		
Forex (loss)/gain		(994,206)	429,563
(Deficit) / surplus from operating activities	13	**(424,288)**	**1,107,585**
Finance income	14		
Islamic Profit Share		1,179,993	901,340
Finance costs	15		
Interest paid - SARS Penalties		-	(21,728)
Surplus for the year		**755,705**	**1,987,197**